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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 44.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 28th October 1874.

No. 782.—The following temporary promotions in the Central Provinces' Commission, to take effect from the date on which Mr. W. B. Jones, Officiating Commissioner of Nagpur, may take furlough, are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council:—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Cumberledge, Commissioner of Chattisgurh Division, to act as Commissioner of Nagpur.

Colonel J. N. H. Maclean, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, to officiate as Commissioner of Chattisgurh Division.

Major C. B. L. Smith, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate in the 1st Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Playfair, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate in the 2nd Class.

Major J. L. Loch, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, to officiate in the 3rd Class.

The 30th October 1874.

No. 787.—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 99, dated 31st March last, Mr. W. B. Savi, Assistant Superintendent of Police, will officiate in the 5th Grade of District Superintendents of Police, during the absence on furlough of Mr. W. W. Daly, District Superintendent of Police in Cachar, or until further orders.

No. 790.—Mr. J. Patch, District Superintendent of Police, is posted to Sylhet, *vice* Mr. C. Jennins, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 792.—Mr. A. C. Bainbridge, of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade in British Burmah.

No. 796.—Consequent on the return from leave of Colonel R. Ranken, Superintendent, Jabalpur School of Industry and Central Jail, Captain T. H. B. Brooke, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, in the Central Provinces, and Officiating Superintendent, Jabalpur School of Industry and Central Jail, is appointed to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court, Jabalpur.

The 28th October 1874.

No. 73.—Mr. A. Borooah, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a degree of honor in the Sanskrit language, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 4,000.

No. 74.—Mr. F. C. Daukes, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Persian, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 2,000.

No. 75.—Messrs. F. H. Fisher and V. A. Smith of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Urdu, have been each presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—STATISTICS.

Fort William, the 28th October 1874.

No. 323.—IT is hereby notified for general information and guidance, that the spelling of the names of the more important places in the North-Western Provinces has been fixed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and approved by the Government of India, as shewn in the list given below, and should be strictly adhered to in future.

LIST OF TOWNS AND RIVERS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

MEERUT DIVISION.

Dehra Dún District.

Jaunsár Báwar.	Deoban.	Ambári.
Mussooree.	Kálsi.	Shorepur.
Landour.	Ránipokhri.	Chakráta.
Rájpur.		

Saháranpur District.

Faizabad.	Rámpur.	Bhagwánpur.
Muzaffarabad.	Nánauta.	Landhaura.
Deoband.	Manglaur.	Sarsáwa.
Hardwár.	Títron.	Lakhnauti.
Kankhal.	Ambahta.	Jabarhera.
Jawálapur.	Nakúr.	Jaurási.
Nágal.	Gangoh.	
Roorkee.	Sultánpur.	

Muzaffarnagar District.

Budhána.	Míránpur.	Bhúkarheri.
Shámli.	Thána Bhawan.	Kándhla.
Kairána.	Charthâwal.	Sháhpur.
Púr.	Baghra.	Jalálabad.
Jauli Jánsath.	Gordhanpur.	Bhainswál.
Khátauli.	Jhanjhána.	Shukartár.
Biḍauli.	Bhúma Sambalhera.	Majhera.

Meerut District.

Gháziabad.	Chaprauli.	Dásna.
Bágpat.	Murádnagar.	Kirthal.
Baraut.	Loni.	Bahádurgarh.
Hápur.	Mawána.	Dáha.
Hastinapur.	Daurála.	Faridnagar.
Nánu.	Shahdara.	Kutána.
Pilkhuwa.	Kithor.	Kamaruddínnagar.
Sardhana.	Bahsúma.	Paríchatgarh.
Garhmuktesar.	Dhaulána.	
Begamabad.	Kankar Khera.	

Bulandshahr District.

Baran.	Jahángirabad.	Rajghat.
Anúpshahr.	Dibai.	Ahár.
Khúrja.	Chatári.	Járcha.
Sikandarabad.	Pahásu.	Kásna.
Dankaur.	Dádri.	Jhajhar.
Siyána.	Narora.	Aurangabad.
Shikárpur.	Jewar.	Tilbegampur.
Gulaothi.	Chola.	Malikpur.

Aligarh District.

Atrauli.	Mursán.	Nánu.
Háthras.	Khair.	Datauli.
Sikandra.	Chandaus.	Gorai.
Harduaganj.	Tappal.	Akrabad.
Morthal.	Jaláli.	Barla.
Iglás.	Mandrák.	Somna.
Barauli.	Sásni.	Beswán.
Koil.	Páli.	
Kauriyaganj.	Hasangarh.	

ROHILKHAND DIVISION.

Bijnor District.

Chándpur.	Seohára.	Akbarabad.
Najíbabad.	Afzalgarh.	Nurpur.
Nagína.	Rehar.	Nágal.
Dhámpur.	Daranagar.	Amsot.
Kíratpur.	Barhapura.	Sahispur.
Mandáwar.	Burhpur.	Jhálu.
Sherkot.	Asafpur.	
Nihtor.	Báshta.	

Moradábad District.

Sambhal.	Hasanpur.	Sirsi.
Amroha.	Thákurdwára.	Naráoli.
Chandausi.	Moghalpur.	Gajraula.
Dhanaura.	Darhiyál.	Kharakpur.
Bilári.	Mánpur.	Sihal.
Bachkraon.	Kandarki.	

Bareilly District.

Pilibhít.	Farídpur.	Mírganj.
Bísalpur.	Neoriya Husainpur.	Karor.
Jahánabad.	Fatehganj.	Púranpur.
Sarauli.	Sháhi.	Bilsanda.
Nawábganj.	Baheri.	Háfizganj.
Aonla.	Richha.	
Basháratganj.	Chaumahla.	

Budaun District.

Bilsi.	Islámnagar.	Kot Sálbáhan.
Ujháni.	Gunnaur.	Asadpur.
Sahaswán.	Rajpura.	Wazírganj.
Dátaganj.	Kakrála.	Hazratpur.
Usehat.	Salímpur.	Dhanári.
Bisauli.	Satási.	Babrála.

Sháhjahánpur District.

Jalálpur.	Khudaganj.	Seramau.
Tilhar.	Míránpur Katra.	Mirzapur.
Pawáyan.	Shahbaznagar.	Jaintipur.
Khutár.	Khera Bajhera.	Dhakiya.
Baragaon.	Nigohi.	
Jalálabad.	Kánt.	

AGRA DIVISION.

Muttra District.

Aríng.	Cháta.	Mát.
Barhan.	Noh Jhíl.	Baldeo.
Kosi.	Mahában.	Sadabad.
Brindaban.	Gokul.	Gobardhan.

Agra District.

Shahr Sawád.	Farah.	Jalesar.
Sikandra.	Fatehabad.	Huzúr Tahsíl.
Khairagarh.	Irádatnagar.	Achnera.
Firozabad.	Itimádpur.	Bichpuri.
Fatehpur Síkri.	Khandauli.	Runkuta.
Panáhat.	Batesar.	Ol.
Kurauli.	Túndla.	

Mainpuri District.

Kuráoli.	Kishni.	Akbarpur Aunchá.
Bhadán.	Alipur Patti.	Sharífpur.
Bhongaon.	Barnáhal.	Bháraul.
Sarsaganj.	Mustafabad.	Labhauwa.
Karhal.	Kusmara.	Jasrána.
Shikohabad.	Nabiganj.	Eká.
Ghiror.	Bewar.	Noner.

AGRA DIVISION.—*(Continued.)*

Farukhabad District.

Kamálganj.	Miánganj.	Imratpur.
Singirámpur.	Mírán-ki-Sarai.	Tirwa.
Yákútganj.	Jalálabad.	Sakatpur.
Muhammadabad.	Thatia.	Sakráwa.
Káimganj.	Khairnagar.	Aligarh.
Shamsabad.	Saurikh.	Alláhganj.
Nawábganj.	Gursaháiganj.	Paramnagar.
Amethi.	Bhojpur.	Fatehgarh.
Chibrámau.	Pahára.	Khudaganj.
Kanauj.	Kampil.	Tálgrám.
Makrandnagar.	Khákhatmau.	

Etáwah District.

Bharthna.	Auraiya.	Airwa.
Bidhúna.	Phaphúnd.	Ajítmal.
Dalílnagar.	Lakhna.	Bela.
Jaswantnagar.	Achaldá.	Chachúnd.

Etah District.

Soron.	Patiáli.	Azamnagar.
Kásganj.	Kádirganj.	Barna.
Aliganj.	Nawábganj.	Sahâwar.
Márehra.	Nagaria.	Sarai Aghat.
Sakít.	Bilrám.	Mohanpur.
Nidhauli.	Sirhpura.	Sarai Girdhárí.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

Cawnpore District.

Bhognipur.	Rasdhán.	Shiuli.
Jájmau.	Sikandra.	Shiurájpur.
Rasúlabad.	Narwal.	Nawábganj.
Sárh Salímpur.	Gajner.	Rúra.
Ghátampur.	Bithúr.	Makanpur.
Akbarpur.	Najafgarh.	Bháupur.
Bilhaur.	Derapur.	Sarsaul.
Músanagar.	Mangalpur.	Jhínjhak.

Fatehpur District.

Bahrámpur.	Hathgaon.	Ekdala.
Haswa.	Khajuha.	Kotila.
Kora.	Husainganj.	Amauli.
Gházipur.	Kishanpur.	Aung.
Kaliánpur.	Asothar.	Maubár.
Khakhreru.	Bilanda.	Malwa.
Bindki.	Tappa Jár.	Shiurájpur.
Kora Jahánabad.	Ayáh Sáh.	
Kutia Gunír.	Mutaur.	

Bánda District.

Pailáni.	Augási.	Chilla Tára.
Baberu.	Darsenda.	Mau.
Badausa.	Chíbu.	Márkundi.
Sihonda.	Tarhawan.	Bargarh.
Sítapur.	Kamásin.	Dabhaura.
Karwi.	Simauni.	Chitarkot.
Kálinjar.	Khandeh.	Marpha.
Rájapur.	Mánikpur.	

Allahabad District.

Cháil.	Dáranagar.	Kiwái.
Pachchim Sarira.	Shahzádpur.	Mah.
Karra.	Manjhanpur.	Siráthu.
Bárah.	Sarai Akil.	Bharwári.
Sikandra.	Ismaílganj.	Manaurí.
Arail.	Mau Aima.	Colonelganj.
Khairágarh.	Khánjahánpur.	Kydganj.
Karchana.	Phúlpur.	Katra.
Bháratganj.	Mufti-ke-purwa.	Pháphámau.
Jhúsi.	Atharban.	Rájghat.
Naini.	Karári.	Meja.
Mirzapur Chauhári.	Faridganj.	Lawáin.
Handia.	Jasra.	Sarsa.
Hanumánganj.	Soraon.	Shiurájpur.
Nahwái.	Nawábganj.	

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)

Hamírpur District.

Maudha.	Kharaila.	Maskara.
Jalálpur.	Súpa.	Lálpura.
Ráth.	Kulpahár.	Sisolar.
Mahoba.	Srinagar.	Kabrai.
Jaitpur.	Sumerpur.	
Kurára.	Panwári.	

Jaunpur District.

Ghiswa.	Kariyát Dost.	Kheta Sarai.
Zafarabad.	Kariyát Mendha.	Baksha.
Mariáhu.	Singrámau.	Jalálpur.
Shahganj.	Sikrára.	Chandwak.
Machlishahr.	Gulzárganj.	Sarai Mahi-ud-dín.
Mungra Bádsháhpur.	Badlapur.	
Haveli Jaunpur.	Kutahan.	

BENARES DIVISION.

Azamgarh District.

Deogaon.	Kopáganj.	Phúlpur.
Máhul.	Mau.	Atraulia.
Sagri.	Chiriákot.	Ghosi.
Nizámabad.	Belhábáns.	Gopálpur.
Sikandarpur.	Kauria.	Náthupur.
Maharájganj.	Sikandra.	Nagara.
Muhammadabad.	Turtipár.	Adampur.
Mubárikpur.	Dohari Ghát.	Azmatgarh.

Mirzapur District.

Robertsganj.	Chaurási.	Pulwa.
Karyát Síkhar.	Gáipura.	Dúdhi.
Korh.	Tappa Kon.	Barah.
Chakia.	Bhadohi.	Gangapur.
Chunar.	Saktesgarh.	Pahára.
Ahraura.	Kera Mangraur.	Kantit.
Kon.	Agori Barhar.	Bindháchal.
Gopiganj.	Bijaigarh.	
Upraudh.	Singrauli.	

Benares District.

Huzúr Tahsíl.	Katehir.	Sárnáth.
Chandauli.	Barhwal.	Dasásamedh.
Rámnagar.	Dhús.	Kál Bhairon.
Athgaon.	Mognal Sarai.	Sayyidrája.
Dehát Amánat.	Sakaldiha.	Síghra.
Sultánipur.	Phúlpur.	Mangári.
Jálhupur.	Shiupur.	Chetganj.
Kaswár.	Sikraul.	Cholapur.

Gorakhpur District.

Bánsgaon.	Majhauli.	Binayakpur.
Paraona	Silhat.	Dhuriapár.
Barhalganj.	Sháhjahánpur.	Chillapár.
Rudarpur.	Sidhua Jobna.	Aonla.
Bansaj.	Mansúrganj.	Kasia.
Pipráich.	Deoria.	
Tappa Bhawapár.	Tilpur.	

Basti District.

Domariaganj.	Ratanpur.	Captainganj.
Aurangabad Nagar.	Amorha.	Khalílabad.
Hasanpur Maghar.	Bánsi.	Minhdáwal.
Mansúrnagar.	Rasúlpur Ghaus.	Mahuli.

Ghazipur District.

Gahmar.	Karanda.	Shádiabad.
Muhammadabad.	Pachotar.	Korantadih.
Ballia.	Kharíd.	Haldi.
Zamániah.	Garha.	Lakhnesar.
Sayyidpur Bhítari.	Zahúrabad.	Pahládpur.
Dildárnagar.	Suraha Tál.	Lathiya.
Rasra.	Dhánapur.	

JHANSI DIVISION.

Jalaun District.

Orai.	Ata.	Damrás.
Kúnch.	Kuthaund.	Itaura.
Kálpi.	Jagamanpur.	Hadrakh.
Sayyidnagar.	Rámpura.	Nipania.
Mádhogárh.	Gopálpur.	Ait.
Kanás.	Kotra.	Hardoi.
Bhadek.	Kagoi.	

Jhánsi District.

Pandwáha.	Garotha.	Auldán.
Mau.	Gursarai.	Baghera.
Ránípur.	Babína.	Púnch.
Barwa Ságar.	Irich.	Churára.
Barágaon.	Kachneha.	Kakarbai.
Chirgaon.	Arjár.	Khailár.
Moth.	Magarwára.	Márkuán.
Bhánder.	Pachwára.	

Lalitpur District.

Mahroni.	Bánpur.	Jákhlaun.
Bánsi.	Máraura.	Dongara.
Tálbahat.	Nárhat.	Barauda.
Bálábahat.	Siras Ghát.	Lakhanjhír.

KUMAUN DIVISION.

Kumaun District.

Almora.	Barmdeo.	Bhábar.
Naini Tal.	Champáwat.	Háwalbágh.
Bhím Tál.	Ránikhet.	Rámnagar.
Malwa Tál.	Lohaghát.	Chilkia.
Khurpa Tál.	Pithorágarh.	Bágesar.
Naukuchia Tál.	Káli Kumaun.	Milam.
Páli.	Haldwáni.	Kháti.
Gángoli.	Káládhúngi.	Baijnáth.

Garhwál District.

Srinagar.	Dasoli.	Deoprayág.
Badrináth.	Gangotri.	Mána.
Joshimath.	Jamnotri.	Níti.
Pauri.	Rudrprayág.	Lohba.
Kedárnáth.	Karnprayág.	Kotdwára.

Tarái District.

Káshipur.	Gadarpur.	Jaspur.
Rudarpur.	Bilhari.	Bázpur.
Kilpuri.	Nánakmata.	

Rivers.

Suswa.	Sindh.	Kanhar.
Asan.	Pahúj.	Rihand.
Tons.	Karmnása.	Sahjád.
Ganges (Ganga).	Chandraprabha.	Jamuni.
Jumna (Jamuna).	Chambal.	Sajna.
Solání.	Bánganga.	Bahgul.
Hindan.	Utangan.	Gumti.
Krishni *or* Karsuni.	Párbati.	Khanaut.
Pándhoi.	Khári.	Garra.
Káli.	Sarju.	Sukhi.
Kátha.	Alaknanda.	Sárda.
Abu Nála.	Pindar.	Bágain.
Gangan.	Mandákini.	Paisuni.
Rámganga.	Bhágirathi.	Ken *or* Kayan.
Yár-i-wafadár *or* Sot.	Bagár.	Pándu.
Kosi.	Bhainsahi.	Sasur Khaderi
Sengar.	Udawanti.	Barma.
Kuwári.	Besu.	Chandráwal.
Rind *or* Arind.	Kharári.	Barna.
Isan.	Karon.	Sai.
Sarsa.	Chhoiya.	Rápti.
Burhganga.	Son.	Gogra.
Betwa.	Belan.	Gandak.

GENERAL.

The 27th October 1874.

No. 587.—Mr. C. J. Lyall, Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, having reported his return on the forenoon of the 24th instant, from the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 405, dated 8th July last, the unexpired portion (two days) of the leave is cancelled.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
for *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 30th October 1874.

No. 2353*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 1515P. of the 17th July last, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confirm the recognition by the Government of India of Mr. John Ferrie as Consular Agent for Italy at Bassein.

F. HENVEY,
for *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 29th October 1874.

No. 6349.—Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State in the year 1874-75 to end of October 1874, including bills drawn before 1st April 1874, but paid since that date or still outstanding:—

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
Estimated for the whole year ...	10,000,000	10,74,60,000	1-10·3339	74,60,000
Actual to date ..	6,098,366	6,56,48,000	1-10·29	46,64,340
Remains to make estimate good...	3,901,634	4,18,12,000	1-10·39	27,95,660

Estimated loss on bills for Rs. 6,56,48,000 at 1-10·3339 Rs. 45,49,381
Actual " " " 6,56,48,000 " 1-10·29 " 46,64,340

Loss in excess of estimate ... ... Rs. 1,14,959

The 30th October 1874.

No. 6352.—Mr. R. W. Lodwick received charge of the offices of Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue at Madras from Mr. J. E. Cooke on the forenoon of the 10th instant.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 30th October 1874.

No. 6351.—The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta and Bombay in September 1874, is published for general information:—

	Calcutta.			Bombay.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In September 1874 ...	918	5,201	2,07,165	...	42,507	3,07,571

E. F. HARRISON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 27th October 1874.

No. 1013 *of* 1874.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel J. K. Couper, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent of Studs, to be Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, with effect from the 1st November 1874, in succession to Colonel M. J. Turnbull, who has attained to the Colonel's allowance.

No. 1014 *of* 1874.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Surgeon J. Duke, in medical charge, Left Wing, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry, to the officiating medical charge during the period Surgeon W. Jackson may officiate in medical charge of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, or until further orders.

No. 1015 *of* 1874.—The following promotion (by transfer) is made in the under-mentioned corps of the Native Army:—

36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Maheepal Singh, from the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Subadar from the 20th May 1874, *vice* Dewah Singh, deceased.

No. 1016 *of* 1874.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Captain C. W. R. Chester, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, Allahabad Division, to be an Assistant Adjutant General of Division on the establishment, *vice* Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) T. E. Gordon, C. S. I., appointed Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps.

The 28th October 1874.

No. 1017 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgeon Major Augustus Keppel Reed, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 44th (Sylhet) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1018 *of* 1874.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointment in the Medical Department:—

Surgeon Major J. Irving, M. D., of the Medical Department, Civil, Allahabad, to be a Deputy Surgeon General, with temporary rank, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Deputy Surgeon General H. B. Buckle, C. B.

No. 1019 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their return from England:—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) O. Wilkinson, late 4th European Light Cavalry, Com-

mandant, 2nd Bengal Cavalry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 22nd October 1874.

Major G. F. M. Phillips, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Bombay, 22nd October 1874.

Major H. H. Godwin-Austen, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, Topographical Survey Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 22nd October 1874.

Major F. P. Luard, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Bombay, 22nd October 1874.

Conductor W. Willson, attached to the Office of the Adjutant General,—date of arrival at Bombay, 17th October 1874.

No. 1020 *of* 1874.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 18th September 1874, page 4431, is published for general information:—

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
18*th September* 1874.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on the 13th August 1874, of Lieutenant General the Hon'ble Sir James Lindsay, K. C. M. G., Colonel of the 3rd Foot:—

* * *

Major General Philip Kearney McGregor Skinner, C. B., Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant General. Dated 14th August 1874.

The 30*th October* 1874.

No. 1021 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Hospital Assistants, who have passed their professional examination, are advanced to the next higher grade, with effect from the dates specified against their respective names:—

NAMES.	Date of completion of the septennial period of service.	Date of passing the professional examination.	Date of promotion.
To be 1st Class Hospital Assistants.			
Sheikh Husmut Ally (A) ...	Aug. 14, 1870	Aug. 26, 1874	Aug. 26, 1874.
Unwar Khan ...	Feb. 6, 1871	Apl. 15, 1874	Apl. 15, 1874.
Shaik Kurreem Buksh ...	Oct. 23, 1871	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ram Churn Lall (A) ...	Mar. 29, 1872	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Jankay Pershad (B) ...	Mar. 31, 1872	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Shaikh Menjan ...	Dec. 6, 1872	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Kummoo Khan ...	Dec. 13, 1872	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Bhyrow Pershad (A) ...	Apl. 25, 1873	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Meer Ahmud Ali (B) ...	Apl. 27, 1873	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mahomed Yar Khan (A) ...	July 7, 1873	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Gunesoo ...	Oct. 26, 1873	Ditto ...	Oct. 27, 1873.
Shaikh Wali Mahomed (A) ...	Jan. 26, 1874	Ditto ...	Jan. 27, 1874.
Bhola Misser (A) ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Shaik Kadur Buksh (E) ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Altaf Allee (A) ...	Apl. 14, 1874	Ditto ...	Apl. 15, 1874.
Kasem Khan (A) ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Allah Bux (A) ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Baboo Khan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Dowlut Ram (A) ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Sabadut Allee ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
To be 2nd Class Hospital Assistants.			
Kulleemoollah ...	Sept. 30, 1871	Apl. 15, 1874	Ditto.
Shahamut Saeed ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ameer Khan ...	Apl. 14, 1873	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Bhagaloo (A) ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ruheem Bux ...	Sept. 30, 1873	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Shaik Soobhan (C) ...	Feb. 11, 1874	Ditto ...	Feb. 12, 1874.
Deloar Khan (A) ...	Mar. 4, 1874	Ditto ...	Mar. 5, 1874.
Meer Warus Ally ...	Mar. 26, 1874	Apl. 15, 1874	Mar. 27, 1874.
Runjeet Singh (A) ...	Apl. 5, 1874	June 17, 1874	Apl. 6, 1874.
Abdool Azeez Khan ...	Apl. 14, 1874	Apl. 15, 1874	Apl. 15, 1874.
Oulad Allie ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Abdool Kurreem ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Gholam Mahomed (D) ...	Apl. 16, 1874	Apl. 17, 1874	Apl. 17, 1874.
Amur Dass (B) ...	Ditto ...	Apl. 15, 1874	Ditto.
Nehal Chund (B) ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

(A) Passed an examination in English, *vide* G. G. O. No. 968 of 1870.
(B) Ditto ditto *vide* ditto No. 491 of 1871.
(C) Ditto ditto on the 16th April 1874.
(D) Ditto ditto *vide* G. G. O. No. 876 of 1872.
(E) Ditto ditto on the 27th July 1874.

No. 1022 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned candidates are admitted into the service as Native Medical Pupils with effect from the dates noted against their respective names:—

General No.	Names.	Date of passing the preliminary examination.	Date of passing the English qualification examination according to the new test.
645	Imamooddeen ...	April 15, 1874.	
	Mahumed Aly Khan.	Ditto.	
	Abdool Aziz ...	Ditto.	
	Shaik Moula Buksh	Ditto.	
	Meer Tajumool Hoossein.	Ditto.	
650	Nabbee Buksh ...	Ditto.	
	Syud Budrooddeen	Ditto.	
	Mathias ...	Ditto.	
	Monohur Lall ...	Ditto.	
	Mahomed Hoossein	Ditto.	
655	Kalka Pershad ...	Ditto.	
	Besunt Singh ...	Ditto ...	July 18, 1874.
	Devi Lall ...	Ditto.	
	Kunj Lall ...	Ditto.	
	Karam Buksh ...	Ditto.	
660	Abdool Wahid Khan.	Ditto.	
	Raheem Buksh ...	Ditto.	
	Bhugwan Das 1st	Ditto.	
	Bolakee Ram ...	Ditto.	
	Niaz Nabee ...	Ditto.	
665	Ramjha ...	Ditto.	
	Bas-dew ...	Ditto.	
	Juggundhur ...	Ditto ...	April 15, 1874.
	Nanuck Chund ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Gunput Rai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
670	Narunjun Das ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Gunnoo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Bukrid Ali ...	Ditto.	
	Chutter Singh ...	Ditto.	
	Bhugwan Dass (2nd)	Ditto.	
675	Nund Lal ...	Ditto.	
	Abdul Hakeem ...	Ditto.	
	Busheer Ahmed ...	Ditto.	
	Abdoola Shah ...	Ditto.	
	Umur Deen ...	Ditto.	
680	Mahboob Khan (D)	Ditto.	
	Mecan Feeroze Ooddeen.	Ditto.	
	Fazl Elahie ...	Ditto.	
	Shaikh Gaman Khan.	Ditto.	
	Feeroz Deen ...	Ditto.	
685	Albert Anthony ...	Ditto ...	April 15, 1874.
	Mozafir Ahmed Khan.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Sheikh Tajoodeen (D)	Ditto.	
	Mahomed Zaman Khan.	Ditto.	
	Punnoo Misser ...	Ditto.	
690	Ghulam Deen ...	Ditto.	
	Anait Allee Khan	Ditto.	
	Ram Chund ...	Ditto.	
	Bhawance Dass ...	Ditto.	
	Shere Baz ...	Ditto.	
695	Nowrang Sing ...	Ditto.	
	Ram Bhag ...	Ditto.	
	Hurdwar Nath ...	Ditto ...	April 15, 1874.
	Shewa Ram ...	May 15, 1874.	May 15, 1874.
	Man Piyaray Lall	Ditto ...	Ditto.
700	Shaik Wallee Mohomed.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Ameer Khan ...	Ditto.	
	Zynool Abdeen ...	Ditto.	
	Ghaffoor Khan ...	Ditto.	
	Mohomed Haneef	Ditto ...	May 15, 1874.
705	Affiz Syed Abdool Vadhoodh. (D)	May 16, 1874	May 16, 1874.
	Vishnoo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Mahomed Abdool Rymon.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Lutchmon ...	Ditto.	
	Abdool Baree ...	Ditto.	
710	Sajad Hoosein ...	Ditto ...	May 16, 1874.
	Kifayatoollah ...	Ditto.	

(D) Dresser.

General No.	Names.	Date of passing the preliminary examination.	Date of passing the English qualification examination according to the new test.
	Abdool Rymon ...	May 16, 1864.	
	Shaikh Abdool Wahid.	Ditto.	
	Muhammad Azeem Khan.	May 18, 1874.	
715	Bundee Deen ...	Ditto.	
	Syud Muhammud Nubbee.	Ditto.	
	Ram Deen Tewaree	Ditto ...	May 18, 1874.
	Ram Lugun Singh	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Narain Lal ...	Ditto.	
720	Girdharee Pershad	Ditto.	
	Gunga Pershad Singh.	Ditto	
	Shoo Huruk ...	Ditto.	
	Shekh Ubdool Ghunnee.	Ditto.	
	Ruheem Bukhsh ...	Ditto.	
725	Nund Kishore ...	Ditto.	
	Shekh Nuzeer Ahmed.	Ditto.	
	Yoosuf Narain ...	Ditto ...	May 18, 1874.
	Mortizza Bukhsh	Ditto.	
	Seerajoodeen ...	Ditto.	
730	Nuzeeroodeen Khan	Ditto.	
	Hyder Khan ...	Ditto.	
	Shaik Hossain Bux	Ditto.	
	Shaik Abdool Kadir	Ditto.	
	Mirza Mahmood Baig.	Ditto.	
735	Moazziz Husain ...	Ditto ...	May 18, 1874.
	Nur Mohamed ...	Ditto.	
	Rahim Ullah ...	Ditto.	
	Mehrban Ali ...	Ditto.	
	Sakhawat Husain	Ditto.	
740	Sikandar Khan ...	Ditto.	
	Abdullah ...	Ditto.	
	Azim Ullah ...	Ditto.	
	Munshi Ram ...	Ditto.	
	Mukarram Husain	Ditto.	
745	Afzal Khan ...	Ditto.	
	Abdullah Khan ...	Ditto.	
	Abdoollah Khan ...	Ditto.	
	Shaikh Mohamed Yeaseen.	Ditto ...	May 18, 1874.
	Mohamed Yaseen ...	Ditto.	
750	Mahamed Fakhur Oddeen.	Ditto.	
	Shaik Fazeelut Hoosain.	Ditto.	
	Hareebuns Tawaree	Ditto.	
	Bukhshi Khan ...	Ditto ...	May 18, 1874.
	Gous Mohamed ...	Ditto.	
755	Hushmut Ally ...	Ditto.	
	Mohomed Ishaq ...	Ditto.	
	Akber Ally ...	Ditto.	
	Shaikh Abdoollah	Ditto.	
	Tuffuzzool Hossain	Ditto.	
760	Jogashur Lall ...	Ditto.	
	Shaikh Allaooddeen	Ditto.	
	Beharee Lall ...	Ditto ...	May 18, 1874.
	Ahmud Hossein ...	May 18, 1874.	
	Hanoomant Pershad	Ditto ...	May 18, 1874.
765	Oomaid Roy ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Syud Sujjad Hossein.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Ram Pershad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Chada Lall ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Ramdeen ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
770	Soortjbullee Acharjee.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Madhoram ...	Ditto.	
	Poottoo Lall ...	Ditto.	
	Keefaetoollah ...	Ditto.	
	Nazeer Khan ...	Ditto.	
775	Shaikh Amjud Allee.	Ditto.	
	Shaikh Burkut Allee	Ditto.	
	Mohomed Ushruf Alli.	Ditto.	
	Rahmutoollah ...	Ditto.	
	Mohomed Asuf Alli	Ditto.	
780	Bakur Hossein ...	Ditto.	
	Sufdur Beg ...	May 18, 1874.	
	Goolam Moortza ...	Ditto.	
	Ufzul Hossein ...	Ditto.	
	Syud Takee ...	Ditto.	
785	Mohomed Hossein	Ditto.	
	Munsoor Ally ...	Ditto.	
	Shafaut Oollah Khan.	Ditto.	
	Futteh Ally ...	Ditto.	
	Mehdee Hossein ...	Ditto.	
790	Ram Deen. ...	Ditto ...	May 18, 1874.
	Buldeo Pershad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Ameenood-deen ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Ally Mohamed ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Mohamed Hossein	Ditto ...	Ditto.
795	Shib Sahoy ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Selim Oolla ...	Ditto.	
	Hur Sahoy ...	Ditto ...	May 18, 1874.
	Mohamed Mowsin	Ditto.	
	Kefiat Oolla ...	Ditto ...	May 18, 1874.
800	Abdool Hye ..	Ditto.	
	Noorool Hossein ...	Ditto.	
	Kefiat Nubby ...	Ditto ...	May 18, 1874.
	Chokheh Loll ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Sheikh Abdoolla ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
805	Oudh Behary Dobey	Ditto.	
	Kareem Oolla ...	Ditto.	
	Ram Dutt ...	Ditto.	
	Poorun Chund ...	Ditto.	
	Pran Sookh ...	Ditto ...	May 18, 1874
810	Sheo Ram ...	Ditto.	
	Kunnya Lall ...	Ditto.	
	Hossain Khan ...	Ditto.	
	Goolam Moostfa ...	Ditto.	
	Elahie Bux ...	Ditto.	
815	Muhummud Islam	Ditto.	
	Abdul Jubr Khan	Ditto.	
	Osman ...	Ditto.	
	Lall Muhan ...	May 22, 1874.	
	Ahmud Hussun ...	June 16, 1874	June 16, 1874.
820	Hem Sing ...	Ditto.	
	Balmokund ...	Ditto.	
	Ganisha Singh ...	Ditto.	
	Sarajooddeen ...	July 2, 1874.	
	Gohir Ally ...	Ditto.	
825	Wajid Allee ...	Ditto.	
	Shaikh Mahomed Buksh.	Ditto.	
	Wazeer Ooddeen ...	Ditto.	
	Abdool Kadir ...	Ditto.	
	Misri Lall ...	Ditto ...	July 2, 1874.
830	Abdool Kadir Khan	Ditto.	
	Mahomed Busseer Ooddeen.	Ditto.	
	Mohomed Shafayet Hossain.	Ditto.	
	Balik Ram ...	July 6, 1874	July 6, 1874.
	Mohummud Hossein	Ditto.	
835	Syed Hossein ...	Ditto.	
	Ajoodhia Pershad	Ditto.	
	Mendi Hosan ...	Ditto.	
	Hari Das Chaterge	July 18, 1874	July 18, 1874.
	Azim Ali ...	Aug. 10, 1874.	
840	Kewal Kishun ...	Ditto.	
	Boota ...	Ditto.	
842	Allee Mahomed Khan	Ditto.	

No. 1023 *of* 1874.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Mohamed Fuzul Hossein Khan, admitted in G. G. O. No. 381 of 1871, is dismissed the service, with effect from the date of the expiry of the four months' leave granted him in Allahabad Division Orders of the 10th July 1873.

No. 1024 *of* 1874.—The furlough on private affairs for 18 months, to be spent partly in India and partly in Europe, granted to Lieutenant Colonel R. J. D. Ferris, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, Mooltan, Punjab, in G. G. O. No. 581 of the 28th May 1873, is commuted to furlough in India for the entire

period, and that Officer is allowed an extension of the furlough in India for six months on the same account.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 30th October 1874.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 16th to 30th October 1874:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.
Bengal Staff Corps...	Colonel A. Bagot ...	Oct. 20, 1874	Baxa.	
H. M.'s 2nd Bn. 22nd Foot.	Lieutenant T. Clerk	Do. ...	Hazaribagh.	

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 27th October 1874.

No. 578.—Baboo Bhootnath Dass and V. Moothoonera Chetty, 4th Grade Clerks, Holkar State Railway, are appointed Accountants, 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to that Railway.

No. 579.—Mr. J. L. Gallott, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, as a temporary arrangement, *vice* Glinn, absent on leave on medical certificate.

No. 580.—The services of Lieutenant A. R. Porter, B. S. C., temporarily employed on Famine Relief Works, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from 26th September 1874.

No. 581.—Major H. E. Whish, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh in the Public Works Department during the absence of Colonel F. Alexander, on sick leave, or till further orders.

The 28th October 1874.

No. 582.—The services of Mr. R. Brown, Accountant, 2nd Grade, temporarily attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, are dispensed with from 1st October 1874.

No. 583.—Mr. C. Sowerby, Accountant, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, to Assam.

No. 584.—The following Accountants are transferred from Central India to the Neemuch State Railway:—

Mr. D. Vanketty, Accountant, 3rd Grade (temporarily).

Mr. C. Masters, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade.

Denonath Banerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade.

Gopal Chunder Pundit, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade.

Ram Chunder Bhata, Apprentice Accountant.

The 29th October 1874.

No. 585.—The following temporary promotions d appointments are made in the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department from the 10th September 1874:—

From Controller, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, to Controller, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

Captain A. J. Filgate, R. E., *vice* Mr. S. Brock, on leave.

From Controller, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, to Controller, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

Captain D. H. Trail, R. E., *vice* Captain C. M. Moberly.

From Executive Branch to Controller, 3rd Class, 1st Grade.

Captain H. Doveton, R. E., *vice* Mr. W. B. Farr, on leave.

From Controller, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade, to Controller, 3rd Class, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant W. J. LeBreton, *vice* Lieutenant R. A. Sargeaunt, R. E., on leave.

Mr. Pryce Phillips, *vice* Captain E. A. Trevor, R. E., on leave.

From Deputy Controller to Controller, 3rd Class, 1st Grade.

Mr. R. K. Williams, *vice* Captain D. H. Trail, R. E.

Mr. G. O. Smith, *vice* Mr. R. G. Macdonald, on leave.

From Deputy Controller to Controller, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. A. Billings, in succession to Captain A. J. Filgate, R. E.

Mr. W. G. Bayly, *vice* Mr. Pryce Phillips.

From Executive Branch to Deputy Controller.

Captain J. Grierson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. W. G. Bayly.

From Assistant Controller, 1st Grade, to Deputy Controller.

Lieutenant J. S. Biscoe, *vice* Mr. R. H. Williams.

Mr. F. Morrison, in succession to Lieutenant W. J. LeBreton, R. E.

From Accountant, 1st Grade, to Deputy Controller.

Mr. A. Wilson, *vice* Mr. W. A. Billings.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Roy, *vice* Mr. G. O. Smith.

From Executive Branch to Assistant Controller, 1st Grade.

Captain H. R. LeM. Carey, *vice* Mr. F. Morrison.

From Assistant Controller, 2nd Grade, to Assistant Controller, 1st Grade.

Mr. F. P. Quinlan, in succession to Lieutenant W. H. James, R. E., on leave.

Mr. H. J. R. DeSalis, *vice* Mr. A. McGechie, on leave.

From Accountant to Assistant Controller, 2nd Grade

Mr. C. Ewing, *vice* Mr. F. P. Quinlan.

Mr. G. S. Duff, *vice* Mr. H. J. R. DeSalis.

The 30th October 1874.

No. 586.—Major E. J. L. Twynam, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, British Burmah, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah in the Public Works Department during the absence of Colonel Oliphant, on privilege leave, or till further orders.

No. 587.—Mr. W. G. T. Stace, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is reduced to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

No. 588.—Private A. S. McDowell, Probationary Overseer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 22nd September 1874.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1874.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The *Gazette of India* will be published every Saturday at Calcutta, until further notice.

All communications and remittances should be sent to the Publisher, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

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AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Goodha, the 20th October 1874.

No. $\frac{3959}{2961}$ *G.*—Lieutenant Colonel C. R. Blair, Commandant, Mhairwara Battalion, returned from furlough and arrived at Bombay on the evening of the 30th September 1874.

No. $\frac{3960}{2970}$ *G.*—Appointment.—Captain J. C. Berkeley and Major C. H. Clay, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Haraotee and Tonk Political Agency on the afternoon of 16th October 1874.

Camp Mala Khera, the 23rd October 1874.

No. $\frac{3991}{2986}$ *G.*—Lieutenant Colonel C. R. Blair assumed command of the Mhairwara Battalion from Captain R. G. Loch on the forenoon of the 16th October 1874.

LEWIS PELLY, *Colonel,*
Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—General.

Camp Goodha, the 20th October 1874.

No. 849.—Appointment.—Major C. H. Clay, Officiating Commandant, Deolee Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Deolee, during the absence of Colonel J. D. McDonald on privilege leave.

Camp Buswa, the 21st October 1874.

No. 853.—Appointment.—Colonel J. D. MacDonald and Major C. H. Clay, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Cantonment Magistrate, Deolee, on the afternoon of the 29th September 1874.

No. 861.—Captains C. Shuttleworth and J. R. G. Loch, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Nusseerabad, on the afternoon of the 15th October 1874.

LEWIS PELLY, *Colonel,*
Chief Commissioner.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th October 1874.

The privilege leave of absence for one month, granted in Notification No. 295 F, dated 16th ultimo, to Major H. C. B. Tanner, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 3rd Grade, is extended to thirty-seven days, *viz.*, from 18th September to 24th October 1874, inclusive, under Section 21, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th October 1874.

Privilege leave for two weeks, from 17th Instant to 31st October 1874, inclusive, is granted to Mr. W. W. McNair, Assistant Surveyor, Raj-

putana Topographical Survey, in extension of the leave granted in Notification, dated the 14th September 1874.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 21st October 1874.

No. 64.—In supersession of Notification No. 58, dated 7th instant, Captain W. M. Campbell, R. E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, is granted subsidiary leave on return from furlough from the 23rd to the 29th September, both days inclusive.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th October 1874.

No. 31.—Mr. W. B. Melville, an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th October 1874.

D. G. ROBINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th October 1874.

No. 120.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 531, of 24th September 1874, Lieutenant S. C. Turner, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is posted to the 3rd Circle, Military Works.

No. 121.—Mr. G. W. Dodsworth, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Circle, Military Works.

No. 122.—Lieutenant J. E. Broadbent, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Circle, Military Works.

No. 123.—Major D. C. Walker, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 5th to the 1st Circle, Military Works.

The 21st October 1874.

No. 127.—Mr. A. G. Reid, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from 2nd Circle to the Special Branch, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspector General of Military Works.

Simla, the 23rd October 1874.

No. 20.—Captain T. C. Manderson, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 2nd Peshawur Division to the Dalhousie Division, Special Military Works Branch.

L. RUSSELL, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Chief Engr., Military Works.

7th Circle.

The 22nd October 1874.

No. 3732.—Mr. R. D. Falkiner, C. E., Executive Engineer, Dugshaie Division, Military Works, returned on the afternoon of the 6th October from the three months' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 16, dated 11th June 1874.

Æ. PERKINS, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 13th October 1874.

Notice is hereby given that sales by public auction of the Government rice marginally noted will be held at the Opium Sale Rooms near the Office of the Board of Revenue, as follows :—

BURMAH.	
2 maund bags ...	2,10,000
1 „ „ ...	35,000
MADRAS.	
2 maund bags ...	70,000

	BURMAH.		MADRAS.
	About one maund bags	About two maund bags.	About two maund bags.
On Monday the 16th November.	...	62,000	18,000
On Monday the 7th December.	2,000	59,000	11,000
On Tuesday the 29th December.	...	80,000	...
On Monday the 18th January 1875.	33,000	9,000	41,000
	35,000	2,10,000	70,000

The following are the conditions of the sale :—

1. The sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A. M. of the day fixed and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P. M.

2. Each lot shall contain 1,000 bags of an average weight as ascertained by examining and weighing in the presence of intending purchasers a per-centage of at least 100 bags of each description of rice, on days (at least ten days previous to day of sale) to be fixed by public advertisement. The average nett weight thus ascertained will be declared at time of sale and will also be notified in the *Exchange Gazette* for two days previously.

3. The bids must advance Rs. 10 at a time.

4. Intending purchasers will have an opportunity of inspecting samples of the rice at the Office of the undersigned on any day previous to the sale between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and of examining its quality and condition in the godowns on the days to be fixed by public advertisement for testing the average weight of the bags to be sold.

5. A currency note for Rs. 100 shall be taken as a deposit on each lot from the purchaser in the sale room, before the lot is registered in the sale book, and such note shall be considered part of the 20 per cent. deposit referred to in para. 6.

6. A deposit of 20 per cent. of the price of the rice purchased must be paid into the Bank of Bengal by each purchaser as a deposit the day after the sale.

7. Within three days after making the deposit of 20 per cent., the remainder of the price

must be paid into the Bank of Bengal, or the first deposits will be forfeited.

8. Payment in full may be made at any time within four days after the sale.

9. Application for delivery orders are to be made to the undersigned, and such orders will be issued according to priority of application; but no delivery order shall be issued, or application for the same be entertained or recorded, until the full amount of purchase money shall have been paid. Delivery orders shall specify the dates on which delivery is to be taken, and these dates will be fixed, as far as practicable, with reference to the wishes of purchasers; but rice not taken delivery of on the date or dates named in the order shall remain in the godown until all subsequent orders of same sale shall have been satisfied; nor shall the purchaser have any claim upon Government in respect of such delayed delivery.

10. Delivery in full must be taken within 20 days of date of sale, or the amount deposited shall be forfeited.

11. The buyer must satisfy himself in every respect as to the quality, description and weight of the rice before the day of sale. No subsequent complaints or reclamations will be admitted.

12. The Officer superintending the sale on the part of Government is empowered to reject at his discretion the bid of any individual unless such individual shall on demand tender at the time a deposit, either in Government of India Notes, Bank of Bengal receipts, or Government Securities, of a sum equal to 20 per cent. of his bid.

13. Any further information respecting weight, description or quality of the rice advertised for sale that may be desired will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

14. The undersigned reserves to himself the right of altering the dates of sales should circumstances render it expedient, and of withdrawing any unsold lot.

J. GRAHAM, *Major*,
On Special Duty.

39, STRAND, CALCUTTA,
The 13th October 1874.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 23rd October 1874.

No. 77.—Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Bose, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted six months' leave in India on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 11th October 1874.

The 24th October 1874.

No. 78.—The services of Mr. J. W. Evans, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, are dispensed with, with effect from the 11th September 1874.

The 26th October 1874.

No. 79.—Mr. J. H. Lockwood, Apothecary, 1st Class, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted four months and twenty-two days' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 1st April 1874 to the 22nd August 1874.

No. 80.—Mr. G. J. H. Glinn, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted twelve months' leave on medical certificate, under Section 10(*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Also subsidiary leave for fifteen days, with effect from the 1st October 1874. This cancels Director's Notification No. 69 of the 7th October 1874.

The 27th October 1874.

No. 81.—Mr. J. W. Brassington, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on the 17th October 1874.

No. 82.—Mr. W. Foster, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Neemuch State Railway, is granted two years' leave on medical certificate, under Section 10(*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 28th August 1874. Also subsidiary leave from the 12th to the 27th August 1874, inclusive.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.*,
Director of State Railways.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 24th October 1874.

No. 145.—Mr. J. N. Robinson, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Chenab Section, returned to duty from the one month's privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 132, dated 12th September 1874, on the forenoon of the 9th October 1874.

No. 146.—Mr. J. F. Spring, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the "Chenab and Jhelum Division" of the Survey Circle to the Chenab Section, which section he joined on the forenoon of the 15th October 1874.

No. 147.—Baboo Khettur Chunder Chatterjee, Accountant, 3rd Grade, returned to duty from the three months' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 94, dated 4th July 1874, on the forenoon of the 16th October 1874.

No. 148.—Mr. C. H. Berry, Overseer, 1st Grade, re-transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway, from Tirhoot State Railway, by Director of State Railways' No. 2219E, dated 26th August 1874, reported his arrival at Lahore on the 19th October 1874, and is posted to the Jhelum Bridge Division.

CHARLES POLLARD, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.*,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore, the 21st October 1874.

No. 41.—The privilege leave granted to Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, commenced on the 26th July 1874, and not on the 25th July 1874, as notified in Notification No. 26, dated 28th July 1874.

The 22nd October 1874.

No. 42.—Mr. H. C. Woods, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, now on leave, is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Division, Neemuch State Railway, with effect from the 1st October 1874.

The 24th October 1874.

No. 43.—B. V. Soobrow, Overseer, 2nd Grade, of the 2nd Division, Neemuch State Railway, is

granted one month's privilege leave, in extension of the two months granted in this Office Notification No. 31, dated 15th August 1874.

The 26th October 1874.

No. 44.—With reference to Director of State Railways' No. 3048 E, dated 15th October 1874, Mr. D. Oneill, transferred from the Delhi District, Rajpootana State Railway, reported himself at Indore on the forenoon of the 24th October 1874, and is posted to the 1st Division, Neemuch State Railway.

The transfer is in the interests of the public service.

J. IMBRIE MILLER,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 24th October 1874.

No. 638*E.*—Mr. D. Oncile, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, is, under the orders of the Director of State Railways, transferred to the Neemuch State Railway. He reported his departure from Delhi for Indore on the 19th October 1874.

The 26th October 1874.

No. 641*E.*—Privilege leave for two months is granted to Mr. J. E. P. Lincke, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

F. S. STANTON, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief, Delhi District.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 19th October 1874.

No. 243.—Mr. J. Ellis, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Bridge Division, is granted one month's privilege leave, in continuation of the language leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 180, dated 14th July 1874.

No. 244.—Mr. R. H. Froude, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, held charge of the Sehwan Division from the 10th September to the afternoon of the 6th October 1874, on which date he availed himself of the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 209, dated 17th August 1874, making over charge of that Division to Mr. W. Wiseman, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, who will officiate as Executive Engineer till further orders.

No. 245.—Mr. C. S. Warwick, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, reported his return from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 108, dated 11th May 1874, at Kotree, on the forenoon of the 13th instant; the unexpired portion of his privilege leave is therefore cancelled.

No. 246.—Mr. J. Lloyd, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, made over, and Mr. C. S. Warwick, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, received, charge of the Magazine on the forenoon of the 14th, and of the Kotree Depôt, on 15th instant.

No. 247.—Lieutenant J. F. Hewson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Officiating Executive Engineer, Indus Bridge Division, is placed in charge of a special survey party to re-level the whole line from Mooltan. Mr. H. F. Maneco, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is temporarily transferred from the Upper Sind District to hold charge of the Indus Bridge Division till further orders.

No. 248.—Mr. W. French, temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, and Mr. Edward Murray, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, are transferred from the Mooltan to the Upper Sind District.

The 20th October 1874.

No. 250.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 231, dated 29th September 1874, Mr. J. C. Jowett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, relieved Mr. J. A. D. Lloyd of the charge of the Larkhana Division on the 9th instant.

The 24th October 1874.

No. 251.—The transfer of Baboo Kristonath Banerjee, Overseer, 2nd Grade, from the Mooltan District to the Upper Sind District, notified in this Office Notification No. 229, dated 29th September 1874, is cancelled.

No. 252.—The following posting and transfer have been made by Superintending Engineers:—

Mr. J. W. Brassington, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Office of Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District, to the Sutlej Bridge Division, on special duty.

Mr. A. Rhodes, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, posted to the Rehtee Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

NOTICE.

To ensure direct transmission of letters for the Office of the undersigned, it is requested that they be addressed to Gujrát, "Punjab."

GUJRÁT, *The 30th Sept.* 1874. — J. PARSONS, *Deputy Commissioner.*

WANTED

For the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Survey Circle, Punjab Northern State Railway, a competent Draughtsman, salary according to qualifications.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Officiating Superintending Engineer, Survey Circle, Punjab Northern State Railway, Lahore.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oct. 12th, 1874 ...	...	2,792	95	71,304	27,39,487
" 13th, " ...	...	...	95	71,329	26,99,487
" 14th, " ...	...	...	95	71,329	26,99,487
" 15th, " ...	Holidays.				
" 16th, " ...					
" 17th, " ...					

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 27th October* 1874. — H. HYDE. *Lieut.-Col., Mint Master.*

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount retransferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th October 1874.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans of 1824-25.	4 per cent. Loans of 1828-29.	4 per cent. Loans of 1832-33.	4 per cent. Loans of 1835-36.	4 per cent. Loans of 1842-43.	4 per cent. Loans of 1854-55.	4 per cent. Loans Transfer of 1865.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1870.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1871.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1872.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	5 per cent. Debentures for 10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	5 per cent. Debentures for 15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 30th September 1874	55,600	33,173	2,346	16,40,533	33,48,900	1,63,40,900	1,11,62,100	1,27,25,400	1,17,900	37,79,800	2,47,000	3,36,90,700	4,95,85,600	34,57,000	35,31,000	13,97,17,952
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th October 1874 ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,900	7,600	12,200	...	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	30,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th October 1874 ...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,73,200	...	...	2,98,200
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th October 1874 ...	...	...	...	...	8,000	10,57,600	8,100	86,100	...	10,000	...	1,500	8,89,500	...	1,000	20,61,800
	55,600	33,173	2,346	16,40,533	33,56,900	1,74,31,400	1,11,77,800	1,28,23,700	1,17,900	37,89,800	2,47,000	3,36,94,500	5,07,48,300	34,57,000	35,32,000	14,21,07,952
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	68,373	32,800	96,100	33,500	98,100	...	...	1,000	1,98,000	78,000	...	1,000	6,06,873
Balance on 15th October 1874	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,72,160	33,24,100	1,73,35,300	1,11,44,300	1,27,25,600	1,17,900	37,89,800	2,46,000	3,34,96,500	5,06,70,300	34,57,000	35,31,000	14,15,01,079

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th August 1874, enfaced from India 1,971 lakhs; retransferred from London, 1,957 lakhs.
" 16th August 1874 to 31st " " " " 11 " " " 6 "
" 1st September " to 15th September " " " 29 " " " 2 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " " 24 " " " 5 "
" 1st October " to 15th October " " " 23 " " " 6 "

	2,058	1,976
	1,976	
Balance against India ...	82	

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 28th October 1874.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

2 G

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th October 1874.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,07,542	7	9
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 1,89,54,669 15 9; General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 1,62,57,704 15 5	3,52,12,374	15	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,55,07,770	0	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,43,122	9	9
Sundries	6,68,813	3	0
TOTAL ...	8,58,39,623	3	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,83,77,520	12	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	88,81,175	11	5
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	33,90,016	0	2
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,70,22,625	5	0
Dead Stock	10,75,389	5	9
Stamps	12,662	1	6
Balances with other Banks ...	12,58,914	2	8
Sundries	33,583	2	10
Bullion	4,53,811	1	0
	5,05,05,697	10	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,28,38,673 8 2; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 2,24,95,252 1 5	3,53,33,925	9	7
TOTAL ...	8,58,39,623	3	11

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; Calcutta, 29th October 1874.

J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7239	A 88—36926	1,000	A. Bainbridge, Esq.
7240	L 19—16181	50	Major A. H. Eckford.
7249	L 49—23344	50	Mr. R. Reid.
7250	L 50—28048	100	A. Younan, Esq.
	„ —27002	100	
7253	L 11—22380	5	Babu Bindabun Chunder Bhuttacharjee.
	L 36—76867	20	
7257	A 88—49551	1,000	Cally Persaud Dooba.
	L 8—14464	100	
	L 50—40120	100	
	A 83—35513	50	
	L 49—24662	50	
7261	L 17—40803	5	Babu Raj Chunder Banerjee.
7264	L 19—95171	50	Bahadoor Sing, Perbaub Sing, and Rai Dhunput Sing Bahadoor.
7267	L 45—92806 to „ —92900	20 each	Messrs. Gillander, Arbuthnot and Co.
7270	L 50—55537	100	The Superintendent, 1st Division, Town Police, Calcutta.
	„ —52845	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7230	L 36—88956	20	Soohanoollah.
7231	A 95—60852	10	Babu Kedar Nath Mitter.
7232	L 15—54687	5	Bhairo Sahay.
7233	L 13—55092	20	Soodaram Pooronchund.
	„ —55093		
	L 12—72032	20	
	„ —72028		
7234	L 40—12473	10	Babu Shib Chunder Shaw.
7235	L 16—41383	5	Babu Mutty Lal Mullick.
	„ —41342		
7236	L 45—11622	20	Modho Persaud Augurwallah.
	A 99—89347	20	
	L 4—77446	10	
	L 3—63504		
7237	A 89—52342	500	Babu Kartick Chunder Sen.
7238	L 35—40430	10	Nana Obajee.
7243	L 16—67140	5	Mrs. Louisa Carhton.
	L 3—27419	10	
7244	L 6—63218	10	Eduljee Byranjee.
	L 4—49582	10	
7245	L 16—82792	5	Babu Umbica Churn Sen.

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*continued.*

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7246	L 36—65180	20	Babu Preonath Halder.
7248	L 15—82683	5	D. N. Reid, Esq.
7251	A 89—58671	500	Babu Govind Chunder Sen.
7255	L 38—81653	100	Babu Kashy Nath Chowdary.
	" —93723	100	
7256	L 34—89326	10	The Officiating Post Master General, N.-W. Provinces, Allahabad.
7263	L 17—28003 to 28020	5 each	Mabud Bukhsh.
7268	L 37—90959	20	The Auditor, Calcutta and S.-E. Railway.
7269	A 88—47224	1,000	Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
	" —47468	1,000	
	" —56074	1,000	
	" —56824	1,000	
7271	L 5—91842	10	Moonee Lal.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 30th October 1874.

L. BERKELEY,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
144	E 6—58192	10	Baboo Madheb Chander Mookerjee, Accountant General's Office, Lahore.
	E 5—69249	20	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Rs.	Name of Claimant.
139	E 7—03748	5	Dhyan Das, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Jhelum.
142	E 6—52127 wrongly joined.	10	Colonel B. T. Reid, Superintendent, Chumba.
	" —65206		

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 24th October 1874.

I. C. BOSE,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Akola Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
K 7—14770	5	Mrs. Arnewaz Keikaoos Talta, of Akola.
K 2—11877	20	Sukaram Hanmunt, of Khamgaum.
" —11912	20	

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 17th October 1874.

C. A. W. DAVIES.
Assistant Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th October 1874.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Scotia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 31st instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits, (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed) for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 31st instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Sacotra*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 4th November, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Zambesi*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 4th November, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 6th November 1874.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 5th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 6th November, at 7 P. M.

M. PERCY,
Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following Books may be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. When postage stamps are remitted, one anna additional in every rupee should be sent to cover discount on sale of stamps.

Packing and postage will be charged extra, as specified below.

By a recent order of Government, *all payments should be made in advance.*

Report on the production of Tobacco in India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price, Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Note on Lac, by J. E. O'Connor. Revised *edition. Price,* 8 *annas; packing and postage,* 3 *annas.*

In two vols., foolscap folio.

Correspondence relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 31st, 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2-8 *per vol.; packing and postage, Re.* 1-4 *extra per vol.*

CONTENTS:—Vol. I, the principal official correspondence relating to the Famine. Vol. II, Special Narratives and Minutes by the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K. C. S. I., Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

Vocabulary of Ordnance Stores, for adoption throughout British India: prepared, under the orders of the Government of India, by Ensign J. Tanner, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Bengal Ordnance Department, and rated in the Office of the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, Fort William. *Price, Rs.* 6; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-8 *extra.*

Army List.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, corrected up to 1st October 1874. *Price, Rs.* 4; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Rules for Capital Accounts of State Railways, and forms referred to therein. *Price Rs.* 3; *packing and postage,* 14 *annas.*

Rules and Forms for Revenue Accounts of State Railways (1873). *Price, Rs.* 3; *packing and postage,* 12 *annas.*

The older Statutes in force in India, edited, with Notes and an Index, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage,* 3 *annas.*

A collection of Statutes relating to India, passed between the years 1855 and 1870, both inclusive, being a Supplement to the Law relating to India and the East India Company, fifth edition, edited, with an Index to the Statutes relating to India not expressly repealed in August 1867, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price, Rs.* 10; *packing and postage,* 12 *annas.*

The Acts of the Government of India from 1854 to date, with Indexes and lists of titles, each separately available.

Beautifully illustrated with numerous colored plates.

The Thanatophidia of India, being a description of the venomous snakes of the Indian Peninsula with an account of the influence of their poison on life; and a series of experiments. By J. Fayrer, M. D., C. S. I., F. R. S. E., Honorary Physician to the Queen, Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Bengal Army, Professor of Surgery and Senior Surgeon in the Calcutta Medical College and its hospital, Fellow of the University of Calcutta, and late President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. *Price, Rs.* 80 *per copy; packing and postage, Rs.* 2-4.

Report on the Fresh Water Fish and Fisheries of India and Burma. By Surgeon-Major Francis Day, F. L. S. & F. Z. S., Inspector-General of Fisheries in India. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage, annas* 10 *extra.*

Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency. Compiled, under the orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, M. A., M. D., LL. B., Secretary to Inspector-General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces. *Price, Rs.* 10; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-6; *payable in advance.*

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price, Re.* 1; *packing and postage,* 4 *annas.*

Rules for the Qualification, Admission, and Enrolment of Pleaders and Mooktears in Mofussil Courts. *Price,* 4 *annas; by post,* 5 *annas.*

Rules for Admission of Vakeels in the High Court. *Price,* 4 *annas; by post,* 5 *annas.*

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected up to 1st April and 1st October in each year. *Price, Rs.* 2; *packing and postage,* 4 *annas; payable in advance.*

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The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1874.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

Notice.

It is hereby notified, for the information of the public in general and that of the persons concerned in particular, that the firm named the Firm of Juggur Nath Jouharee, situate at Burra Bazar in Calcutta, which was managed by Ram Gopal Gomashta on the part of the owner, the said Juggur Nath Jouharee of Allahabad, is absolutely stopped from this the 29th day of October 1874, and the said Managing Gomashta is dismissed from the employment under the said Juggur Nath Jouharee.

CALCUTTA, *29th October* 1874. } JUGGUR NATH JOUHAREE.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen

Warrant Numbers:—

044707, dated 25th September 1874, of 1842-43, for Rs. 82.

032423, dated 30th September 1874, of 1835-36, for Rs. 28.

042059, dated 30th September 1874, of 1854-55, for Rs. 50.

NOBIN CHAUND GHOSE.

HARINAVI, 24-PURGUNNAHS, *The 12th October* 1874. }

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 030158, of the Four Per Cent. of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Doyal Chund Sabooye, and last endorsed to Sergeant James Brown, of Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion, 12th Regiment, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

JAMES BROWN,

Sergt. in H. M.'s 2nd Battn., 12th Regt., stationed at Ferozepore.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

No. 44 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

YEAR.	FROM 1st APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.									
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1870-71 ...	148,324	1,314,690	84,183	612,708	109,170	577,958	53,824	266,065	395,501	2,771,421
1871-72 ...	149,518	1,325,278	78,106	572,683	110,803	591,882	41,733	206,295	380,160	2,696,138
1872-73 ...	159,968	1,417,896	82,183	599,991	107,166	570,607	50,741	250,821	400,058	2,839,315
1873-74 ...	153,758	1,362,870	78,999	569,307	105,308	566,013	54,086	267,359	392,151	2,765,549
1874-75 ...	156,072	1,364,239	79,550	562,506	102,552	561,181	50,580	250,028	388,754	2,737,954
AVERAGE ...	153,528	1,356,994	80,604	583,439	107,000	573,528	50,193	248,113	391,325	2,762,075

ARTHUR HOWELL,

for *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.															
1	Burdwan	A 13 4	12 12	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	12 0	12 0	14 4	12 8	12 12	15 0	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 13 12	13 12	12 4	21 0	21 0	22 0	12 4	12 0	13 4	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	10 8	10 8	15 0	12 12	12 12	16 8	...	...	...
4	Midnapore.*															
5	Hooghly	D 12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 0 and 8 8	8 0 and 8 8	11 0	11 0 and 11 8	11 0 and 11 8	18 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 8	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	13 0	12 12	...	15 0	16 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	14 0	14 0	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	E 13 0 to 13 5	11 4	14 8	E 14 0	13 5	26 8	7 7	7 4	8 0	F 11 4	11 4	19 0	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	12 5	12 5	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	10 10½	G 9 8	9 8	12 5	...	...	...
8	Jessore	H 12 8	12 4	13 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 10	17 8	13 5	12 12	26 8	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	I 15 0	15 0	12 0	E 16 0	16 0	25 0 to 27 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	13 0	12 8	13 8	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	12 12	12 12	12 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	11 8	11 8	15 0	18 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 22 0	16 0	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye	12 12 to 14 4	13 8 to 14 4	10 8	...	...	...	7 8 to 9 12	7 8 to 9 12	12 0	15 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 16 0	16 0	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	12 15	12 15	14 0	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	11 13	18 0	22 0	15 10	...	...	...
14	Bogra†	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 0	17 4	16 8	18 0	...	...	...
15	Pubna	14 4	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	18 12	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	15 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	J 9 5	9 3	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	12 0	12 3	...	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.*															
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca	12 8	12 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	20 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	14 0	13 8	22 0	...	...	...
19	Fureedpore	K 14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	18 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	L ...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 4	13 0	13 0	26 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	M 10 4	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	16 0	13 0	12 12	18 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† Return for next preceding week.

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 15 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 11 to 13·9 seers, common rice 12 to 14-8 seers, and gram 16 to 17-12 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 14 seers, barley 14 to 22 seers, best rice 12-8 to 14 seers, common rice 13 to 17-8 seers, maize 20 to 30 seers, and gram 14-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 14 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 11 to 15 seers, maize 26 seers, and gram 11 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 13 seers, best rice 8 to 8-8 seers, common rice 11 to 12-8 seers, and gram 15 to 16 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior the price of common rice ranges from 10-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 24th October 1874.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
															BENGAL.	
															Western Districts.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	110 0	100 0	...	8 10	8 8	9 0	Burdwan.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	20 0	440 0	440 0	360 0	8 4	8 4	8 2	Bankoora.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	Beerbhoom.[1]	
															Midnapore.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Howrah.	
															Central Districts	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 14	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	16 13½	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 10	8 11	8 10½	Nuddea.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 5	18 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.	
E 25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Moorshedabad.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	170 0	170 0	98 7	7 12	7 12	7 8	Dinagepore.	
14 0	14 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maldah.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 16 8	19 11	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 15½	7 15½	8 0	Rajshahye.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	12 15	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 6	Rungpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bogra.†	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 6	6 6	...	Julpigoree.	
															Cooch Behar.*	
															Eastern Districts	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Dacca.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Fureedpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	100 0	100 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Backergunge.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	Mymensingh.	

G Coarse rice at 12-5 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 11-8 to 15 seers, and gram 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-8 to 14-8 seers, best rice 8 to 11 seers, common rice 13 to 14 seers, and gram 16 to 17 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 7 to 16 seers, common rice 8 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 10-8 seers, common rice 13 to 15-4 seers, and gram 13 to 14 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 11 seers, common rice 13 to 14 seers, paddy 22 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, best rice 8 to 10-4 seers, common rice 11 to 16 seers, and gram 9 to 13 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.*			RICE, COMMON.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*	N 9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...
23	Noakhelly	O ...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	13 0	12 8	22 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah*	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	..	9 0	9 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	17 0	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 6½	13 5	10 10½	10 0	15 0	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah.†															
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	17 4	17 4	24 0	28 0	27 0	31 0	17 0	12 0	...	19 0	15 8	21 0	23 0	22 0	...
27	Gya	P 13 8	12 8	9 8	18 0	17 8	15 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	13 8	13 8	10 0	E 16 0	16 4	...
28	Shahabad	Q 15 0	15 0	13 0	19 8	20 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	11 8	11 12	11 4	20 0	19 0	...
29	Tirhoot	R 14 0	13 8	11 0	17 0	18 0	24 0	8 0	7 8	14 0	17 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...
30	Sarun	16 4	16 4	11 8	21 0	21 0	19 0	7 4	7 4	12 0	16 8	15 8	13 0	21 0	21 0	22 0
31	Chumparun	S 11 12	11 12	16 0	18 8	18 8	33 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	23 8	22 0	18 0	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	17 3	16 8	13 6	19 9	21 0	23 1	10 5	9 4	9 4	13 6	13 6	11 5	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	17 0	16 6	12 10	22 11	20 3	22 7	12 10	10 11	12 10	13 14	13 14	17 0	...	...	...
34	Purneah	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0	13 0	10 0	E 15 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 18 0	20 0 to 27 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack	17 1	17 1	15 12	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	22 5	23 10	23 10	31 8	...	...	...
37	Pooree	13 2	13 2	14 7	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	24 14	23 10	23 10	34 6	...	...	...
38	Balasore.†															
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-West Frontier Agency.															
39	Hazareebagh	12 0	12 0	11 12	12 0	10 0	16 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	16 0 to 20 0	15 0	13 4	...	...	...
40	Lohardugga	9 8	10 8	11 0	15 0	16 0	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	18 0 to 23 0	17 0 to 24 0	16 0	...	...	...
41	Singbhoom	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...
42	Manbhoom	11 0	11 0	12 8	E 16 0	16 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...

* Return for next preceding week.
† Return not received.
N In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 13 to 14 seers, and common rice 14 to 19 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 12 to 14 seers, and common rice 13 to 15 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-12 to 16 seers, barley 15-8 to 22 seers, best rice 12-8 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, lesser millet 21 to 32-8 seers, maize 17-8 to 27 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal on the 24th October 1874—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Rajra.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Districts.	Remarks.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
															Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	16 0	140 0	120 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Chittagong.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	280 0	280 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakholly.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	8 12	Tipperah.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 6	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
															Hill Tipperah.†	
															BEHAR.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	34 8	150 0	150 0	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Patna.	
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	15 0	18 8	16 8	13 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	Gya.	
17 0	18 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	19 8	21 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Shahabad.	
...	...	...	30 0	25 0	26 0	21 0	18 8	18 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 8	7 4	7 8	Tirhoot.	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	19 8	19 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Sarun.	
...	...	...	32 0	29 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 12	Chumparun.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	21 0	18 9	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 5	Monghyr.	
...	...	...	E 32 0 to 36 0	32 0	31 0	18 15	18 4	20 13	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	7 14	8 3	Bhagulpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Purneah.	
17 0	17 0	28 0	P 40 0	40 0	40 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
															ORISSA.	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	22 5	22 5	25 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	Cuttack.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	105 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Pooree.	
															Balasore.†	
															CHOTA NAGPORE.	
															South-West Frontier Agency.	
...	...	...	40 0	30 0	24 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	6 8	7 0	6 8	Hazareebagh.	
...	...	...	46 0	48 0	30 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	260 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	Lohardugga.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	Singbhoom.	
E 17 0	17 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	...	13 0	13 4	13 0	260 0	240 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	9 8	Manbhoom.	

Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 14-12 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 13-12 to 16-8 seers, bulrush millet 17 seers, great millet 19 seers, lesser millet 16 to 21 seers, maize 20 seers, and gram 15-8 to 19 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 12 to 24 seers, best rice 8 to 22-8 seers, common rice 10 to 28 seers, lesser millet 25 to 40 seers, maize 21 to 40 seers, and gram 14 to 27 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 18 seers, barley 12-8 to 18 seers, best rice 10-8 to 11-4 seers, common rice 18 to 22-8 seers, lesser millet 12-8 to 36 seers, maize 26 to 35 seers, and gram 12-8 to 18 seers per rupee.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1874, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1744, 1745, 1750 AND 1751 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 17TH OCTOBER 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE OLD GOVERNMENT SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Madras. Ganjam ...	10 3	10 3	11 8	...	...	...	17 8	16 2	22 7	26 1	22 8	32 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 2	35 2	35 2	40 0	40 0	40 0	323 7	323 7	...	13 4	13 4	16 8	
Bombay. Upper Sind Frontier.	18 8	18 0	17 0	15 0	17 0	26 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	24 11	24 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	
Bombay. Thur & Parkur	14 8	14 8	13 12	...	...	23 0	...	...	11 4	9 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	23 0	20 0	18 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. Secunderabad ..	15 9	17 0	12 8	...	...	...	8 9	9 1	10 2	14 0	13 1	13 9	32 2	30 2	19 9	27 8	27 6	23 7	28 2	31 1	31 0	15 3	16 1	13 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. Bolarum ...	15 4	16 9	12 9	...	...	...	11 2	11 0	11 6	12 2	12 0	13 4	32 1	30 9	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 7	12 7	112 9	112 9	112 9	9 3	9 1	9 5	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. Chudderghat ...	12 0	11 2	12 5	...	...	...	7 0	6 5	7 5	10 0	10 0	13 0	32 0	30 0	22 0	28 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 0	130 0	130 0	...	9 0	9 0	10 5	
Rajpootana. Meywar ...	15 4	15 6	13 4	20 5	21 1	23 0	...	...	...	8 4	7 13	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 11	17 4	165 0	165 0	...	25 12	26 9	28 0	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st AUGUST 1874.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during August 1874. Depth in canal at regulating gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross consumption C. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation return canal. Principal items of traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division ...	4·90	4·01	3073·60	617·27	Nil.	Nil.	Gurdáspur...	12,550	7·06	7·80	Cotton ...	15,811	106·08 cubic feet per second passed down at the various escapes on the Bári Doáb Canal. The decrease in area irrigated, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, is 9,434 acres. In consequence of the short rainfall during the month, canal water was given to Barani crops, which accounts for the increase under the head "others."
2nd Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·56		1135·99			Amritsar ...	26,094	...	...	Rice ...	20,393	
2nd Divn. Lahore Branch ...	3·00	3·35		772·78			Lahore ...	31,980	6·40	3·10	Sugarcane ...	8,596	
											Others ...	25,824	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	2526·04	Nil.	Nil.*	...	70,624	...	...	...	70,624	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	1807·28	Nil.	Nil.	...	80,058	...	...	...	80,058	
Western Jamna Canals. Karnál Division ...	4·33	3·49	2546·00	19·57	Nil.	2,59,736 kurries, bullies, logs, &c. 1,22,651 maunds of firewood in rafts.	Ambálah ...	1,600	13·999	1·99	Cotton ...	52,207	The small increase in area irrigated, as compared with the period corresponding in last year, of 923 acres is entirely in Hansi Division, both of the other Divisions showing a decrease.
Dehli " ...	4·40	3·30		340·06			Karnál ...	28,645	12·477	2·68	Rice ...	42,148	
Hansi " ...	8·80	7·40		582·00			Dehli ...	26,513	...	...	Sugarcane ...	33,186	
" Bulla Head ...	8·00	7·10		235·00			Rohtuck ...	28,818	3·9	...	Others ...	9,890	
							Hissár ...	32,761	4·2	...			
							Jhínd ...	17,617	...	2·9			
							Bikáner ...	421	...	...			
							Kulsia State	1,056	...	...			
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	1176·63	Nil.	2,59,736	...	137,431	...	...	...	137,431	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	1113·77	Nil.	3,09,273	...	136,508	...	...	...	136,508	
Inundation Canals. Upper Satlaj Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	5,000	2·10	1·60	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.		The supply in some canals failed towards the end of the month owing to the unusually low state of the river Indus, so that, though the area irrigated is large, it is as yet, impossible to say what remissions may become necessary.
Lower Satlaj and Chináb	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	45,000	2·23	1·57			
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multán ...	245,930	...	...			
							Derah Ghází Khán ...	197,000	...	3·1			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	492,930	...	...	...	492,930	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	407,014	...	...	...	407,014	
Dehli and Gurgáon Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	878	...	...	Cotton ...	13	Increase, as compared with last year, of 600 acres is due to light rains in season.
									...	...	Rice ...	158	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	59	...	...	Sugarcane ...	226	
											Others ...	564	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rohtuck ...	24					
Total Dehli and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	961	...	...	...	961	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	361	...	...	...	361	
PERENNIAL CANALS—GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208,055	...	...	...	208,055	Showing a total decrease in area irrigated by perennial canals of 8,511 acres, as compared with the corresponding period of last year.
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216,566	...	...	...	216,566	

MURREE,
The 2nd October 1874.

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29th OCTOBER 1874.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Bombay prospects are reported to be generally excellent. In Bengal the late rice crop promises favourably, except in Midnapore and Burdwan, where it has been damaged by the recent cyclone. Reports are generally good from the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh; the rabi sowings are progressing. Prospects are favourable in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, and Central India. No report has been received from Madras, Rajpootana, Mysore, or British Burmah.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras ...		No report received.
Bombay— (Oct. 28th)		
Sind.		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri on 24th 10 inches lower than last week; Kokawaree, new mouth flowing with great velocity; worm "Kecow" doing damage in Dadoo and Mahjundu; Cricket Mackru damaging wheat shoots in Dadoo; rice crops in Shahbunder attacked by disease; fever prevalent.
Shikarpur ...	...	Rabi preparations extensive; weather cold; fever increasing.
Hyderabad ...	...	Fever very prevalent, but will doubtless soon disappear, north wind having set in; kharif reaping in progress; crops generally fine, but blight reported in Shahdapore taluka; cattle disease in 3 talukas.
Upper Frontier ...	...	Kharif crops being reaped; rabi sowings continue; early crops well; days sultry; nights cool; fever prevalent; disease amongst horses.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Rice harvesting commenced; rabi operations continue in Kaira; crops in good condition; sowing of rabi crops commenced; fever continues.
Surat ...	...	Reaping and fever continue.
Broach ...	...	Yield of rice crops reaped is less this year; other crops good; fever continues.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Cotton picking progressing; public health good.
Nasik ...	...	Crops and public health good; kharif crops being reaped in some talukas, more rain wanted for rabi sowing in Dindori and Chandore.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Public health exceedingly good; fever in Wada, Shahpur, and Moorbaur talukas; reaping of early rice crops in progress in Wada and Panwall taluka, and completed in Callian taluka; cattle disease in Shahpur and Moorbaur talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Kharif crops being reaped; sowing of rabi in progress; some injury by locusts to crops in Seroor and Jooner; fever in Indapur; slight cattle disease continues in Haveli, Mawul, Bhimthadi, and Indapur; climate and public health good.
Ahmednuggur ...	...	Kharif crops harvested; sowing of rabi nearly finished; slight cattle disease in Kopergaum taluka; health good.
Sholapur ...	...	Rabi sowing small in progress; cotton crops slightly suffered from excessive rain; public health good.
Satara ...	·15	Early crops being harvested, in some places they have suffered slightly from excessive rain. Late crops nearly all sown, except in places where sowing was impeded by heavy rain; fever and bowel complaint in Walwa and ague in Patan.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	2·6	The rain has injured all descriptions of crops; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	Rain heavy; all crops damaged more or less; Benisalla overflowed and washed away some houses in a few villages.
Kanara ...	1·25	
Karwar ...	...	Crops good; reaping in progress: fever, small-pox, and cattle disease prevalent.
Kaladgi ...	1·53	Heavy squalls; crops moderate; health good.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot ...	...	Weather fair; crops thriving; health good.
Wudwan ...	...	Cotton good; health improving; cold season commenced.
Baroda ...	...	Reaping of grain crops commenced; cotton crops healthy; fever continues.
		General Remarks.—Prospects generally excellent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—		
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	No rain. The late aous, or early rice, and early amun, or late rice (kirtick sali) which both were nearly ripe, have been considerably damaged, the ears having been blown out by the storm of the 15th, and some of the very backward amun, especially on the low lands south of the Koowoor river and in parts of Cutwa, has been entirely swamped; but the amun crop generally has benefited from the heavy rains, and looks much stronger and flourishing than it did a fortnight back. The sugarcane has been blown down and injured. Almost everywhere complaints are made that kalai (pulse) and other seeds of the cold weather crops have been wetted and spoilt. If the cold weather crops be sown in time, there is every probability that the crop will be a good one, as the soil is now so moist. Total number of deaths reported up to date 38. Telegraphed on the 29th: rainfall at Sudder 1·39 inches from Monday to Wednesday.
Bankura ...	*Nil*	Dry, but cloudy during the last few days. Except to the unan, or rice crop intermediate between the aous or early and amun or late rice, little or no damage was done to the crops, which are generally flourishing. The ground is being ploughed for the winter crops.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and bright. State and prospects of crops continue good. Prices steady.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Fine and cloudless. As before reported, advanced rice somewhat injured. Late rice doing well, except where inundated. Mulberry much damaged. Indigo somewhat.
Hooghly ...	·14	Weather clear; wind chiefly from north-east and north. An 8-anna amun or late rice crop may be expected, except in two thanas. Prospect of cold weather crops fair. Telegraphed on the 29th October: rainfall since Saturday 3·02 inches.
24-Pergunnahs ...	1·57	Warm and sunny during the first five days and rainy on last two days. The prospects of the late rice crop continue to be favourably reported on. In some places cold weather crops have been sown, and in others lands are being prepared.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	There has been slight rain in some parts. The weather has been warm during the week. The storm did less damage than was generally expected. Even urhur (pulse) has not suffered very greatly. The prospects of the amun or late rice are on the average fair, and so far everything is most favourable for the cold weather crops, some of which are now germinating.
Moorshedabad ...	·21	Cool and dry; a fair shower on the morning of the 24th. The damage done by the cyclone of the 16th is slight. The wind caused some injury of no serious extent to the more advanced late rice crops by blowing out the ears prematurely, and some of the low-lying crops have suffered from prolonged submersion. The abundant fall of rain will, on the other hand, prove most beneficial to the other crops, especially those transplanted late. Cold weather crops are being sown. Prices somewhat lower.
Dinagepore ...	2·8	There was a good fall of rain in the station last Saturday, which was general throughout the district. The hymanti dhan or late rice has begun flowering in some places. The prospects of the crops have been improved by the late rain. Preparation for sowing cold weather crops being pushed on.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, with occasional clouds threatening rain. The prospects of the winter or late rice crops continue very good. The sowings for the cold weather crops are going on.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	There was a violent storm and heavy rain throughout the district on the 16th October. The storm of the 16th has done some slight injury to the late rice and other crops, such as teel (oil-seed), urhur (pulse), but the prospects generally are good; kalai (pulse) is thriving. Lands are still being ploughed for the cold weather crops, and in some places they are being sown.
Rungpore ...	8·64	A slight cyclone blew at Káliganj on the night of the 16th. Since then the weather has been warm and fine. Prospects of all crops excellent. The rain has done much good to the growing rice.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Late rice crop is excellent. Sugarcane is looking well.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Mornings cooler; days hot. Prospects very favourable.
Jalpáiguri ...	0·60	Very fine weather; heavy dews at nights, which are getting cold. Prospects of crops most prosperous. Ploughing going on apace for the potatoe crop. Telegraphed on the 29th October: rainfall 3·70.
Dacca ...	0·51	Weather cloudy and showery. Crops good. Telegraphed on the 29th: rainfall of last three days, 0·29; weather showery and fine alternately. State of crops very favourable.
Patna ...	*Nil*	No difference since last report. Crops flourishing everywhere. Telegraphed on the 29th October: rainfall ·97; rain during the night before last and yesterday, and prospects of more. This will retard the ploughing of the lands for the cold weather crops, but will do no material damage, whilst it will do good to the rice crops.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Fine weather, a little cloudy towards the close of the week. Prospects of the rice crop excellent. The rabi or cold weather crop sowings have commenced.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Fair weather. Cool in the mornings and evenings. Prospects of the rice crops are good. Rabi or cold weather crops being sown.
Tirhoot ...	*Nil*	Clear weather. In the Tajpore sub-division prospects of all crops are very promising. Tobacco sown, and rabi being sown; in some fields beginning to germinate. In Seetamurhee prospects of crops favourable. In the Darbhanga, Madhubani, and Hajipur sub-divisions the prospects of the paddy crop continue excellent, and rabi sowings have commenced. In the Sudder sub-division the prospects of crops excellent. Rabi sowings commenced; price of food-grain gradually falling. A heavy rain is still required to ensure a very good paddy crop. Telegraphed on the 29th October: Madhubani Sub-division—No rain from 22nd to 27th October; on 28th ·55, and still raining in light showers; weather cloudy since the night of the 26th; the prospects of the paddy crop continue excellent; rabi (cold weather crops) sowings going on in every part of the sub-division; ruhur (pulse) doing well.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather fine. Mornings and evenings getting cool; both east and west wind. Sugarcane and ruhur (pulse) promising. Standing rice crops doing well. Rabi or cold weather sowings going on. The early sowings have come up well. Lands are being prepared for indigo. Prices (rice, common, excepted) steady.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Clear and bright. Heavy dews and mists in the morning. Getting cool. All crops and harvests progressing most favourably.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather fair. No change since last week. The prospects of the crops are excellent.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Rain not wanted. Aghani or late rice crops splendid throughout the district. Telegraphed on the 29th October: rainfall since last report, 3·07, evidently general reports not yet come in from sub-divisions; opinions differ as to effects on rice crops Rain was not wanted, still very cloudy, but wind changed from north-east to south-west.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Cloudy and warm. Crops excellent.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	0·96	Heavy rain in Dumka on Friday night; clouds cleared off on Saturday. Rájmahal, 1·2; weather hotter than this time last year in spite of all the rain. Crops look excellent everywhere. Some talk about the late rain injuring paddy in flower, but the Kartick paddy is well out of flower, and the aghani or late rice not nearly in flower yet. It is believed that the rain did good. Reports excellent all round.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and cloudy. A fair average crop of rice is now certain. Spring crops being sown.
Balasore ...	·30	The weather has been extremely fine throughout the week. The district was caught in the skirts of the storm of the 15th instant, and the two northernmost thanas have suffered. As far as the crops are concerned, the only injury done has been to the particular species of rice which were in flower at the time, and which are limited in quantity, together with a little sugarcane and pulses. The main rice crop is uninjured. Some thirty lives, however, are reported to have been lost by the fall of walls and roofs. There has also been considerable loss of cattle, the extent of which has not yet been ascertained. Enquiries are being actively prosecuted. No damage whatever was done in Balasore town, and to the south the storm was hardly felt.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Clouds still hanging about. The prospects of the late rice crops continue excellent, and all the oil crops promise well. The weather, too, has been very favourable for the rabi or cold weather crops.
Mánbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather favourable. There has been no rain during the last week, and none is now required; the rice crops all promise well, and the early kinds on the high lands are now being cut, and will produce about a 12-anna crop. Those on the lower lands will produce somewhat more. All the rabi or cold weather crops are doing very well indeed. The cyclone of the 16th just touched the south-east corner of the district, and it is reported that some damage has been done to the early transplanted rice, which was nearly ripe.
		PUBLIC HEALTH.
		Burdwan: fever is said to be increasing since the storm. 24-Pergunnahs: fever abating in Satkhira. Rajshahye: cholera or choleraic diarrhœa has broken out in Nator sub-division, chiefly in the town. Bogra: health fair. Pubna: some fever and much cholera. Patna: health good. Gya: health good. Tirhoot: public health good. Bhágalpur: health very good, but fever reported from Madahpur sub-division. Cuttack: health good. Lohardugga: fever less prevalent, general health fair. Singbhoom: a great deal of fever about. Manbhoom: health good.
		General remarks.—The great rice crop is favourably reported of from all parts of the country, except the districts of Burdwan and Midnapore, which the centre of the late cyclone traversed. In the former, the late *aous* (early rice) and early *amun* (late rice), which were nearly ripe, have been considerably damaged, and some backward amun on very low lands has been swamped. The crop generally, however, is said to have benefited by the rain. In Midnapore the mulberry has suffered much, and the advanced rice is somewhat injured, but the late is doing well. Sugarcane and other high land crops have suffered, but not to any great extent. On the whole, the crops throughout the districts which the storm visited have suffered less than was expected; while the heavy rains that accompanied and followed it have done much good. Some cold weather sowings, it is feared, have been lost, but the moisture in the soil gives great hope of raising a good crop yet, the land being re-sown.
N. W. Provinces—		
Basti (Oct. 24th)	*Nil*	No change; prospects very good; cholera not increasing.
Gorakhpur (28th)	*Nil*	Cloudy since last night; prospects unchanged; cholera as before.
Ghazipur "	...	Crops flourishing; signs of rain.
Mirzapur "	...	Steady but light rain since last midnight; will do good if not heavier.
Benares "	...	Cloudy weather since 26th; slight rain to-day; and signs of more rain.
Azamgarh (23rd)	*Nil*	Prospects good; some rabi in blade.
Jaunpur (24th)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Allahabad (28th)	...	Prospects very good; signs of rain.
Bánda (24th)	...	Early bajra harvest begun; prospects excellent.
Hamirpur ...	...	Not received.
Jalaun (24th)	*Nil*	Prospects fair.
Jhánsi (28th)	*Nil*	Rice in Pergunnah Jhánsi poor, owing to scanty rain; other crops promise well.
Cawnpore "	*Nil*	Prospects good; sowings continue.
Fatehgarh "	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Agra "	*Nil*	Cloudy weather; prospects good.
Aligarh "	...	Kharif average; rabi partly sown.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P.—*continued.*		
Meerut (Oct. 28th)	*Nil*	Kharif harvest begun; rabi sowings continue.
Sahárunpur "	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Bijnor (26th)	*Nil*	Prospects unchanged.
Moradabad (28th)	...	Prospects of rabi good.
Bareilly "	*Nil*	Rabi sowings proceed.
Punjab— (Oct. 29th)	*Nil*	
Delhi ...	...	Crops under sickle; rabi ploughings progressing; health of district good; fever decreasing in city.
Hissar ...	...	Stunted kharif being reaped; rabi sowings commenced; health good. Back-quarter disease amongst Government cattle at Hissar.
Umballa ...	...	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	...	Ditto ditto.
Lahore ...	...	Ditto ditto.
Mooltan ...	...	Kharif crops under sickle; rabi being sown; fever still prevails, otherwise health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Rain wanted; rabi sowings progressing; fever still prevails.
Rawal Pindi ...	...	Harvest prospects and health good.
Peshawar ...	...	Kharif being cut; slight fever prevalent.
		General remarks.—Agricultural prospects generally favourable; saving usual fevers, public health is good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Oct. 28th)	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable; rabi sowings going on; public health good.
Fyzabad "	*Nil*	
C. Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Oct. 24th)	...	Heavy dews; prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices easy.
Sambalpur ...	...	Weather is clear; rice harvest rapidly progressing; health improving.
Bilaspur ...	...	Weather variable; rice harvest commenced; rabi sowings advancing; fever and bowel complaints prevalent; prices easy.
Raipur (25th)	...	Rice crops ripening; prospects excellent; rabi ploughing and sowing progressing; health good; prices falling.
Chanda ...	...	Cloudy; rice harvesting; cotton doing well; health fair; prices low.
Balaghât (26th)	...	Weather variable; early rice harvesting; rabi sowings progressing; fever prevalent; prices unchanged.
Chhindwara ...	...	Weather clear; crops healthy, but rain required; health good; prices unchanged.
Bhandara (27th)	·09	Weather cloudy; rice doing well; jowar fair; rabi sowings progressing; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Wardha (28th)	...	Cotton-picking in progress: no epidemic.
Nimar ...	...	Rabi sowings progressing; cattle disease continues; price of jowar risen.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather cloudy; rice harvested; rabi sowings progressing; health good.
Nagpur ...	...	Weather cloudy; rain would benefit kharif; rabi sowings nearly completed; health good; prices falling.
Seoni ...	...	Rain much required.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Kharif harvest good; rabi sowings progressing; fever prevalent; prices falling.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects continue good.
Betul ...	...	
Saugor ...	...	Weather cloudy; kharif excellent; rabi sowings progressing; fever prevalent; prices unchanged.
Mandla ...	...	Prospects good; health good; prices stationary.
Dumoh (29th)	...	*General remarks.*—The past week has been generally favourable; clouds hung about, but rain held off; a fall now would benefit crops; kharif everywhere good; prices low.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts— (Oct. 29th)		
Umraoti ...	*Nil*	Kharif crops in good condition; rabi sowing nearly completed.
Rajpootana ...	...	No report received.
Central India— (Oct. 28th)		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Gwalior ...		
Rutlam ...		
Baghelkhund ..		
Mysore and Coorg ...	...	No report received.
Nepal	*Nil*	Rice crop being cut; crops in Western Terai said to be unusually good. Fair crops in Eastern Terai also.
B. Burma ..	...	No report received.
Assam— (Oct. 29th)		
Gauhâti ..	1·01	Mornings usually overcast or misty; weather unsettled, becoming cooler; prospects of all crops continue favourable; public health good.
Sylhet ...	...	Weather unsettled since Sunday; steady rain and high wind all Monday; prospects of crops improved after rain; health of district improving.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
for *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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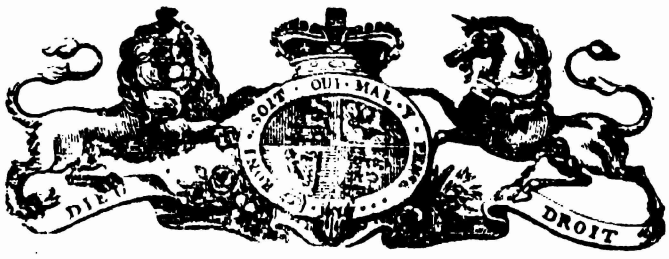

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1874.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 49.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 4th December 1874.

No. 2925.—In exercise of the power vested in him by Section 17 of Act XXXI of 1860, and in modification of Home Department Notification No. 1001, dated the 2nd April 1874, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the under-mentioned officers to grant licenses for the importation into British India by sea, through the ports or port respectively mentioned opposite their names of office, of cannons, howitzers, mortars, arms, percussion caps, sulphur, saltpetre, gunpowder or other ammunition. And the Governor General in Council is also pleased to authorize the following officers (namely) the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, the Secretaries to the Governments of Bengal, North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and the Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, to grant licenses for the importation into British India by land of the aforesaid articles:—

Officers authorized to grant licenses for importation by sea.	Names of ports.
	MADRAS.
Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.	Bimlipatam. Coconada. Tuticorin. Calicut. Cochin. Mangalore. Negapatam.
Commissioner of Police, Madras ...	Madras.
	BOMBAY.
Commissioner of Police, Bombay ...	Bombay.
Commissioner in Sindh ...	Kurrachee.
The Resident at Aden ...	Aden.
	BENGAL.
Commissioner of Police, Calcutta ...	Calcutta.
	BRITISH BURMA.
Chief Commissioner of British Burma	Rangoon. Bassein. Akyab. Moulmein. Tavoy. Mergui.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 2nd December 1874.

No. 883.—Lieutenant H. St. P. Maxwell, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in Assam, is confirmed in that appointment.

No. 886.—The under-mentioned gentlemen of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service reported their arrival at the places and on the dates specified opposite to their names:—

Mr. R. G. Thomson, Punjab, the 13th November.

Mr. W. G. Jackson, North-Western Provinces, the 12th November.

No. 889.—Babu Sib Prasad Chakraburty, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 5th Grade, in Assam, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice*

Mr. W. C. Loraine, with effect from the 30th September last.

No. 891.—Mr. R. M. Edwards, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State an extension of furlough for a period of twenty-four days.

The 4th December 1874.

No. 895.—Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 31st October last.

No. 897.—Lieutenant Colonel A. R. MacMahon, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in British Burmah, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, during the absence of Colonel H. Browne, or until further orders.

No. 899.—Messrs. E. J. Kitts and H. S. Barnes, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported their arrival at Allahabad to the Government of the North-Western Provinces on the 29th and 30th October last respectively.

No. 904.—Consequent upon the retirement from the service of Colonel E. A. Rowlatt, a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in the Assam Commission, the following promotions are made, with effect from the 4th instant. :—

Mr. O. G. R. McWilliam, C. S., Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Captain J. Butler, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.

No. 906.—The following temporary appointments have been made in the Assam Commission in consequence of the absence of Colonel H. S. Bivar on three months' privilege leave :—

Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Sherer, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Major W. S. Clarke, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Captain A. N. Phillips, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

No. 907.—Babu Chundra Mahan Goswami, 2nd Master of the Gaúhátí High School, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner, 5th Grade.

No. 909.—Mr. H. Muspratt, of the Bengal Civil Service, is confirmed in his appointment of Judge of the District of Sylhet, and of the Sessions division of Sylhet and Cachar.

No. 911.—Messrs. Robert Carstairs and W. Dunbar Blyth, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported their arrival in Calcutta to the Government of Bengal on the 16th ultimo.

No. 913.—Lieutenant W. A. Holcombe, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is confirmed in his appointment of Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in Assam, with effect from the date of his passing the examination referred to in Notification No. 69, dated the 9th October last.

POLICE.

The 2nd December 1874.

No. 424.—Mr. E. R. Christian, District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has passed the prescribed examination in Mahratta by the lower standard.

The 4th December 1874.

No. 432.—Mr. F. Wright, District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has passed the test prescribed for Assistant Commissioners in Criminal, Civil and Revenue Law according to the higher standard.

PORT BLAIR.

The 4th December 1874.

No. 473.—Mr. F. A. deRoepstorff, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Andaman and Nicobar, Islands, has passed the examination prescribed for Junior Civil Officers serving in those Settlements.

No. 475.—In the exercise of the power conferred on him by Section 18 of the "Andaman and Nicobar Islands' Regulation, 1874," and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of the said Islands has made the following subsidiary Rules for their administration :

RULES.

I.—The Superintendent of the Andamans shall keep a Register of all letters despatched or received, and of all orders of general application issued by him. The Register shall contain an abstract of the subject-matter of each entry, and a copy of this Register shall be forwarded monthly to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

II.—Within two months after the 1st April in each year, the Superintendent shall submit to Government a full report on the condition of the Settlements, embracing all administrative and financial details for the preceding year.

III.—The Deputy Superintendent and the Assistant and Extra Assistant Superintendents shall reside at such stations as the Superintendent may from time to time direct, and shall perform such duties as the Superintendent, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Government, may entrust to them.

IV.—All officers, civil and military, in the Settlements shall be under the direct control of the Superintendent. They shall obey all orders issued by him, shall keep up such records and registers, and shall submit such returns and reports as he may call for; but the senior Military Officer will retain the immediate command of the troops, and conduct all ordinary details and correspondence connected with them.

V.—After a vessel which has arrived with convicts is anchored, the Deputy Superintendent or other Settlement Officer appointed by the Superintendent to the duty of inspecting convicts on arrival, and the senior Medical Officer shall proceed on board and make a general inspection of the convicts. The Medical Officer shall ascertain the presence or absence of contagious disease, and will note anything in the arrangements on boardship which may have tended to deteriorate the health of the convicts. The Settlement Officer shall report on the state of the convicts as to discipline, clothing, the nature of the accommodation, &c. He shall also hear and enquire into and report on any complaint of the convicts as to their treatment on boardship.

VI.—Should the Medical Officer report the presence of contagious disease, the Superintendent, after consultation with the said Medical Officer, shall take such steps as are necessary to afford relief to the sufferers.

VII.—If there be no contagious disease on board, the convicts shall be landed under direction of the Settlement Officer at such place and in such manner as the Superintendent may direct.

VIII.—After the convicts are landed, the senior Medical Officer shall, as soon as possible, make a careful individual inspection of each, and submit a report on their condition and fitness for work to the Superintendent.

IX.—Each convict shall also be verified by his warrant and the general descriptive roll, the usual certificate being appended of the man's reception on the establishment.

X.—Full particulars regarding each convict, with notes as to any discrepancy in his "documents" or "papers," and of any who are described as being dangerous characters, shall then be entered in the General Convict Register Book.

XI.—The Superintendent, or, in his absence from head quarters, the Deputy Superintendent, shall then pass the necessary orders as to the location and employment of the newly-arrived convicts.

XII.—All births and deaths on the Settlements shall be reported and registered in the Superintendent's Office, and in case of death of a convict, intimation shall be sent to the Magistrate of the district from which he was originally transported.

XIII.—In the event of an escape, if the convict is not apprehended befere the departure of the steamer, a report must be made from the Superintendent's Office to the Magistrate of the station from whose Court the prisoner was sentenced accompanied by a descriptive roll.

XIV.—Released prisoners shall be furnished with a passage to the port of India from whence they were transported: rations during voyage and a free passage to the nearest Presidency Town shall be provided.

XV.—The Superintendent will furnish proper descriptive rolls of the released convicts, and instruct return convicts to report themselves on their arrival to the proper authorities.

XVI.—All discharged convicts shall be furnished with certificates of release bearing the signature and seal of the Superintendent. The warrants of all released convicts shall be endorsed and returned to the committing Courts.

XVII.—The Artificer Corps shall be at the disposal of the Superintendent, and the members thereof shall be employed under the Executive Engineer, or the different local officers as the Superintendent may from time to time direct.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 30th November 1874.

No. 374.—The Reverend John Clough, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service from the 30th July 1874.

The 2nd December 1874.

No. 377.—The Reverend William Henry Bray and the Reverend Edward Gabriel Davies have been appointed, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to be Junior Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment.

Mr. Bray's appointment will take effect from the 14th November 1874.

The 3rd December 1874.

No. 380.—The Reverend Edmund Jermyn has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 4th December 1874.

No. 2657*P.*—With reference to Notification No. 1657P, dated the 24th July 1873, Mr. Johann Smidt, Consul for the German Empire at Calcutta, has resumed charge of his Office.

No. 2659*P.*—With reference to paragraph 6 of Notification No. 1677P, dated 3rd August 1874, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has directed the publication of the names of the following members of the Native Staff attached to the Yarkund Mission as having done good service under the orders of Captain H. Trotter, R. E.:—

Abdul Subhan, Sub-Surveyor.
Pundit Nain Singh.
" Kulian Singh.
" Jasmal Singh.
" Krishna.

No. 2669*P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased, as a temporary measure, to depute Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K. C. S. I., as Agent to the Governor General and Special Commissioner at Baroda.

GENERAL.

The 4th December 1874.

No. 2419*G.*—LEAVE.—Colonel J. P. Nixon is granted subsidiary leave for thirty days from the date of his return from furlough.

No. 2420*G.*—LEAVE.—With reference to Notification No. 410G of the 20th February last, Dr. J. Kirk, Political Agent at Zanzibar, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

No. 2421*G.*—In modification of orders in this Department, No. 972G, dated 8th May last, the appointment of Major J. G. Bell to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is to have effect from the 1st April 1874.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 28th November 1874.

No. 6882.—Mr. R. Taylor returned from furlough on the 11th instant, and resumed charge of his duties as Inspector of Local Offices of Account on the forenoon of the 12th idem.

No. 6884.—Mr. W. Waterfield returned from furlough on the 12th instant, and received charge of the Offices of Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Issue, Allahabad Circle, from Mr. C. E. Chapman,

on the forenoon of the 16th idem. Mr. Waterfield is allowed subsidiary leave from the 12th to the 15th instant.

The 2nd December 1874.

No. 6927.—Mr. E. M. Palmer, Officiating Assistant to the Accountant General, British Burmah, is allowed privilege leave for fifteen days.

The 3rd December 1874.

No. 6967.—The following notice is published in the *Gazette of India* for general information :—

TENDERS FOR THE BERAR SURPLUS CASH BALANCES.

SEASON 1875.

NOTICE TO BANKERS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of Bills drawn against the Surplus Cash Balances of the Berar Treasuries, for the Calendar year 1875, *on the conditions specified in the Rules noted below :—*

1. Bills will be available for issue on the Treasuries of Akola and Oomraottee in the months, and to the probable extent, noted in Statement at foot.

2. Nothing, however, in this Notification shall pledge the Resident at Hyderabad to provide the exact sums estimated to be available in the months specified, and such tenders as are approved will be registered for final acceptance, to the extent to which money may be actually available. As a guide, however, to Bankers, Capitalists, and others, to tender for the probable Surplus during the year above quoted, it is hereby intimated that the Surplus Cash Balances available annually for the preceding three years amounted to Rs. 1,37,50,000, or an average per annum of Rs. 45,83,333, and that the probable Surplus for the ensuing season, it is estimated, will be about Rs. 30,00,000 as shown in Statement below.

3. The Bills will be drawn at sight, in even thousands, and paid in Government Rupees at the Treasuries drawn upon. No Bill will be drawn for less than 5,000 Government Rupees, but Bills for sums in excess of this amount, in even thousands, will be issued to suit the convenience of purchasers.

4. Persons whose tenders may be finally accepted will be required to pay the equivalent into the Resident's Treasury at Hyderabad, in new Halli Sicca Rupees, prior to the issue of Bills.

5. Tenders must specify the rate of exchange at which the tender is made, the par or assay value of 100 Government Rupees being equivalent to 116-14-6 in Halli Sicca Currency. The tenders should also specify the month or months for which the tenders are made.

6. Persons whose tenders may be finally accepted in whole, or in part, will be required, at the option of the Resident, to deposit 10 per cent. of the amount of their tenders on acceptance.

7. All Tenders should be submitted in sealed envelopes, addressed as follows :—

TO THE FIRST ASSISTANT RESIDENT,
Hyderabad, Deccan,

and superscribed "TENDERS FOR THE BERAR SURPLUS CASH BALANCES OF 1875."

8. The name and address of the person tendering should be clearly written at foot of the tender.

9. The tenders will be opened at the Hyderabad Residency at Noon, on Thursday the 28th of January 1875, and persons tendering are invited to be present, or to be represented by their Agents.

10. The Resident will not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender, nor will any reason be assigned for rejection of tenders.

11. Persons whose tenders may be finally accepted will be required to pay the amount of their tenders into the Resident's Treasury between the 15th of the month to which the tenders refer and the 14th of the month following.

12. Tenders may be for the whole, or any portion of the amount advertised.

13. The deposit referred to in rule 6 will be forfeited in whole, or in part, at the option of the Resident, in the event of non-compliance with the terms of the tender.

14. No portion of the deposit will be returned till the full amount of tender finally accepted is received.

15. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 5,000 in Halli Sicca coin, or Government Securities, as a guarantee of good faith ; which deposit will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of tender, but the tender itself will not be returned.

N. B.—If when the last instalment of Land Revenue has been paid up the state of the collections should warrant such a course, a supplementary Notification will be issued stating whether any and what further limited amount will be available for withdrawal.

Actual surplus available for withdrawal from Berar annually for the three years 1872 *to* 1874 *and that estimated to be available for the year* 1875.

MONTHS.	PRECEDING THREE YEARS.			Amount estimated for 1875, and for which tenders are now invited.
	1872.	1873.	1874.	
January -	...		9,22,500	...
February		20,00,000	16,37,500	(b) 15,00,000
March -	27,50,000	20,00,000	14,40,000	(c) 15,00,000
April -	2,00,000	...	(a)11,00,000	...
May -	...	...	...	...
June -	...	...	..	...
July -	...	...		...
August -	...	...	...	...
September	...	17,00,000	...	...
October -	...	...	.	...
November	...	...	...	...
December	...	...	...	...
TOTAL -	(d) 29,50,000	(d)57,00,000	(d)51,00,000	30,00,000

(a) This sum was placed by the Resident at the disposal of the Accountant General, Bombay.
(b) At Akola 7½ lacs. At Oomraottee 7½ lacs.
(c) At do. 7½ do. At do. 7½ do.
(d) The average per annum from 1872 to 1874, Rs. 45,83,333.

By order,
W. TWEEDIE,
First Assistant Resident.

No. 6969.—Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of October 1874, compared with those on the same date in 1873 and 1872 :—

	Oct. 1872.	Oct. 1873.	Oct. 1874.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India ...	2,36,19,779	2,31,43,634	2,81,04,875
Bengal ...	2,08,92,481	2,04,22,770	2,03,98,895
Assam ...	...		18,78,342
British Burmah ...	35,07,530	40,18,520	45,28,942
N.-W. Provinces ..	2,09,04,089	1,91,28,636	1,17,42,408
Oudh ..	54,77,543	63,27,169	36,78,832
Punjab ...	1,03,27,698	96,60,059	1,12,72,904
Bombay ...	4,80,87,126	2,78,28,137	1,42,11,273
Central Provinces ...	74,04,562	64,33,199	40,18,107
Madras ...	2,61,81,272	2,44,83,742	1,72,06,264
TOTAL ...	16,64,02,020	14,14,45,866	11,70,35,842

SEPARATE REVENUE.—OPIUM.

The 4th December 1874.

No. 6986.—Opium Revenue to date, compared with the Estimate for the year 1874-75 :—

PRESIDENCY.	LATEST MONTH.			NINE SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND EIGHT MONTHS' DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.		
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal ...	421,875	468,129	46,254	3,796,871	4,057,059	260,184
Bombay ...	181,364	262,200	80,836	1,542,755	1,887,720	344,965
TOTAL ...	603,239	730,329	127,090	5,339,630	5,944,779	605,149

POST OFFICE.

The 4th December 1874.

No. 6918.—Privilege leave for thirty-five days, beginning on the 1st December 1874, is granted to Mr. John MacFarlan, Officiating Post Master General of Bombay.

Mr. A. M. Markham, Officiating Post Master General of the N. W. Provinces, is appointed to act as Post Master General of Bombay during Mr. MacFarlan's absence, or until further orders.

E. F. HARRISON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 30th November 1874.

No. 1112 *of* 1874.—With reference to the notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated the 17th November 1874, the services of Lieutenant L. T. Spens, of the 1st Battalion, 3rd Foot, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 1113 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Holled Wallace Henry Coxe, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullunder Division, Punjab,—for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1114 *of* 1874.—Brigadier General H. D. Abbott, C. B., of the Madras Staff Corps, Commandant of the Hyderabad Contingent, is allowed leave of absence in India on medical certificate from the 1st January 1875 to the 16th December 1875, under the Regulations of 1854.

No. 1115 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Lieutenant Henry FitzGerald Stevens, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern, 42nd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX, Note I).

No. 1116 *of* 1874.—ERRATUM.—In the addition to G. G. O. No. 830 of 1871, published in G. G. O. No. 1330 of 1872—

For	*Read*
"Not exceeding 25 per cent. of the number in use."	Not exceeding 20 per cent. of the number in use.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

The 1st December 1874.

No. 1117 *of* 1874.—The services of Captain T. J. Willans, of the Royal Engineers (Imperial Establishment), are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 1118 *of* 1874.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service :—

Medical Department.

Surgeons Horace Parr Yeld and John Campbell Fullerton,—date of arrival at Bombay, 31st October 1874.

Surgeons Samuel Haslett Browne, Edward Mair, James Armstrong, Lewis Richard Dawson, and George John Malcolm Smith,—date of arrival at Bombay, 13th November 1874.

No. 1119 *of* 1874.—The appointment of Sher Mohammad as a Jemadar in the 36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry, on probation, in G. G. O. No. 944 of 1874, will be held to have effect from the 8th November 1874.

No. 1120 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers, who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival on the date specified :—

Captain T. J. Willans, and Lieutenants T. P. Cather, E. S. Hill, J. C. Addison, E. Blunt, and M. N. Hobday,—date of arrival at Bombay, 26th November 1874.

No. 1121 *of* 1874.—The services of Major E. A. C. Lambert, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 1122 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Army Commissariat Department having returned from furlough to Europe, will officiate in the higher grade mentioned against their names, with effect from the dates specified and until further orders,—junior Officers acting in higher grades reverting to their proper places in the Department :—

Lieutenant F. N. Chalmers, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, from the 9th November 1874.

Captain J. R. Yule, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, from the 12th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Ogilvie, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, from the 25th November 1874.

No. 1123 *of* 1874.—Sub-Conductor Michael Kelly, of the Army Commissariat Department, is allowed leave of absence for one month, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 1124 *of* 1874.—Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. LeP. Trench, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant, Stud Department, is allowed leave of absence in India for six months on medical certificate, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868.

The 2nd December 1874.

No. 1125 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain Richard Percival Davis, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal,—for thirteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant (Local Captain) John Hill, of the Royal Engineers, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, in charge Jodhpore Party, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1126 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) :—

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Hervey Blackwood Bruce, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for twenty months, under Rule XIV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1127 *of* 1874.—With reference to paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 75, dated the 25th January 1872, Captain J. Finnis, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retain the appointment of Quartermaster of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for a further term of five years, from the 12th December 1874.

The 4th December 1874.

No. 1128 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Conductor George Palmer, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department,—for 2 years, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 207 of 1869.

No. 1129 *of* 1874.—Chotkee, widow of Naick Gopal, Gun Lascar, 1st Troop, Bengal Horse Artillery, is admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the 3rd class Order of Merit on her late husband, for three years, from the 12th March 1873.

The stipend will be disbursed in the North-Western Provinces circle of pension payment.

No. 1130 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) R. T. Leigh, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 3rd Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Fort William, 25th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. M. Nuttall, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 44th (Sylhet) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—date of arrival at Fort William, 24th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. T. Macpherson, C. B., V. C., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 2nd Goorkha (The Sirmoor Rifle) Regiment,—date of arrival at Bombay, 18th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Ogilvie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class,—date of arrival at Fort William, 25th November 1874.

Major H. C. Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant, Stud Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 18th November 1874.

Captain L. Blathwayt, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Bengal,—date of arrival at Fort William, 24th November 1874.

Captain F. F. J. Toke, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 9th Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Fort William, 25th November 1874.

Surgeon Major R. Pringle, M. D., of the Medical Department, Superintendent of Vaccination, Agra and Meerut Divisions,—date of arrival at Bombay, 22nd October 1874 (date of departure on furlough, 11th November 1872).

Surgeon J. MacGregor, of the Medical Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 18th November 1874.

No. 1131 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain Augustus Henry Turner, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for 2 years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1132 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Surgeon Robert Temple Wright, M. D., of the Medical Department, for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX, Note I), with effect from the 18th November 1874, the date of his departure from Bombay per *Euphrates*.

No. 1133 *of* 1874.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 30th October 1874, pages 5155 and 5156, is published for general information :—

Page 5155.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
30*th October* 1874.

* * *

Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary William B. Collins, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 21st July 1874.

Ensign and Assistant Commissary John Robertson, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 21st July 1874.

Deputy Assistant Commissary William Francis Hardinge, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Ensign. Dated 25th May 1874.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on the 30th August 1874, of Lieutenant General Thomas Fergusson Flemyng, Bengal Staff Corps :—

Major General William Edward Mulcaster, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant General. Dated 31st August 1874.

* * *

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on the 6th September 1874, of Lieutenant General the Right Hon'ble Sir Henry Knight Storks, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Colonel of the 70th Foot :—

Major General Orfeur Cavenagh, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant General. Dated 7th September 1874.

*

Page 5156.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on the 6th October 1874, of General John Eden, C. B., Colonel of the 34th Foot.

* * *

Major General John Stafford Paton, C. B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant General. Dated 7th October 1874.

The under-mentioned Officers having completed the qualifying service, to be Colonels :—

Lieutenant-Colonel John William Frederick Bean, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 21st June 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby Lake Briggs, C. B., Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st July 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Edmondstone Boileau, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 5th July 1874.

* * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry John Templer, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th July 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Pond, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th July 1874.

No. 1134 *of* 1874.—The following promotion by brevet is made from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Brevet.—To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Ward, Bengal Cavalry,—1st December 1874.

No. 1135 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Edward Barry Bishop,—2nd December 1874.

No. 1136 *of* 1874.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 96, dated 29th January 1874, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that soldiers entitled to pension, who remain in India awaiting the decision of the Chelsea Board as to the amount of their pensions, will receive the gross rates of pay laid down in the above-quoted order, together with compensation for rations at Rs. 8-9-3 per month, and the family allowance and good conduct pay to which they may be entitled.

No. 1137 *of* 1874.—The services of Surgeon J. Young, M. B., of the Medical Department, officiating in medical charge, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 1138 *of* 1874.—The following extract from list No. 20, dated the 6th November 1874, of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment, permitted to return to duty, granted extensions of leave, &c., received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return.

Lieutenant Colonel F. Brine, R. E.
Major T. W. Rutherfurd.
Major W. C. Mitchel.
Captain R. M. B. Thomas.
Lieutenant J. F. J. Miller.
Surgeon Major J. Browne.

Granted extensions of leave.

Lieutenant Colonel F. D. Ogilvie,—six months, sick certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel R. H. M. Aitken, V. C.,—six months, sick certificate.

Major H. Thompson,—three months, private affairs.

Captain G. W. Willock,—two months, private affairs.

Major B. Rogers,—one month, private affairs.

Retirements.

Major W. Battye, 12th October 1874.
Major A. Blunt, 15th December 1874.

No. 1139 *of* 1874.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 667 of the 27th June 1873, it is notified that the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital have granted a permanent pension of (1*s.*) one shilling a day to Private Frederick Gwyther, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, late of the 49th Foot, to commence from the date of the expiration of the temporary pension previously awarded to him.

Payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly.

No. 1140 *of* 1874.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointment :—

Veterinary Department.

Staff Veterinary Surgeon F. F. Collins, Officiating Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Bombay, to officiate temporarily as Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, 1st Circle, and Principal Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal, on the departure on furlough to Europe of Staff Veterinary Surgeon A. Turnbull, and until further orders.

First Class Veterinary Surgeon M. J. Marshall will resume his duties as Officiating Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, 2nd Circle, Bengal. First Class Veterinary Surgeon J. J. Meyrick reverting to regimental duty.

No. 1141 *of* 1874.—Ressaldar Major Mullick Jehan Khan, "Sirdar Bahadoor," of the 18th Bengal Cavalry, is granted the full pension of his rank, together with the brevet pay of his grade, with effect from the date he may be struck off the strength of the Corps.

No. 1142 *of* 1874.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that Her Majesty's Government has sanctioned the allotment in future to the Bengal Medical Service annually of eight annuities, instead of, as at present, seven and eight in alternate years.

No. 1143 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

Lieutenant H. M. M. Wood, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Bombay, 11th November 1874.

No. 1144 *of* 1874.—Lieutenant H. M. M. Wood, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed an extension of leave to the 11th November 1874, the date on which he reported his return to India from the furlough to Europe granted to him by G. G. O. No. 1151 of 1872.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 4th December 1874.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 21st November to 4th December 1874 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.
Bengal Staff Corps	Lieut. Col. G. C. Huxham ...	14th November 1874 ...	Peshawur.	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 28th November to 4th December 1874.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
H. M.'s British Service.					Rs. A. P.		
John Thomas Whelan (*a*).	Captain ...	H. M.'s 40th Regiment.	1st July 1874	Intestate	334 0 5	...	6th Feb. 1875.
George William Morland (*b*).	Captain ...	H. M.'s 1-6th Foot.	23rd Sept. 1874	Ditto ...	1,517 0 7	...	

(*a*) Next of kin—Mother and Brothers, Rath, Tullow, County Curlow—Ireland.
(*b*) Next of kin—Father, George Bowes Morland, Esq., Abingdon, Berks—England.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 30th November 1874.

No. 629.—Mr. T. W. Miles, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Rajpootana, is transferred to State Railways under the Director.

The 1st December 1874.

No. 630.—Mr. G. W. Winckler, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, is transferred to Mysore.

No. 631.—Mr. T. Hookey, Supervisor, 1st Grade, His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, is transferred to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways.

No. 632.—Mr. (late Sergeant) W. R. Turner, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Punjab Irrigation Branch, having obtained his discharge from the Army, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a civilian in the same grade, with effect from the 1st November 1874.

No. 633.—Captain G. T. Skipwith, R. E., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties from Mr. E. E. Oliver in the forenoon of the 17th November 1874.

No. 634.—Mr. J. S. Thorpe, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Establishment Branch, returned from the leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 263, dated 29th April 1874, and assumed charge of his duties from Mr. E. E. Oliver, on the forenoon of the 1st December 1874.

Mr. Oliver's services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, with effect from the 1st December 1874.

The 2nd December 1874.

No. 635.—Mr. (late Private) J. Blandford, Overseer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch, having obtained his discharge from the Army, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a civilian in the same grade, with effect from date of discharge.

The 4th December 1874.

No. 638.—Baboo Bidhu Bhuson Banerjee, Probationary Overseer, 3rd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is confirmed in his appointment.

No. 639.—Private H. McGraw, Overseer, 1st Grade, on probation, Military Works Branch, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department in that grade.

TELEGRAPH.

The 4th December 1874.

No. 636.—Mr. I. Sherlock-Hubbard, Assistant Controller of Telegraph Accounts, officiated as Controller of Telegraph Accounts during the absence of Mr. Palmer on the privilege leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 507 of 9th September 1874.

No. 637.—Sergeant E. Graves, R. E., 1st Class Military Signaller, Persian Telegraph Establishment, officiated as an Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. T. Y. Johnstone, from the 1st December 1873 to the 10th May 1874, both days inclusive, and Mr. A. H. Schindler, 2nd Class Signaller, ceased to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, from the 1st December 1873.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1874.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The *Gazette of India* will be published every Saturday at Calcutta, until further notice.

All communications and remittances should be sent to the Publisher, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

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AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 25th November 1874.

No. 1743.—Lieutenant H. O. Woodhouse, Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, is granted thirteen days' privilege leave from the 30th November.

H. D. DALY, *Major General,*
Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Doodoo, the 20th November 1874.

No. $\frac{4320}{3195}$ *G.*—LEAVE.—Lieut. O'Moore Creagh, Adjutant, Mhairwara Battalion, has been granted ten days' privilege leave.

Camp Ajmere, the 23rd November 1874.

No $\frac{4351}{3212}$ *G.*—Captain P. W. Smith, Officiating Adjutant, officiated as Commandant of the Mhairwara Battalion from the 26th to the 31st October 1874, during the absence of Lieut. Colonel C. R. Blair, on Court Martial Duty.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 27th November 1874.

Subsidiary leave for the 18th October 1874 is granted to F. B. Girdlestone, Esq., Deputy Superintendent of Survey, preparatory to furlough, with reference to Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department Notification No. 704, dated the 25th instant.,

The 28th November 1874.

Lieutenant Colonel G. C. Depree, Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, rejoined his appointment on the 3rd instant from the privilege leave granted in this Office Notification of the 3rd October 1874.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dehra Doon, the 24th November 1874.

No. 73.—Notification No. 67, dated 2nd instant, granting privilege leave of absence to Mr. J. B. N. Hennessey, Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, is cancelled.

The 26th November 1874.

No. 74.—Captain M. W. Rogers, R. E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, is granted subsidiary leave on return from furlough from the 28th October to the 19th November 1874, both days inclusive.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

The following Rule made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, having received the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, is now published.

By order,

C. T. DAVIS,

27th November 1874. *Offg. Registrar.*

It is ordered that the following items be inserted at the end of the fifth schedule to the rules of the High Court which came into effect on the 9th of March 1874 :—

[*Process of other Courts.*]

9. For serving or executing process specified in this schedule, as herein provided.

10. For serving every notice, summons to a witness and other judicial process not specified in this schedule—

	European Bailiff. Rs.	Native Bailiff. Rs.
For each person served ...	2	1

R. COUCH.
F. B. KEMP.
LOUIS S. JACKSON.
J. B. PHEAR.
A. G. MACPHERSON.
CHARLES PONTIFEX.
W. MARKBY.
W. AINSLIE
E. G. BIRCH.
G. G. MORRIS.
R. C. MITTER.
W. F. McDONELL.

Filed 22*nd August* 1874.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30*th November* 1874.

No. 40.—Mr. J. A. Briggs, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed subsidiary leave for twenty-one days, from the 24th November 1874, under Section 18 (*b*) of the Civil Leave Code, to enable him to join his appointment on return from furlough.

The 2*nd December* 1874.

No. 41.—In Notification No. 16 of 15th August 1874 *for* "28th July" *read* "23rd July 1874."

The 4*th December* 1874.

No. 42.—Mr. G. Richardson, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed leave on medical certificate for four months, with effect from 3rd December, under Section 3, and subsidiary leave for fifteen days, under Section 10 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th November 1874.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Dy. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19*th November* 1874.

No. 137.—Captain W. Toller, R. E., Executive Engineer, Umballa Division, Military Works, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on 19th October 1874.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspector General of Military Works.

1st Circle.

Calcutta, the 2*nd December* 1874.

No. 3317.—First Grade Supervisor Baboo Dwarkanath Mookerjee, attached to the Fort William Division, Military Works, returned from one month's privilege leave on the forenoon of 26th November 1874.

Major D. C. Walker, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, took charge of the Fort William Division on the afternoon of 27th November 1874.

W. R. TUCKER, *Major, R. E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 25*th November* 1874.

No. 34.—Notification No. 32 of 16th November 1874, transferring Corporal C. Lewis, Overseer, 1st Grade, from the Lucknow Division, Military Works, to the 1st Allahabad Division, Military Works, is cancelled.

R. TYNDALL, *C. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Military Works.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 13*th October* 1874.

Notice is hereby given that sales by public auction of the Government rice marginally noted will be held at the Opium Sale Rooms near the Office of the Board of Revenue, as follows :—

BURMAH.
2 maund bags ... 2,11,500
1 " " ... 35,000
MADRAS.
2 maund bags ... 69,750

	Burmah.		Madras.
	About one maund bags.	About two maund bags.	About two maund bags.
On Monday the 16th November.	...	62,000	18,000
On Monday the 7th December.	20,000	59,250	12,250
On Tuesday the 29th December.	...	80,000	...
On Monday the 18th January 1875.	15,000	10,250	39,500
	35,000	2,11,500	69,750

The following are the conditions of the sale :—

1. The sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A. M. of the day fixed and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P. M.

2. Each lot shall contain 1,000 bags of an average weight as ascertained by examining and weighing in the presence of intending purchasers a percentage of at least 100 bags of each description of rice, on days (at least ten days previous to day of sale) to be fixed by public advertisement. The average nett weight thus ascertained will be declared at time of sale and will also be notified in the *Exchange Gazette* for two days previously.

3. The bids must advance Rs. 10 at a time.

4. Intending purchasers will have an opportunity of inspecting samples of the rice at the Office of the undersigned on any day previous to the sale between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.,

and of examining its quality and condition in the godowns on the days to be fixed by public advertisement for testing the average weight of the bags to be sold.

5. A currency note for Rs. 100 shall be taken as a deposit on each lot from the purchaser in the sale room, before the lot is registered in the sale book, and such note shall be considered part of the 20 per cent. deposit referred to in para. 6.

6. A deposit of 20 per cent. of the price of the rice purchased must be paid into the Bank of Bengal by each purchaser as a deposit the day after the sale.

7. Within three days after making the deposit of 20 per cent., the remainder of the price must be paid into the Bank of Bengal, or the first deposits will be forfeited.

8. Payment in full may be made at any time within four days after the sale.

9. Application for delivery orders are to be made to the undersigned, and such orders will be issued according to priority of application; but no delivery order shall be issued, or application for the same be entertained or recorded, until the full amount of purchase money shall have been paid. Delivery orders shall specify the dates on which delivery is to be taken, and these dates will be fixed, as far as practicable, with reference to the wishes of purchasers; but rice not taken delivery of on the date or dates named in the order shall remain in the godown until all subsequent orders of same sale shall have been satisfied; nor shall the purchaser have any claim upon Government in respect of such delayed delivery.

10. Delivery in full must be taken within 30 days of date of sale, or the amount deposited shall be forfeited.

11. The buyer must satisfy himself in every respect as to the quality, description and weight of the rice before the day of sale. No subsequent complaints or reclamations will be admitted.

12. The Officer superintending the sale on the part of Government is empowered to reject at his discretion the bid of any individual unless such individual shall on demand tender at the time a deposit, either in Government of India Notes, Bank of Bengal receipts, or Government Securities, of a sum equal to 20 per cent. of his bid.

13. Any further information respecting weight, description or quality of the rice advertised for sale that may be desired will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

14. The undersigned reserves to himself the right of altering the dates of sales should circumstances render it expedient, and of withdrawing any unsold lot.

J. GRAHAM, *Major,*
On Special Duty.

39, STRAND, CALCUTTA,
The 13th October 1874.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 27th November 1874.

No. 90.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Director's Notification No. 80 of the 26th October 1874, for "leave on medical certificate under Section 10 (a)," read "leave on medical certificate under Section 11 (a)."

No. 91.—With reference to Director's Notification No. 56 of the 8th September 1874, Mr. W. C. Furnivall, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, resumed charge of the Agra District, Rajputana State Railway, from Major F. S. Stanton, R. E., on the forenoon of the 14th November 1874

The 28th November 1874.

No. 92.—Hemcanto Deb, Overseer, 2nd Grade, and Parmesery Dass, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Delhi District, Rajputana State Railway, are transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

The 30th November 1874.

No. 93.—Sergeant J. McCawley, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Delhi District, Rajputana State Railway, is granted six months' leave in India, with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same.

No. 94.—Mr. H. D. LaTouche, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Sindia State Railway, returned on the 11th instant, from the leave granted him in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 278 of the 30th April 1874, and is granted subsidiary leave from the 11th to the 14th November 1874, inclusive.

No. 95.—Mr. A. Grant, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, returned on the 11th November 1874 from furlough, is granted subsidiary leave from the 11th to the 17th November, both days inclusive, and resumed charge of the Punjab Northern State Railway from Lieutenant-Colonel C. Pollard, R. E., on the forenoon of the 18th November 1874.

No. 96.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 609 of the 16th November 1874, the undermentioned Upper Subordinates are posted as follows:—

Mr. W. Hulton, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. J. W. Goodsir, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, and Mr. T. Reid, Overseer, 1st Grade, to the Indus Valley State Railway.

No. 97.—Mr. C. W. Hodson and Mr. R. A. Way, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, Agra District, Rajputana State Railway, are transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway.

The 1st December 1874.

No. 98.—Captain C. E. Shepherd, B. S. C., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, on return from furlough, is granted one week's subsidiary leave, with effect from the 13th November 1874 inclusive.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 28th November 1874.

No. 167.—Mr. M. S. Dooley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the "Lahore and Chenab" Division of the Survey Circle to the Chenab Section, which section he joined on the forenoon of the 23rd November 1874.

No. 168.—Mr. J. M. Campion, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Ravee to the Chenab Section, which section he joined on the forenoon of the 25th November 1874.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 30th November 1874.

No. 1728*E.*—Mr. T. R. Wynne, Assistant Engineer, from Cooper's Hill College, appointed by Government to this District of the Rajpootana State Railway, reported himself at this Office on the afternoon of the 17th November 1874.

Mr. Wynne is posted temporarily to the Agra Division of this District.

No. 1729*E.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1710E, dated 23rd November 1874, Mr. C. H. Croudace, Executive Engineer, Ajmere Division, Rajpootana State Railway, took over charge of his Division from Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the forenoon of the 18th instant.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Engineer-in-Chief, Agra District.

Delhi, the 30th November 1874.

No. 696*E.*—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 84, dated 4th November 1874, transferring Mr. W. C. Hennessey, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, to Punjab Northern State Railway, this officer reported his departure from Delhi on the afternoon of the 24th November 1874.

F. S. STANTON, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief, Delhi District.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 24th November 1874.

No. 56.—Mr. W. Cousin, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Mhow Division, Holkar State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from 23rd October 1874.

The 27th November 1874.

No. 57.—Mr. W. Cousin, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Mhow Division, Holkar State Railway, returned on the 23rd November 1874 from one month's privilege leave granted him in this office Notification No. 56, dated 24th November 1874.

No. 58.—The under-mentioned Sub-Storekeepers are appointed provisionally from the dates specified against each :—

Mungul Sing, Khandwa Store Magazine, 2nd February 1874.

Mr. A. Franke, Nerbudda Division Store Depôt, 8th December 1873.

Mr. T. G. Moore, Ghat Division Store Depôt, 23rd March 1874.

Mooneelalah, Mhow Division Store Depôt, 7th May 1874.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 23rd November 1874.

No. 273.—Lieutenant J. S. Biscoe, Deputy Controller, transferred to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 601 of 12th November 1874, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 21st instant.

No. 274.—Mr. E. Behrmann, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Mehur Division, reported his return from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 218, dated 7th September 1874 on the forenoon of the 9th instant. The unexpired portion of his privilege leave is therefore cancelled.

The 25th November 1874.

No. 275.—Mr. P. Langley, Permanent Way Inspector, transferred to this line by the Director of State Railways, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this date, and is posted to the Mooltan District.

No. 276.—Mr. W. Scott, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his return from the leave granted him in this Office Notifications Nos. 215 and 234, dated 28th August and 6th October 1874, respectively, and took over charge of the Larkhana Division from Mr. J. C. Jowett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on the forenoon of the 11th instant.

No. 277.—The following transfer and posting have been made by Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District :—

Mr. DeBretton, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Sutlej Bridge Division to the Office of Superintending Engineer, for special duty.

Mr. P. Langley, Permanent Way Inspector, to the Shoojabad Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore, the 28th November 1874.

No. 45.—With reference to the Director of State Railways' Notification No. 63, dated 22nd September 1874, Mr. S. de V. H. Alexander, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, transferred from the Holkar State Railway, reported his arrival at Indore on the forenoon of the 28th November 1874, and is posted in charge of the 2nd Division, Neemuch State Railway, at Burnuggur. Mr. F. B. Walker, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on being relieved by Mr. Alexander, will proceed to Indore, and join as Personal Assistant to the Engineer-in-Chief.

No. 46.—Baboo Ramchunder Mitter, Assistant Surgeon, Neemuch State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

J. IMBRIE MILLER,
Engineer-in-Chief.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 30th November 1874.

No. 31.—With reference to the Director of State Railways' Notification No. 64, dated 24th September 1874, Mr. H. D. La Touche, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Bombay from furlough on medical certificate on the 11th instant.

No. 32.—Mr. H. D. La Touche, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Agra from subsidiary leave on the afternoon of the 14th instant, is posted to the Executive charge and No. 1 Survey Party, and took up his duties on that date from Executive Engineer Mr. W. C. Rennie.

No. 33.—Mr. H. H. Gahan, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his return to duty at Agra from the Bengal Famine Relief Works on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

Mr. Gahan is posted to this office as Personal Assistant to the Engineer-in-Chief.

No. 34.—Mr. G. L'Esteve, Temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, reported his return to duty at Agra from the Bengal Famine Relief Works on the afternoon of the 24th November 1874.

Mr. L'Esteve is posted to No. 1 Survey Party.

C. J. MEAD, *Major,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

WANTED

For the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Survey Circle, Punjab Northern State Railway, a competent Draughtsman, salary according to qualifications.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Officiating Superintending Engineer, Survey Circle, Punjab Northern State Railway, Lahore.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nov. 23rd, 1874 ...	...	...	3,245	71,158	25,74,487
" 24th, " ...	1 011	3,355	1,106	74,268	25,44,487
" 25th, " ...	29,84,847	...	29,85,955	74,229	25,44,487
" 26th, " ...	...	...	29,85,955	74,218	25,44,487
" 27th, " ...	...	...	29,85,955	74,302	25,44,487
" 28th, " ...	...	908	29,84,945	75,280	25,44,487

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 30th Nov.* 1874. } H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col., Mint Master.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 2nd December 1874.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with Section XV of the Charter Act IV of 1862, a meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 14th December 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect two Directors in room of Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith and G. F. Newburn, Esq., who go out by rotation.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st December 1874.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid up ...		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		16,07,267	7	9
	Rs. A. P.			
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	1,25,70,335 12 5	2,81,84,406	15	3
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	1,56,14,071 2 10			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2,97,93,808	3	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.		2,06,202	4	2
Sundries		7,89,575	10	7
TOTAL ...		8,25,81,260	9	6

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		1,84,21,706	8	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...		78,36,244	5	1
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		33,75,396	4	11
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		1,75,52,168	4	8
Dead Stock		10,76,801	0	10
Stamps		15,218	1	0
Balances with other Banks ...		7,14,623	9	0
Sundries		32,429	14	1
Bullion		6,89,129	7	7
		4,97,13,717	7	2
	Rs. A. P.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...	1,13,40,572 5 4	3,28,67,543	2	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	2,15,26,970 13 0			
TOTAL ...		8,25,81,260	9	6

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 3rd December* 1874. } J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.* R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th November 1874.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.	6½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR 10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	4 PER CENT. BOMBAY BOOK DEBT LOAN OF 1865.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 14th November 1874	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,66,827	33,23,500	1,69,64,100	1,11,15,500	1,26,88,300	1,17,900	37,88,800	2,46,000	3,34,42,900	5,18,16,300	34,56,000	35,29,000	29	14,21,46,175
Add—																	
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th November 1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	2,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th November 1874	...	...	...	...	...	7,500	500	23,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th November 1874	...	...	...	...	6,000	3,000	2,000	8,500	...	...	...	38,900	...	...	...	...	58,400
	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,66,827	33,29,500	1,69,74,600	1,11,18,000	1,27,20,300	1,17,900	37,88,800	2,46,000	3,34,81,700	5,18,18,300	34,56,000	35,29,000	29	14,22,38,075
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	12,400	41,100	6,500	11,000	...	6,500	...	58,000	3,03,000	...	...	...	4,38,500
Balance on 30th November 1874	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,66,827	33,17,100	1,69,33,500	1,11,11,500	1,27,09,300	1,17,900	37,82,300	2,46,000	3,34,23,700	5,15,15,300	34,56,000	35,29,000	29	14,17,99,575

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Sept. 1874, enfaced from India 2,035 lakhs; retransferred from London, 1,970 lakhs.

„	1st October	1874 to 15th Oct.	„ „ „	23	„ „ „	6 „
„	15th „	„ to 31st „	„ „ „	6	„ „ „	3 „
„	1st November	„ to 14th Nov.	„ „ „	12	„ „ „	9 „
„	15th „	„ to 30th „	„ „ „	0	„ „ „	4 „
				2,076		1,992
				1,992		
			Balance against India ...	84		

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 1st December 1874.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1099.—*Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the Month of June* 1874, *as compared with the corresponding period of* 1873.

Revenue and Receipts.	Estimates, 1874-75.	April to June 1873.	April to June 1874.	Comparison of 2 years. Increase.	Comparison of 2 years. Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,404,000	6,292,789	6,082,209	...	210,580
II.—Tributes ...	726,000	209,896	176,671	...	33,225
III.—Forest ...	606,000	111,731	117,922	6,191	...
IV.—Excise ...	2,286,000	603,446	605,182	1,736	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	14,866	2,017	...	12,849
VI.—Customs ...	2,738,000	622,064	620,432	...	1,632
VII.—Salt ...	6,079,000	1,563,654	1,458,984	...	104,670
VIII.—Opium ...	7,615,000	2,053,857	2,053,527	...	330
IX.—Stamps ...	2,708,000	712,831	717,670	4,839	...
X.—Mint ...	124,000	4,487	86,848	82,361	...
XI.—Post Office ...	695,000	178,877	180,198	1,321	...
XII.—Telegraph ...	241,200	11,003	12,962	1,959	...
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	333,000	100,810	80,575	...	20,235
XIV.—Marine ...	201,000	41,122	49,609	8,487	...
XV.—Interest ...	447,000	80,867	133,894	53,027	...
XVI.—Pensions ...	584,400	24,038	24,911	873	...
XVII.—Gain by Exchange	322,000	82,971	120,502	37,531	...
XVIII.—Miscellaneous ...	187,000	57,721	86,624	28,903	...
	47,296,600	12,767,030	12,610,737	...	156,293
Army	870,000	184,060	178,221	...	5,839
Public Works Ordinary ...	64,300	11,025	10,299	...	726
Irrigation Receipts	491,000	60,472	48,610	...	11,862
State Railways ...	95,000	6,576	19,719	13,143	...
Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways)	7,387,000	1,764,122	2,210,141	446,019	...
Total ...	56,203,900	14,793,285	15,077,727	284,442	...
England, including Army and Public Works ...	167,100	63,317	75,900	12,583	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	56,371,000	14,856,602	15,153,627	297,025	...

Expenditure.	Estimates, 1874-75.	April to June 1873.	April to June 1874.	Comparison of 2 years. Increase.	Comparison of 2 years. Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	2,917,000	537,203	530,651	...	6,552
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	359,000	56,949	83,740	26,791	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	262,000	51,365	79,021	27,658	...
4.—Land Revenue	2,509,400	550,202	543,407	...	6,795
5.—Forest	440,000	106,330	114,230	7,900	...
6.—Excise	87,000	34,343	17,935	...	16,408
7.—Assessed Taxes	...	1,844	...	...	1,844
8.—Customs	186,000	44,870	42,798	...	2,072
9.—Salt	490,000	115,104	119,417	4,313	...
10.—Opium	2,115,000	1,111,511	1,408,780	297,269	...
11.—Stamps	70,500	20,082	16,237	...	3,845
12.—Mint	82,000	13,597	44,247	30,650	...
13.—Post Office	733,600	172,795	189,033	16,238	...
14.—Telegraph*	382,100	27,198	26,381	...	817
15.—Administration	1,191,500	292,707	299,292	6,585	...
16.—Minor Departments	283,600	61,330	53,449	...	7,881
17.—Law and Justice	2,277,000	539,064	548,261	9,197	...
18.—Marine	383,200	76,541	86,243	9,702	...
19.—Ecclesiastical	158,100	37,979	40,022	2,043	...
20.—Medical Services	180,200	43,909	45,440	1,531	...
21.—Political	402,000	71,167	64,309	...	6,858
22.—Allowances and Assignments	1,702,600	363,393	370,672	7,279	...
24.—Superannuation	700,000	150,418	163,869	13,451	...
25.—Loss by Exchange	746,000	230,472	130,531	...	99,941
26.—Miscellaneous	44,800	12,498	21,550	9,052	...
27.—Allotments for Provincial Services	5,030,000	1,244,503	1,257,647	13,144	...
28.—Famine Relief	2,522,000	...	...	...	...
	26,254,600	5,967,374	6,297,164	329,790	...
Army	11,869,700	2,832,636	2,753,186	...	79,450
Public Works Ordinary (including Irrigation)	2,421,200	518,364	485,379	...	32,985
Land and Supervision	129,000	35,329	18,506	...	16,823
State Railways	104,000	11,430	22,478	11,048	...
Public Works, Extraordinary, including Railways	3,420,000	638,944	718,592	79,648	...
Guaranteed Interest in India	36,000	31	56,043	56,012	...
Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways)	4,085,000	729,563	682,967	...	46,596
Total ...	48,319,500	10,733,671	11,034,315	300,644	...
England, including Guaranteed Interest, Public Works Ordinary and Extraordinary	14,002,500	1,911,998	2,115,979	203,981	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	62,322,000	12,645,669	13,150,294	504,625	...

* For April.

Calcutta,
The 3rd *December* 1874.

WEBSTER BISS,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Comptroller General.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
233	B 41—13281	10	Mr. J. J. Brodie, Passed Hospital Apprentice, in medical charge Civil Dispensary, Hospett.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
141	B 34—85371	10	A. Narayana Rao, Registration Head Clerk, Salem.
172	B 36—75279 wrongly joined „ —75278	5	N. Ruthna Chetty, No. 11, Ravaniah Street, Peddoonaickpett, Madras.
221	B 41—07625 ditto „ —25165	10	N. Narrain Chetty and Co., Albert Hall, Bangalore.
229	B 34—28050	10	Mr. S. Konrick, Virdapatti, Tinnevelly District.
230	B 33—76014	100	K. Hanamunta Rao, Adoni.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 23rd November 1874.

D. KISSEN SING,
Asst. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1873-74.			
119	C 92—06965	10	Mr. J. F. Pennock, G. I. P. Railway, Bhosawul.
	C 89—84094	10	
1874-75.			
38	C 75—70096	10	R. S. Sinclair, Esq., L L.D., Akola.
	„ —36196	10	
	C 78—31250	20	
107	C 95—44472	10	Major Frederick Lukin, 3rd Hussars, Mhow.
	„ —44562	10	
111	C 85—34567	50	Runsardass Bugwan, Bombay.
	C 78—93264	20	
	C 88—89721	10	
113	C 95—98546	10	Kakabad Limjee, Bulsar, Zillah Surat.
114	C 96—48665	10	Caderbhoy Issabhai, Damood Cazee's Mola, Bombay.
115	C 97—49847	10	Cowesjee Hassunjee, Churnuwady, Bombay.
	„ —18349	10	

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 24th November 1874.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
164	E 7—18977	5	The District Superintendent of Police, Dehli.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
133	E 7—24894	5	Hakeem Abdul Samud, Pleader, Civil Court, Cawnpur.
158	E 5—50943	20	Mohomed Adul, Allygurh.
159	E 4—51167	50	Ghana Sing, No. 3 Company, XIX Punjab Native Infantry, Camp Rawul Pindi.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 27th November 1874.

I. C. BOSE,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th December 1874.

Mails for Mauritius and Port Natal, for transmission per Private Steamer *Emmone*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 6th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Almorah*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 11th instant.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 10th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 11th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 11th instant, at 7 P. M.

M. PERCY,
Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required on the public service are only supplied when authorized by the Department under whose orders they are published.

Report on the production of Tobacco in India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price, Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Note on Lac, by J. E. O'Connor. Revised *edition. Price,* 8 *annas; packing and postage,* 3 *annas.*

Vanilla: its cultivation in India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price,* 8 *annas; packing and postage,* 1 *anna.*

Published by Authority.

Royal 8vo., illustrated with numerous Maps, cloth, lettered.

A Record of the expeditions undertaken against the North-West Frontier Tribes: compiled from the Military and Political Despatches, Lieutenant Colonel McGregor's Gazetteer, and other official sources, by Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Paget, Commandant, 5th Punjab Cavalry. *Price, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage, Re.* 1.

In two vols., foolscap folio.

Correspondence relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 31st, 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2-8 *per vol.; packing and postage, Re.* 1-4 *extra per vol.*

CONTENTS:—Vol. I, the principal official correspondence relating to the Famine. Vol. II, Special Narratives and Minutes by the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K C. S. I, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal

Vocabulary of Ordnance Stores, for adoption throughout British India: prepared, under the orders of the Government of India, by Ensign J. Tanner, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Bengal Ordnance Department, and rated in the Office of the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, Fort William. *Price, Rs.* 6; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-8 *extra.*

Army List.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, corrected up to 1st October 1874. *Price, Rs.* 4; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Rules for Capital Accounts of State Railways, and forms referred to therein. *Price Rs.* 3; *packing and postage,* 14 *annas.*

Rules and Forms for Revenue Accounts of State Railways (1873). *Price, Rs.* 3; *packing and postage,* 12 *annas.*

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The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1874.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

Suit No. 305 *of* 1873.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL,—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

CHARLES AUGUST CANTOR, of No. 2, Swallow Lane, in the Town of Calcutta.

versus

W. E. DESOUZA, of Mission Row, in the Town of Calcutta.

In pursuance of an order made in this cause, and dated the 21st day of September 1874, notice is hereby given that the Funds and Securities of the Asiatic Marine Insurance Company, a Corporation formerly carrying on business in Calcutta, were under a decree made in this suit, and dated the 27th day of March 1874, transferred to and vested in the Official Trustee of Bengal; and further notice is hereby given that the Shareholders of the said Company or the Representatives of such Shareholders as may have died are required on or before the 31st day of March 1875 to send in particulars of their claims to the said Official Trustee of Bengal, at his office in Calcutta, and that in default of their so doing, they will be excluded from participation in the Funds and Securities of the said Company.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

CHAUNTRELL, KNOWLES & ROBERTS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT—O. J.,
The 30*th day of September* 1874.

John Jerdan, Captain in the Bengal Invalid Establishment, and formerly of the 43rd Regiment, Bengal Light Infantry.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims against the estate of the deceased, who died at Melbourne in Australia, on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Ship "Baroda," on or about the 22nd day of May 1873, and Probate of whose Will and Codicil was granted to Mr. Robert F. Graham of Tukvar, Darjeeling, one of the Executors of deceased, on the 27th day of May 1874, by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims to the undersigned, the Solicitors of the said Executor, on or before the 15th day of December next, after which date the Executor will distribute the assets of the estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said Executor has then had notice. And notice is hereby further given that the said Executor will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 28th day of October 1874.

BERNERS, SANDERSON & UPTON,
Attornies for the said Executor.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

Government Promissory Note, No. 18307 of 28704 of 1842-43, of Rs. 500.

MEER KHOORSHED HOSSAIN,
Commissarial Contractor, Oudh Division.

LUCKNOW,
The 31*st October* 1874.

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The Illustrations in this work have been produced in Carbon from the original Negatives, and are therefore permanent.

No. 49 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

KHUREEF SEASON 1874, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1874.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of October 1874.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals.		Rice irrigation.				Sugarcane and other perennial crop irrigation.					Rainfall.		
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased on or before the 1st June 1874.	Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1874 and up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7 & 8).	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Inches during month.	Inches during Khureef Season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Orissa...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ...	1,269	316	6,895	2,047	8	8,950	56	4	60	9,010	4,516	9·27	64·48	48·04
		High Level, Section I.	675	198	5,176	2,059	..	7,235	19	...	19	7,254	2,357			
		Taldundah ...	1,300	62 57	1,947	41	7	1,995	37	...	37	2,032	293			
		Machgong ...	650	49 24	1,644	61	7	1,712	71	...	71	1,783	389			
		Total of the month ...	...	...	15,662	4,208	22	19,892	183	4	187	20,079a	7,555	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		..	...	4,176	1,214	2,034	7,424	103	28	131	7,555	...	...	...	...
South-Western	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	410	20,969	33,181	369	54,519	...	...	.	54,519	26,277	16·70	47 63	56·82
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	35	1,677	8,483	63	10,223	...	...	.	10,223	5,240	6 68	46·27	42·13
		Total of the month ...	...	...	22,646	41,664	432	64,742	..	..		64,742b	31,517	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	1,380	13,842	16,295	31,517	..	...	...	31,517	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total of the month ...	..	...	38,308	45,872	454	84,634	183	4	187	84,821	39,072	...	...	...
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	5,556	15,056	18,329	38,941	103	28	131	39,072	...	...	...	...

a. The details of column 13 are—

		Acres.
At the rate of Re. 1	..	... 19,465
Ditto of Rs. 1-8	...	... 370
Ditto of „ 3	...	... 57
	TOTAL	... 19,892
Perennial—		Acres.
Sugarcane	...	... 158
Huldi	...	... 8
Garden produce	...	... 15
Indigo	...	... 6*
		187
	TOTAL	... 20,079

b. The details are—

		Acres.
At the rate of Rs 1-8	...	... 55,057
Ditto of Rs. 2-4	...	... 9,220
Ditto of Rs. 4-8	...	... 465
	TOTAL	... 64,742

* The above 6 acres of Indigo were included by mistake in garden produce in last month's statement.

The 23rd November 1874.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Colonel, S. C.,*
for *Offg. Asstt. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,*
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 12 0	13 4	10 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	12 12	13 6	13 8	13 8	15 0	...	...	...
2	Bankoora, ...	B 13 12	14 0	11 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	11 4	15 8	14 12	14 8	..	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 12 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	11 4	11 0	10 8	21 0	17 4	13 8	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	14 0 and 16 0	18 0 and 20 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 12 8	12 8	11 0	E 16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	19 0 to 22 0	8 0 to 8 8	8 0 to 8 8	9 0	12 8 to 13 0	12 8 to 13 0	11 8	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	13 0	13 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	8 4	8 4	...	12 0	12 0	...	16 0	16 0	...
6	24-Pergunnahs...	E 11 8 and 15 4	12 0 and 15 0	14 8	E 15 0	14 0 and 16 0	26 10	F 6 10	6 10	8 0	14 0	13 8	19 0	E 13 5	...	...
7	Nuddea	12 5	12 1	11 7	...	...	20 0	...	...	11 7	G 10 15	10 8	13 5	...	...	...
8	Jessore	H 11 12	11 12	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	11 0	10 10	17 12	16 0	16 0	26 10	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	I 14 0 to 14 8	14 0 to 14 8	12 0	E 15 0 to 18 0	17 0 to 19 0	25 0 to 27 0	10 0 to 11 0	10 0 to 10 8	12 0	15 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 17 0	13 0	...	E 29 0	...
10	Dinagepore	J 12 8	12 8	11 0	12 4	12 4	16 0	18 0	12 0	12 8	28 0	26 0	14 8	...	...	...
11	Maldah	18 0	17 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	11 8	24 0 to 25 0	25 0 to 26 0	12 8	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye	13 8 to 16 0	13 8 to 15 0	11 4	12 0	...	24 0	9 12 to 16 8	9 12 to 15 0	12 0	21 0 to 22 8	22 8 to 24 6	13 8	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	K 12 12	12 0	9 7	...	...	...	7 7½	7 14	11 4	18 0	27 0	14 0	...	...	...
14	Bogra	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	9 0	9 12	30 0	26 8	15 12	...	...	...
15	Pubna	13 8	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	16 8	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 12	7 0	3 0	7 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	L 9 3	9 3	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 3	13 3	20 5	22 5	16 0	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.*															
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca	13 0	12 8	10 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...
19	Fureedpore	M 14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	N 14 0	13 0	13 5	17 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	O 11 8	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	13 0	20 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 13-8 to 16 seers, best rice 11 to 16-8 seers, common rice 13 to 21 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 12 to 22 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 14-8 to 19 seers, maize 21 to 30 seers, and gram 11 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 15 seers, barley 17 seers, best rice 10 to 26-4 seers, common rice 14 to 30 seers, maize 24 seers, and gram 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13-8 seers, best rice 7 to 8-8 seers, common rice 11 to 14 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 8-4 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, and gram 15 to 16 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 16-13 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 7 to 13 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 14-8 to 23 seers, and gram 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 28th November 1874.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Districts.	Remarks.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
															BENGAL.	
															Western Districts.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Burdwan.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	15 4	440 0	440 0	360 0	8 4	8 4	8 2	Bankoora.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Beerbhoom.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 6	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Midnapore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Howrah.	
															Central Districts.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.	
E 16 0	...	...	E 10 8	...	...	15 4	15 4	20 0	120 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 10	15 4	120 0	120 0	130 0	...	8 9½	8 10½	Nuddea.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.	
E 28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0 to 17 0	15 0 to 16 0	16 8	140 0	140 0 to 160 0	120 0	8 0 to 8 8	8 0 to 8 8	9 0	Moorshedabad.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	10 12	170 0	170 0	98 7	7 12	7 12	7 8	Dinagepore.	
14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	7 12	8 0	Maldah.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8 to 18 0	16 0 to 18 0	13 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 15½	7 15½	8 2½	Rajshahye.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 4	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 6	Rungpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	66 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bogra.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 6	7 0	Julpigoree.	
															Cooch Behar *	
															Eastern Districts.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 0	10 10	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 11	8 8	8 8	Dacca.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Fureedpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	100 0	100 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 0	9 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 6	Mymensingh.	

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-4 to 15-4 seers, best rice 9 to 22 seers, common rice 16 to 25 seers, and gram 15 to 17 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 22 to 26-8 seers, common rice 25 to 26-8 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

K Prices easier in the Bhowanigunge Sub-division.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 16 to 21 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 10-8 seers, common rice 17 to 22 seers and gram 13 to 14 seers per rupee.

N In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 11 to 19 seers, common rice 14 to 22 seers, paddy 26 to 35 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

O In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 12 to 20 seers, and gram 11-6 to 16 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 15 seers, and common rice 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*	P 10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 4	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	10 10	10 10	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	21 0	18 0	17 12 to 18 13	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 13	10 11	10 11	16 0	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah*	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	12 2	11 2	14 5	17 7	16 0	17 7	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	19 0	17 8	14 0	28 0	26 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	24 0	19 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	...
27	Gya	Q 17 8	17 0	10 8	20 0	19 0	15 0	11 0	10 0	8 8	23 8	20 8	10 8	E 17 0	18 4	...
28	Shahabad	R 16 8	16 0	13 0	20 4	20 0	18 0	12 0	11 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	14 8	21 8	22 0	...
29	Tirhoot	S 14 0	15 0	10 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	18 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...
30	Sarun	16 8	16 4	12 0	22 0	21 0	17 4	8 4	8 4	9 0	22 8	22 8	12 0	26 0	25 0	16 0
31	Chumparun.†															
32	Monghyr	16 8	17 8	12 6	21 0	23 1	22 0	10 5	10 5	8 4	14 7	13 6	12 6	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	16 6	17 0	12 10	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	12 10	10 1	20 13	15 2	12 10	...		...
34	Purneah	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	9 8	...	...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	T 12 0	12 0	11 0	E 14 0 to 20 0	14 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 25 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack.†															
37	Pooree	14 7	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	18 6	27 9	27 9	24 4	...	...	...
38	Balasore	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-West Frontier Agency.															
39	Hazareebagh	13 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	
40	Lohardugga	8 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	18 0	13 8	10 0	22 0	23 0	16 8	...	...	
41	Singbhoom	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	28 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	
42	Manbhoom	U 10 8	10 0	10 8	E 16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	24 0 to 30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	

* Return for next preceding week.

† Return not received.

Q In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 17-8 seers, barley 18 to 30 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, lesser millet 20 to 33 seers, maize 25 to 29 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 15-8 seers, barley 17 to 20 seers, best rice 8-8 to 11 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, bulrush millet 22 seers, great millet 24 seers, maize 20 to 24 seers, and gram 17 to 20 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal on the 28th November 1874—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS	REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Eastern Districts*—(Contd.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Chittagong.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 8	8 0	7 8	Noakholly.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 11	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Tipperah.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 0	Hill Tipperah.*	
															BEHAR.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	17 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.	
...	...	...	31 0	29 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 4	7 0	Gya.	
18 0	18 0	...	20 0	21 8	...	20 0	21 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Shahabad.	
...	...	...	32 8	31 0	17 0	22 8	20 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 12	7 8	7 12	Tirhoot.	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	Sarun.	
															Chumparun †	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	18 9	15 7	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 5	Monghyr.	
...	...	...	E 45 0	40 0	60 0	20 3	19 0	15 13	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah.	
E 15 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
															ORISSA.	
															Cuttack.†	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	25 10	100 0	100 0	105 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Balasore.	
															CHOTA NAGPORE.	
															South-West Frontier Agency.	
...	...	...	42 0	36 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	Hazareebagh.	
...	...	...	48 0	50 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 12	6 12	Lohardugga.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom.	
E 17 0	17 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	140 0	160 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom.	

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 27-8 seers, barley 12 to 40 seers, best rice 9 to 35-8 seers, common rice 13 to 40 seers lesser millets 21 to 45 seers, maize 25 to 42-8 seers, and gram 12-8 to 40 seers per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 19 seers, best rice 10 to 25 seers, common rice 11 to 32 seers, maize 30 to 60 seers, and, gram 12 to 19 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 15 seers, best rice 12 to 24 seers, common rice 16 to 27 seers, lesser millets 45 seers, maize 27 to 50 seers, and gram 10 to 17 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam	No re	turn re	ceived.															
	Vizagapatam	12 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	15 7	14 7	14 7	20 3	25 9	23 8	...	27 7	29 7	37 6
	Godavery	9 9	9 9	10 8	...	...	...	17 8	16 8	19 3	19 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	11 8	11 8	8 8	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 4	17 9	17 9	17 9	25 0	25 0	17 2	...	...	...
	Nellore	12 6	13 3	9 0	...	...	...	14 6	14 8	15 3	16 5	18 0	18 5	23 0	23 8	20 2	24 4	24 4	20 0
	Cuddapah	12 5	12 5	10 3	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	10 7	14 1	14 1	11 6	23 7	23 7	19 7	29 0	29 0	24 6
	Bellary	13 4	13 4	10 6	...	...	...	12 3	11 8	12 8	13 5	14 0	14 0	28 8	29 9	25 2	28 2	26 3	22 6
	Kurnool	14 0	14 0	10 2	...	...	...	11 7	12 1	11 7	12 9	13 2	12 9	24 7	28 8	24 0	25 0	26 2	25 0
	Madras	11 0	11 0	9 2	...	...	...	11 2	10 9	13 0	12 0	11 7	14 6	18 9	18 9	22 4	20 5	17 9	19 2
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	12 8	12 8	15 8	17 3	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	11 0	11 0	8 5	...	...	...	18 7	15 9	17 8	19 7	16 9	18 8	30 9	27 3	23 7	27 5	26 4	28 0
	South Arcot	8 2	8 2	7 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 2	15 7	13 1	12 7	16 2	23 5	23 5	...	26 2	25 4	26 9
	Tanjore	10 3	10 3	7 7	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	15 3	...	...	...	25 4	28 6	25 4	33 3	34 8	34 8
	Trichinopoly	10 6	10 6	7 9	...	...	...	11 5	11 9	13 7	12 0	12 3	14 5	21 0	21 0	...	22 9	24 1	30 5
	Madura	10 5	9 7	9 0	...	...	...	9 7	10 1	14 3	11 4	11 4	16 5	19 4	19 4	27 5	25 0	25 0	32 3
	Tinnevelly	8 0	8 0	6 6	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	10 6	10 6	13 6	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	17 0
	Coimbatore	11 7	11 7	8 8	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	13 0	10 6	10 6	13 4	18 8	18 0	22 0	22 9	22 9	28 6
	Nilgiris	9 9	9 9	8 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	9 6	18 5	18 5	18 5	16 8	16 8	14 0
	Salem	11 8	11 1	5 9	...	...	...	14 0	13 2	14 8	14 9	14 1	16 6	25 4	25 4	20 7	29 0	24 6	23 2
	South Canara	12 5	12 0	9 5	...	...	...	10 2	11 1	11 6	13 7	12 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	11 5	11 5	8 6	...	...	...	13 0	11 3	14 2	13 8	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	12 6	12 6	11 14	20 4	20 4	23 5	8 12	8 12	7 12	11 15	11 15	14 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	20 12	19 5	16 14
	Ahmadabad	15 8	15 8	13 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	19 0	19 0*	...	24 8	24 8†	...
	Kaira	13 5	13 5	...	32 0	32 0	...	9 7	8 14	...	12 5	12 4	...	26 11	23 11	...	25 10	25 10	...
	Surat	13 6	13 6	12 12	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 11	8 3	8 9	11 5	11 5	11 14	17 6	17 6	16 1	17 6	17 6	16 0
	Broach	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	12 0	12 0	...	22 0	22 8	...	19 0	19 0	...
	Tanna	12 0	10 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	8 0	7 8	...	11 0	9 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	17 0	18 0	...
	Kolaba	11 6⅔	11 6⅔	9 9	...	...	...	7 9⅗	7 9⅗	7 1 11/25	11 0	11 6⅔	14 3⅗	...	...	...	18 3⅘	18 3⅘	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	20 4	20 4	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	10 14	10 14	...	33 12	37 2	...	26 4	28 0	...
	Nasik	17 0	16 5	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	31 3	31 3	...
	Ahmadnagar	23 4	23 4	...	48 0	60 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	9 12	9 12	...	53 4	57 0	...	36 0	36 12	...
	Poona	13 3	13 3	14 4	8 14	8 14	...	9 1	9 1	9 1	10 3	10 3	10 3	33 9	33 9	28 12	24 3	24 3	22 0
	Sholapur	21 12	21 8	19 3	...	...	24 8	16 10	14 13	11 0	18 8	16 1	13 0	49 0	49 0	34 0	56 0	56 0	34 6
	Kaladgi	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	9 0	...	13 0	9 8	...	32 0	30 0	...	30 0	30 0	...
	Satara	19 6	19 2	...	...	22 5	...	9 10	11 3	...	13 14	13 5	...	37 10	37 14	...	30 2	35 1	...
	Belgaum	17 1	17 3	12 7	...	...	...	15 11	16 0	11 14	16 6	16 15	12 7	23 7	23 1	19 15	26 9	26 8	19 15
	Dharwar	22 0	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 5	13 0	8 0	16 2	17 6	12 0	25 2	24 14	20 12	23 11	25 0	16 10
	Ratnagiri	11 10	11 10	10 [illegible]	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	15 13	13 10	13 10	17 4	17 8	...	15 0	18 15	18 15	18 3
	Kanara (Karwar)	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	16 11	18 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	17 14
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 2	12 0	12 0	12 6	35 0	29 0	25 14	27 0	25 0	18 0
	Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asirgarh	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	12 0	12 0	...	28 0	28 0	...	28 0	28 0	...
	Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disa	18 12	18 13	16 10	25 0	32 0	22 15½	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	7 12	8 13½	27 8	31 12	23 0	26 12	28 4	20 8
	Nimach	14 12	14 12	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	23 0	23 0	...	15 0	15 0	...
	Nasirabad	17 14	17 11	14 11	26 7½	25 7	20 1½	7 7	7 0	7 7	8 8	8 0	8 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	21 9½	21 5	14 5½
	Rajkot	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	10 0	9 0	...	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier	18 10	18 7	18 0	17 0	16 13	16 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	32 0
	Karachi	13 5	13 10	13 2	22 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	20 0	19 0
	Haidarabad	No re	turn re	ceived.															
	Shikarpur	17 0	15 8	16 0	21 4	20 0	22 14	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 4	19 12	18 12	22 14	25 8	25 8	32 0
	Thur and Parkur	No re	turn re	ceived.															
Bengal	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan	13 0*a*	13 0	10 8	16 8	16 0	20 0	12 0	11 4	13 4	12 12	12 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	14 0*b*	14 0	11 14	20 0	21 0	22 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	12 0*c*	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	12 12	14 4	12 12	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	10 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 8	14 to 16	14 to 16	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	12 8*d*	12 8	11 0	16 0*e* to 20 0	16 0 to 17 8	20 0 to 26 0	8 0 to 8 8	8 0 and 8 8	10 0	12 0 to 12 8	11 0 and 11 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	12 8	14 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta	13 0	13 0	...	16 0	15 0	...	8 8	8 0	...	12 8	12 0	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	12 4*e* to 13 12	12 0	14 8	14 0*e*	13 5	26 8	6 10*f*	6 10	8 0	12 12	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	12 5	12 5	11 7	...	...	21 12	...	...	11 7	10 0*g*	10 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore*	...																	
	Moorshedabad	14 8*h*	15 0	14 0	16 0*e* to 18 0	18 0	20 0 to 29 0	10 8	8 12	11 8	15 0	12 8	13 8	30 0*e*	...	30 0	25 0*e*	25 0	40 [illegible]

* Return not received.

a In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 13 to 15 seers, barley from 13-8 to 16 seers, rice, best sort, from 10-4 to 12-11 seers, common rice from 13-4 to 16 seers, and gram from 16 to 18-4 seers, per rupee.

b In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12-8 to 14 seers, barley from 12 to 22 seers, best rice from 11-6 to 15 seers, common rice from 13-8 to 18 seers, maize from 21 to 30 seers, and gram from 11-8 to 16 seers, per rupee.

c In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 7-12 to 14 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice from 10 to 16 seers, common rice from 11-12 to 18 seers, maize from 24 to 26 seers, and gram from 11 to 15-8 seers, per rupee.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of November 1874.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
									No re	turn re	ceived.	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
26 3	26 3	26 3	37 4	37 4	25 7	97 2	97 2	...	14 2	14 2	14 2	Vizagapatam ...		
30 9	30 9	36 4	38 8	37 8	26 2	161 3	161 3	...	18 5	18 5	18 5	Godavery ...		
35 3	35 3	27 9	31 6	30 8	23 1	129 3	129 3	...	18 1	18 1	18 1	Kistna ...		
28 2	28 2	22 5	23 6	24 1	16 3	57 6	57 6	...	16 5	16 5	16 5	Nellore ...		
27 0	27 0	24 0	21 5	21 5	21 5	243 0	243 0	...	14 0	18 0	18 0	Cuddapah ...		
34 9	36 9	31 0	23 5	24 1	28 0	97 2	97 2	...	13 1	13 1	17 0	Bellary ...		
25 8	25 8	21 9	27 0	27 0	22 5	173 5	173 5	...	13 8	16 4	16 0	Kurnool ...		
23 9	23 6	25 3	21 3	20 5	18 0	85 0	89 9	...	17 4	17 4	16 7	Madras ...		
24 7	24 7	27 4	21 1	21 8	18 7	97 2	97 2	92 3	18 1	18 1	18 1	Chingleput ...		
30 8	29 9	41 0	17 7	16 7	19 7	187 1	187 1	...	16 0	16 0	17 1	North Arcot ...		
28 2	27 8	25 8	18 8	18 3	17 8	233 3	233 3	...	16 2	16 2	18 4	South Arcot ...		
30 2	33 2	36 2	19 2	19 2	18 4	194 4	194 4	...	16 4	16 4	16 4	Tanjore ...		
23 6	24 9	28 8	19 2	18 5	20 0	157 9	157 9	...	16 7	17 7	17 7	Trichinopoly ...		
23 6	24 0	35 6	16 9	16 9	19 6	122 5	123 4	...	17 0	17 5	15 2	Madura ...		
16 4	16 4	20 5	12 5	12 5	14 0	66 6	66 6	...	15 2	15 2	16 7	Tinnevelly ...		
23 5	23 5	29 4	18 7	18 7	22 1	121 5	121 5	...	15 6	15 6	16 1	Coimbatore ...		
17 3	17 3	20 2	14 1	14 1	16 6	121 5	121 5	...	11 4	11 4	11 4	Nilgiris ...		
28 5	28 5	30 0	20 6	18 9	22 4	155 5	150 7	...	14 9	13 9	15 9	Salem ...		
24 6	24 6	25 5	17 2	19 2	16 2	85 0	85 0	...	16 5	16 5	15 0	South Canara ...		
19 0	18 2	24 8	16 0	16 0	18 9	97 2	97 2	...	17 1	17 1	17 1	Malabar ...		
12 15	12 15	9 13	14 10	14 10	13 6	75 1	75 1	68 4	14 2	14 2	13 14	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	17 0	100 0	100 0	70 0	18 0	18 0	16 8	Ahmadabad ...		* This was misprinted as seers 24- in the last return.
...	...	...	15 4	14 9	...	80 0	80 0	...	16 13	16 13	...	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	12 13	13 6	12 3	101 12	101 12	92 8	13 6	13 6	14 12	Surat ...		† This was misprinted as 19 seer in the last return.
...	...	...	13 8	16 0	...	100 0	90 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	Broach ...		
18 0	19 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	64 0	64 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	Tanna ...		
...	...	...	13 0⅘	13 0⅘	11 2⅜	112 0	112 0	106 1	15 3⅕	15 3⅕	10 12⅘	Kolaba ...		
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	150 0	150 0	...	12 11	12 11	...	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
31 14	31 14	...	17 0	17 8	...	106 12	106 12	...	15 0	14 8	...	Nasik ...		
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	106 10	114 5	...	13 8	13 8	...	Ahmadnagar ...		
...	...	...	15 12	15 12	13 8	80 0	80 0	...	13 9	13 9	14 13	Poona ...		
...	...	19 2	19 4	19 1	16 5	100 0	100 0	...	13 8	13 8	...	Sholapur ...		
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	66 0	60 0	...	12 8	12 0	...	Kaladgi ...		
27 7	37 6	...	19 7	19 6	...	158 2	158 2	...	17 6	15 12	...	Satara ...		
30 6	27 15	22 15	11 14	12 7	10 15	150 0	150 0	149 12	16 0	16 0	14 14	Belgaum ...		
32 0	32 1	24 0	12 2	13 2	10 0	92 12	92 12	92 12	15 1	13 0	15 0	Dharwar ...		
26 0	26 0	26 0	12 5	12 5	10 15	5 Bdls.	7 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	18 9	16 15	20 14	Ratnagiri ...		
25 0	25 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	14 4	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
36 0	36 0	38 4	21 0	21 0	19 2	200 0	200 0	180 0	13 0	14 0	12 6	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	20 4	20 4	17 3½	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
...	...	...	15 14	15 0	...	130 0	130 0	...	23 0	23 0	...	Nimach ...		
...	...	...	25 13	24 2½	20 4¼	100 0	80 0	100 0	39 2½	40 0	...	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	42 8	45 0	...	32 0	32 0	...	Rajkot ...		
16 0	16 0	30 0	17 8	17 8	17 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
9 0	9 0	...	17 0	16 0	16 0	125 0	125 0	124 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	Karachi ...		
									No re	turn re	ceived.	Haidarabad ...		
27 0	27 0	24 13	20 0	20 0	18 0	200 0	280 0	240 0	28 0	28 0	38 12	Shikarpur ...		
									No re	turn re	ceived.	Thur and Parkur ...		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8	240 0	230 0	100 0	9 0	8 12	8 8	Burdwan ...		
...	...	...	15 8	15 8	17 8	440 0	440 0	360 0	8 4	8 4	8 2	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 4	8 12	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Midnapore ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
...	...	...	15 8	15 0	14 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	100 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	14 8	15 5	15 4	120 0	110 0	120 0	8 10	8 10	8 10½	Nuddea ...		
												Jessore* ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	130 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	Moorshedabad ...		

d In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 13-8 seers, best rice from 7-8 to 8-8 seers, common rice from 10-8 to 15 seers, and gram from 12-8 to 16 seers, per rupee.
e In the interior only.
f In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice from 7 to 8 seers, common rice from 11 to 16 seers, and gram from 14 to 14-8 seers, per rupee.
g In the interior coarse rice is sold at 15-4 seers per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 to 14 seers, best rice from 8-8 to 13-8 seers, common rice from 14 to 18 seers, and gram from 16 to 17 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Dinagepore ...	12 8	12 12	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	26 0	18 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	16 0	16 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	25 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	23 8 to 26 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0
	Rajshahye ...	13 8 to 14 4	14 4 to 14 8	10 8	...	...	26 4	9 0 to 12 0	9 12 to 10 8	12 0	16 14 to 20 10	15 0 to 16 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	12 12	12 0	10 3	...	...	...	7 14	7 7	10 2	25 10½	18 0	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	11 4	10 8	13 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 12	30 0	17 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	13 8	13 8	15 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	18 12	16 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	6 0	...	6 0	7 0	...	10 0	7 0	...	7 8	10 0	...	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	12 0	12 8	10 10	14 0	15 8	20 0	13 0	12 0	14 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	14 0*i*	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Báckergunge ..	... *j*	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 8	13 8	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	11 0	10 4	10 0	...	...	... *k*	9 0	8 8	13 4	14 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong* ...	...	...	...	...	...	... *o*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	12 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	10 10	...	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	21 8 to 23	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 11	13 13	10 11	11 14	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	11 2	10 0	14 5	16 0	13 3	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	17 8	18 0	11 8	26 0	29 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...
	Gya ...	17 0*l*	14 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	18 8	15 0	9 8	18 0*e*	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	15 0*m*	15 0	13 0	20 0	19 8	18 0	11 0	10 8	13 8	16 0	11 8	14 8	22 0	9 0	...	18 0	18 0	...
	Tirhoot ...	15 0*n*	14 8	11 0	14 0	17 0	19 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	16 4	16 4	12 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	8 4	7 12	8 0	22 0	18 0	10 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	12 0*o*	12 0	16 0	12 0	19 0	33 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	23 8	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	16 8	...	12 6	19 9	...	16 8	10 5	...	8 4	12 6	...	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	17 0	17 0	12 10	20 3	20 3	22 7	12 10	12 10	12 10	15 2	15 2	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	14 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	24 0	22 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	12 0*p*	11 8	11 0	14 0 to 20 0*e*	17 0 to 21 0	15 0 to 25 0	11 0	9 0	11 0	13 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0*e*	15 0	24 0
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	18 6	17 1	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	17 1	21 0	26 4	24 15	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	14 7	14 7	15 1	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	23 10	23 10	23 10	34 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	13 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	22 0	18 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	12 0	11 12	9 8	12 0	12 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	10 0	9 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	...	14 0	16 0	10 0	18 to 32	17 to 21	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	11 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	...	12 0	25 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	10 0*q*	11 0	11 0	16 0*e*	16 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	15 4	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	17 0*e*	17 0	40 0
Assam.	Sylhet ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	10 8	10 0	18 4	22 12	15 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	8 14	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	10 10	10 0	13 5	14 8	12 4	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	13 0	13 0	8 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	...	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	8 0	11 0	12 8	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 8	10 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	7 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	21 0	20 0	15 8	28 0	28 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	...	...	22 0
	Saháranpur ...	23 3	23 11	18 5	30 0	33 11	25 12	8 10	8 10	8 10	12 15	14 8	14 8	26 15	32 5	23 13	29 2	30 3	24 13
	Muzaffarnagar ...	25 5	24 12	19 8	39 9	39 9	27 8	6 1	6 1	6 1	14 5	14 5	14 5	27 8	27 8	26 6	27 8	22 0	22 0
	Meerut ...	22 7½	22 5	19 2	31 0	30 7	25 12	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	25 0	25 0	27 0	25 9½	20 0	25 0
	Bulandshahr ...	23 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	26 0
	Aligarh ...	21 8	21 0	18 8	27 8	28 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	25 8	20 8	22 0	26 0	26 0	21 8
	Kumaun ...	13 8	13 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	5 0	6 0	11 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

i In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 10-8 seers, common rice from 16-8 to 20 seers, and gram from 13 to 14 seers, per rupee.

j In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice from 11 to 14 seers, common rice from 13 to 16 seers, paddy from 26 to 28 seers, and paddy from 9 to 12 seers, per rupee.

k In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice from 10 to 11 seers, common rice from 11-6 to 14 seers, and gram 11-6 seers, per rupee.

l In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13-4 to 17 seers, barley from 17-8 to 22 seers, best rice from 12 to 13 seers, common rice from 14 to 17 seers, lesser millet from 20 to 32-8 seers, maize from 18 to 25 seers, and gram from 15 to 19-8 seers, per ru pee.

m In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13-8 to 15 seers, barley from 17 to 20 seers, best rice from 8-8 to 10 seers, common rice from 18 to 20 seers, bulrush millet 19 seers, great millet 22 seers, lesser millet 20 seers, maize from 18 o 22 seers, and gram from 17 to 21 seers, per rupee.

India for the 1st half of November 1874—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.		
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 12	170 0	170 0	98 7	7 12	7 12	7 8	Dinagepore ...	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	16 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 17 4	13 8	320 0	300 0	320 0	7 15½	7 15½	8 2½	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	7 14	9 0	11 13	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 6	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	12 0	10 8	15 0	67 8	67 8	65 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Pubna ...		
8 0	...	10 0	8 0	...	6 0	200 0	...	200 0	4 0	...	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jalpáiguri* ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 4	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	100 0	100 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	11 12	11 12	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong* ...		
...	...	...	10 0	12 0	12 0	280 0	...	...	8 0	8 4	7 8	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	12 0	10 0	11 0	...	280 0	...	8 4	8 0	8 12	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	8 4	8 4	10 0	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	24 0	25 0	16 8	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Patna ...		
24 0	23 0	14 8	19 0	19 0	13 8	160 0	180 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 8	Gya ...		
21 8	22 0	...	20 0	19 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Shahabad ...		
31 0	30 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Tirhoot ...		
25 0	25 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Sarun ...		
36 0	35 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	6 12	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	19 9	...	15 7	147 0	...	147 0	7 8	...	8 4	Monghyr ...		
30 0*e* to 40 0	26 0 to 36 0	20 0 to 33 0	19 0	19 0	20 13	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah ...		
40 0*e*	35 0 to 40 0	...	13 0	15 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
21 0	21 0	16 0	22 15	22 5	27 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	26 4	100 0	100 0	105 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	Pooree ..		
...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
34 0	33 0	18 0	14 0	13 8	12 0	2 0	240 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Hazáribágh ...		
45 0	45 0	33 0	13 8	13 0	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 4	6 12	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	320 0	...	320 0	6 0	...	5 0	Singbhoom ...		
64 0	64 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	180 0	260 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...	...	11 12	12 8	16 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
...	...	...	10 10	11 6	10 10	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 9	7 9	8 3	Cachar ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	5 8	5 4	8 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	Sibságar ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0	5 4	5 8	Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	4 0	4 0	...	Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	24 8	24 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	32 5	32 5	26 2	104 0	106 0	129 0	8 4	8 2	7 10	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	...	31 14	31 14	26 6	132 0	110 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	28 11	28 9	25 10½	105 0	105 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	27 8	27 8	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	9 8	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	5 8	Kumaun ...		

n In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11 to 30 seers, barley from 12 to 40 seers, best rice from 9 to 30 seers, common rice from 11 to 32 seers, lesser millet from 21 to 45 seers, maize from 24 to 45 seers, and gram from 14 to 35 seers, per rupee.

o In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 8-12 to 15 seers, barley from 10 to 20 seers, best rice from 10 to 13 seers, common rice from 19 to 24 seers, lesser millet from 11-4 to 40 seers, maize from 28 to 35 seers, and gram from 8 to 15-8 seers, per rupee.

p In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 17 seers, best rice from 9 to 18 seers, common rice from 10 to 24 seers, maize from 28 to 35 seers, and gram from 12-8 to 18 seers, per rupee.

q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11 to 12 seers, best rice from 12 to 24 seers, common rice from 15 to 26 seers, maize from 28 to 50 seers, and gram from 10 to 14 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	21 6	20 4	16 8	29 13	28 2	20 4	13 8	12 6	10 11	15 3	15 12	13 8	27 0	25 14	24 12	26 7	21 6	23 1
	Moradabad ...	18 12	18 6	16 9	24 6	23 2	21 10	8 2	8 2	8 12	16 4	16 4	15 4	21 4	15 0	22 8	23 2	18 12	21 14
	Budaun ...	18 9½	17 6½	16 12½	22 3	20 6½	23 4¾	9 9½	9 9½	10 3	18 9½	17 6½	15 0	24 0	21 0	24 0	22 13½	21 9½	
	Bareilly ...	17 15½	17 8	15 15	22 8	21 4	18 12	6 9	6 9	6 9	16 14	16 14	15 0	23 2	23 12	26 4	23 12	22 8	22 8
	Sháhjahánpur ...	21 0	19 8	16 6	27 4	25 8	20 6	8 2	8 4	8 4	19 4	19 0	16 4	26 4	...	22 0	25 8	23 0	22 0
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	21 4	21 4	16 4	35 0	35 0	17 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	20 0	15 8	32 8	33 12	26 4	22 8	...	21 4
	Muttra ...	18 0	20 0	17 0	32 8	32 8	22 0	7 8	7 4	8 8	15 0	15 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	...	24 0	28 0	19 0
	Agra ...	17 5	17 11½	15 1½	26 14½	27 7½	20 4	6 0	6 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	2 11½	24 14½	18 0
	Farukhabad ...	16 8	14 12	15 14	20 5	18 8	19 4	7 10	7 3	10 6	13 12	13 13	14 6	...	...	...	20 5	18 14	22 0
	Mainpuri ...	17 8	17 0	17 4	21 8	20 8	20 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	21 0	...	20 4	22 0	20 8	20 4
	Etáwah ...	17 8	17 8	16 0	23 8	23 8	20 8	6 8	6 8	5 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	24 0	19 0	...	24 0	22 0	21 0
	Etah ...	21 0	18 8	19 0	23 0	25 0	24 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	17 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	24 0	23 0	21 0	22 0
	Jalaun ...	20 0	19 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	26 8	16 8	16 0	24 0	22 0	18 0
	Jhánsi ...	21 2	20 1	12 12	31 14	28 2	17 5½	9 8	9 7	10 8	13 7	13 0	12 8	29 5	25 0	16 4	27 5	24 4	15 12
	Lalitpur ...	21 8	21 4	13 8	32 0	30 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	30 0	25 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Cawnpore ...	18 8	18 0	15 4	22 8	23 0	20 8	12 0	9 0	9 8	17 8	17 0	13 0	25 0	...	21 0	24 0	23 0	20 0
	Fatehpur ...	19 0	18 12	14 12	23 8	23 8	18 0	9 8	9 8	12 0	21 8	21 8	16 8	...	...	...	26 8	24 0	19 0
	Bánda ...	19 0	17 12	12 14	22 0	20 0	14 13	12 4	13 4	12 9	17 4	17 4	14 4	28 0	27 8	16 2	26 8	24 8	17 7
	Allahabad ...	16 0	15 8	14 8	24 8	20 0	18 0	9 0	7 8	10 8	20 0	16 4	14 8	...	...	21 0	26 0	21 8	19 0
	Hamírpur ...	18 8	18 8	14 4	20 4	20 4	16 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 14	16 12	13 8	27 0	23 8	20 0	27 0	24 12	20 4
	Jaunpur ...	19 4	18 11	14 5	27 8	26 2	18 6	7 1	7 12	12 0	20 7	19 1	14 7	22 9	21 3	19 1	16 15	16 15	14 2
	Gorakhpur ...	17 8	15 12	13 2	21 14	24 8	17 8	10 8	10 8	11 13	20 2	18 6	16 10	22 12	21 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Basti ...	17 8	15 10	14 1	21 4	20 0	16 4	10 10	10 0	10 0	13 12	11 14	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	17 0	16 3	12 9	23 9	22 2	16 10	9 9	9 9	10 11	17 11	16 3	12 3	25 1	20 5	17 11	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	15 0	15 0	14 8	22 0	20 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	22 0
	Benares ...	15 12	15 4	13 0	22 1	19 15	14 8	8 6	8 6	7 0	14 11	13 10	11 0	21 0	...	17 0	24 2	...	14 0
	Ghazipur ...	18 0	16 1½	10 13	24 7	19 15½	15 7½	7 1½	6 7	9 0	18 0	16 12	11 9½	28 5	19 5	16 11½	21 14½	18 0	15 7½
Panjab.	Delhi ...	22 0	21 8	19 0	32 0	31 0	25 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	20 0
	Gurgáon ...	21 8	21 8	17 8	33 0	33 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	30 0	28 0	29 0	28 0	29 0	30 0
	Karnál ...	24 0	23 8	22 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	20 0	25 0
	Hissár ...	22 0	23 0	21 0	29 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	26 0	25 0	25 0
	Rohtak ...	21 0	20 0	18 0	29 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	11 0	25 0	24 0	26 0	25 0	23 0	24 0
	Sirsa ...	23 0	23 0	22 0	38 0	37 0	38 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	36 0	32 0	38 0	29 4	29 0	28 0
	Umballa ...	26 0	26 8	21 4	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	12 8	30 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	16 0	24 0
	Ludhiána ...	27 8	28 0	24 0	41 0	42 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 0	42 0	40 0	42 0	29 0	26 0	33 0
	Simlá ...	25 0	23 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	...
	Jullundur ...	29 0	29 0	24 0	45 0	45 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	34 0	30 0	28 0	32 0
	Hushiárpur ...	30 0	30 0	25 0	40 0	41 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	41 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	25 0
	Kángra ...	21 0	21 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	26 0	27 0	24 8	40 8	42 8	34 8	...	...	...	12 4	13 12	13 8	33 8	33 0	39 0	30 8	30 8	29 8
	Siálkot ...	24 0	25 0	20 0	37 8	40 0	29 12	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	31 0	..	...	24 0
	Gurdáspúr ...	32 0	30 0	25 0	44 0	42 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	40 0	36 0	32 0	22 0	20 0	22 0
	Lahore ...	24 0	25 0	22 8	43 0	43 0	35 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	15 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	25 0	26 0	28 0
	Ferozepore ...	26 0	26 0	27 0	44 0	43 0	45 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	37 0	36 0	45 4	37 0	32 0	35 0
	Gujránwála ...	23 12	24 0	20 0	43 0	42 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	39 0	20 0
	Ráwalpindi ...	31 0	29 8	18 0	46 0	42 0	23 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	32 0	30 0	27 8	43 0	36 0	26 8
	Jhelum ...	30 0	29 0	16 0	43 0	42 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	44 8	40 0	20 0	46 0	42 0	22 0
	Gujrát ...	27 0	26 0	18 0	42 0	44 0	27 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 4	35 0	40 0	27 0	40 0	42 0	24 0
	Shahpúr ...	29 8	29 8	19 8	50 0	50 0	29 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	24 0
	Mooltan ...	18 8	18 0	16 0	30 0	29 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	23 8
	Jhang ...	24 8	24 0	18 0	38 0	37 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	34 0	28 0	24 0
	Montgomery ...	20 8	21 8	20 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	19 0	20 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	13 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	21 0
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	No	return	receiv	ed.	...	..	...	...	...	...*	...*	...*	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	21 4	20 10	18 12	27 8	26 9	27 3	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	31 4	34 11	31 4	27 8	30 10
	Bannú ...	48 12	48 12	31 1	75 0	71 14½	57 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	8 12	68 0	45 0	47 8	56 0	55 0	37 8
	Peshawar ...	23 11	23 0	18 14	39 0	40 5	35 1	...	...	...	13 0	13 10	11 1	33 13	30 9	29 14	31 3	30 9	24 1
	Kohát ...	29 15	28 1	20 6	59 15	59 15	42 1	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	14 11	44 4	44 4	28 1	56 2	51 0	33 2
	Hazára ...	27 0	25 0	17 0	40 0	40 0	22 12	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	12 0	34 0	33 0	22 12	30 0	20 0	19 0
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	19 0	18 8	14 12	24 0	23 0	19 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 8	18 0	15 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	22 0	19 8
	Unáo ...	18 4	16 8	15 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	22 0	...	21 0	24 0	...	20 0
	Bára Banki ...	19 0	18 4	13 2	21 0	21 0	13 2	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	13 2	25 0	24 0	21 0	24 0	12 0	17 8
	Sítápur ...	22 0	21 8	17 0	29 0	27 8	22 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	21 0	19 0	16 0	31 0	33 0	24 0	29 0	28 0	22 0
	Hardui ...	18 5	18 5	15 4	24 14	24 6	20 10	6 9	5 10	6 9	13 2	14 1	13 2	...	...	...	22 8	23 7	22 11
	Kheri ...	22 6	22 4	17 12	28 0	28 8	25 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	22 4	22 8	22 4	36 0	...	27 0	36 0	...	22 0
	Fyzabad ...	18 8	17 6	13 15	25 0	22 6	19 0	9 4	9 9	9 9	18 8	17 1	...	26 0	23 9	21 5	16 0	16 0	16 8
	Bhuraich ...	18 0	18 8	14 8	25 0	27 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	38 0	37 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Gonda ...	18 14	18 2	13 14	21 12	20 0	17 8	20 8	13 13	12 12	21 0	20 12	13 0	32 8	31 8	22 8	20 14	21 8	17 0
	Rái Bareli ...	21 0	20 8	16 0	25 0	26 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	15 0	22 12	22 8	17 0	32 8	...	23 12	30 0	28 0	22 8
	Sultánpur ...	20 0	18 8	14 0	29 0	26 0	18 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	30 0	22 0	18 0	24 0	16 0	16 0
	Pratábgarh ...	19 15	18 15	14 3	29 4	25 3	18 4	18 10	17 12	12 7	22 13	23 7	15 12	31 8	...	23 11	27 12	25 0	20 0

* Erratum.—The figures for these three columns in the statement of the prices current of food grains for the 1st half of October 78 seers; they should be read as 8 seers

India for the 1st half of November 1874 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Garhwál ...	N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	27 9	25 14	19 2	112 8	112 8	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	23 2	22 3	21 14	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 6½	9 6½	8 12	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	22 3	22 3	24 0	192 0	192 0	240 0	8 6½	8 6½	8 6½	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	21 4	20 10	21 14	125 0	100 0	125 0	9 1	8 12	8 7	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	21 8	21 0	20 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	7 10	Shâhjahánpur ...		
...	...	...	21 4	20 0	20 0	200 0	160 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	31 0	32 0	19 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	27 4½	27 15	19 10	80 0	80 0	60 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Agra ...		
...	...	...	19 15	18 8	22 0	165 0	158 2	158 2	8 6	8 4	8 4	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	21 8	21 12	19 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	26 0	25 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	Etah ...		
...	...	...	25 0	23 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	25 14	23 5	15 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	26 8	25 12	14 4	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 12	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	23 8	23 0	19 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	8 8	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	25 12	24 12	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	25 0	24 12	16 2	163 0	163 0	203 0	10 8	10 8	10 11	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	23 8	21 4	17 4	110 0	105 0	150 0	8 12	8 4	8 4	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	23 12	24 6	18 4	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	25 6	24 11	16 4	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 1	8 1	7 8	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	14 14	15 5	17 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	17 8	14 6	17 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	7 0½	6 14	6 14	Basti ...		
...	...	...	17 11	16 3	16 10	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	7 0	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	17 13	17 14	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 9	6 4	6 8	Benares ...		
...	...	...	23 3	19 5	16 1½	154 8	154 8	207 8	7 6	7 6	7 1¼	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	31 0	28 8	25 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Delhi *a* ...	Panjab.	*a.* Barley and gram falling.
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon *b* ...		*b.* Bájra rising and jowár falling.
...	...	...	36 0	34 0	29 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 10	8 0	8 8	Karnál *c* ...		*c.* Bájra and gram falling.
...	...	...	32 0	34 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *d* ...		*d.* Wheat, barley and gram rising; bájra falling.
...	...	...	29 0	28 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak *e* ...		*e.* Rice rising; all other grains falling
...	...	...	37 0	38 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	36 0	40 5	Sirsa *f* ...		*f.* Barley and jowár falling and gram rising.
...	...	...	41 0	43 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	Umballa *g* ...		*g.* Rice and bájra falling and gram rising.
...	...	...	40 8	41 0	31 8	110 0	110 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 8	Ludhiána *h* ...		*h.* Barley rising, and rice, bájra and jowár falling.
...	...	...	27 8	27 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 14	7 12	7 14	Simlá *i* ...		*i.* Wheat, rice and bájra falling.
...	...	...	45 0	43 0	31 0	100 0	90 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Jullundur *c* ...		*j.* Nearly stationary.
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	27 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	Hushiárpúr *j* ...		*k.* Stationary.
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra *k* ...		*l.* Wheat, barley and rice rising.
...	...	...	38 4	38 8	31 4	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 4	10 0	9 12	Amritsar *l* ...		*m.* Wheat and barley rising.
...	...	...	37 0	37 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 0	10 8	Siálkot *m* ...		*n.* Prices falling.
...	...	...	44 0	44 0	31 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	Gurdáspúr *n* ...		*o.* Wheat, rice and bájra rising.
...	...	...	39 0	39 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 12	10 0	Lahore *o* ...		*p.* Barley and jowár falling; bájra rising.
...	...	...	41 0	40 0	34 0	180 0	160 0	140 0	10 4	10 0	10 4	Ferozepore *n* ...		*q.* Wheat falling, and barley, bájra jowár and grain rising.
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Gujránwála *p* ...		*r.* Barley and bájra falling.
...	...	...	43 0	42 0	26 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	Ráwalpindi *n* ...		*s.* Wheat, rice and gram rising; jowár falling
...	...	...	39 0	37 0	22 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum *n* ...		*t.* Barley rising; bájra, jowár and gram falling.
...	...	...	37 0	38 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Gujrát *q* ...		*u.* Wheat and bájra falling.
...	...	...	44 0	43 0	25 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Shahpúr *j* ...		
...	...	...	29 0	27 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	...	10 4	10 12	10 12	Mooltan *a* ...		
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 10	10 8	Jhang *r* ...		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	29 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	8 0	Montgomery *j* ...		
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh *s* ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	No	return	receiv	ed.	Dera Ismail Khán ...		
...	...	...	27 8	26 9	22 13	150 0	150 0	200 0	28 12	27 8	30 0	Dera Ghazi Khán *n* ...		
...	...	...	54 12	52 8	44 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *n* ...		
...	...	...	35 1	33 12	26 0	104 0	104 0	110 0	54 9	54 9	55 14	Pesháwar *t* ...		
...	...	...	40 13	40 13	26 12	127 0	127 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát *u* ...		
...	...	...	34 0	33 0	20 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Hazárá *n* ...		
35 0	35 0	...	20 8	20 8	17 4	120 0	120 0	130 0	7 12	7 8	7 8	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.* Madua.
32 0	32 0	25 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Unáo ...		Sawan.
32 0	34 0	12 0	21 0	20 8	15 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	Bára Banki ...		Sawan and Madua.
40 0	42 0	...	23 0	22 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Sítápur ...		Dhan.
34 12*	31 14†	26 4	20 3	19 0	19 15	192 8	192 8	192 8	7 8	7 1	7 1	Hardui ...		* Kakur. † Dhan.
60 0	60 0	45 0	24 10	24 8	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 4	7 0	Kheri ...		Kodon.
25 0	23 0	20 11	21 8	18 9	17 13	140 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 10	Fyzabad ...		Madua.
28 0	28 0	24 0	19 8	22 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich ...		Do.
36 0	30 2	...	18 9	17 13	17 0	140 0	140 0	...	7 12	8 2	7 8	Gonda ...		Do.
40 0	37 8	25 0	28 12	28 0	20 0	200 0	180 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	7 8	Rái Barelí ...		Do.
42 0	42 0	24 0	24 8	23 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 2	8 2	8 0	Sultánpur ...		Sawan.
26 8‡	36 0§	24 6	25 1	23 3	17 2	206 10	200 0	183 0	6 13	6 13	7 0	Pratábgarh ...		‡ Mash. § Madua.

1874, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 7th November 1874, (page 1790), were mis-printed as
8 chittacks for each of those columns.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	30 0	31 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	19 0	21 0	16 0	45 0	45 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	24 0	23 12	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	33 12	33 12	24 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	24 9	23 6	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 7	18 4	62 5	60 0	27 5	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	30 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	7 8	13 0	16 0	12 0	65 0	55 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	24 0	21 8	18 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	19 0	17 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	24 0	19 0	16 0	17 0
	Saugor ...	22 8	22 0	13 12	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	13 0	12 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	..	14 0	14 0	13 12	16 0	16 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	28 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	14 0	17 0	..	..	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	15 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...
	Betul ...	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 6	15 0	15 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	25 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	35 0	38 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	19 12	19 12	18 0	...	...	...	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	22 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	28 0	28 0	...	30 0	30 0	...
	Raipur ...	46 0	48 0	32 0	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	16 0	36 0	40 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	33 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	32 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	44 0	44 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	50 0	60 0	40 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received.																	
	Bolarum ...																		
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomraotee ...	18 0	19 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	48 0	50 0	31 0	18 0	20 0	18 0
	Akola ...	22 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	24 0
	Elichpur ...	19 0	18 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	24 0
	Buldana ...	22 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	35 0	30 0	35 0	33 0	26 0
	Woon ...	24 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	92 0	70 0	28 0	..	...	...
	Bassim ...	23 8	23 8	17 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	58 0	58 0	24 8	39 0	39 0	18 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore — Wholesale	11 5	11 5	7 7	12 0	12 0	8 2	10 5	10 2	10 2	13 5	12 5	12 2	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...
	Bangalore — Retail ...	11 0	11 0	7 5	11 5	11 5	8 0	10 2	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... — Wholesale	...	...	8 5	10 3	10 3	...	16 1	15 0	16 4	17 5	15 4	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... — Retail ...	...	...	8 3	10 1	10 1	...	15 8	14 7	16 1	17 3	15 1	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr ... — Wholesale	12 5	12 5	8 5	12 5	12 5	9 5	14 5	14 5	13 0	15 5	15 5	15 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	20 0
	Túmkúr ... — Retail ...	12 0	12 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	19 0
	Mysore ... — Wholesale	12 1	12 1	8 3	...	...	...	11 2	11 4	11 2	11 7	12 1	12 6	37 6	38 1	...	33 5	35 1	30 4
	Mysore ... — Retail ...	11 4	11 4	7 3	...	...	...	11 0	11 2	11 2	11 4	11 7†	11 4	36 6	37 1	...	31 4	34 1	28 4
	Hassan ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... — Retail ...	12 0	12 2	9 3	13 0	13 2	11 0	13 2	13 7	12 0	14 2	15 7	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... — Retail ...	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	33 0	33 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Kadur ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur ... — Retail ...	9 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	13 2	13 0	12 0	15 5	15 3	12 7	13 2	13 3	11 5	15 2	15 3	12 7	43 7	40 0	40 0	37 3	32 0	32 0
	Chitaldroog — Retail ...	12 0	12 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	31 0	31 0	28 0
	Coorg ... — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... — Retail ...	8 2	8 2	7 6	8 6	8 5	7 9	10 3	10 7	9 8	16 7	16 8	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	17 8	17 8	...	25 0	25 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	23 0	23 0	...	23 0	23 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	16 12	16 12	...	24 0	24 0	...	7 4	7 4	...	8 12	8 12	...	21 0	21 0	...	21 0	21 0	...
	Ulwar ...	22 4	22 8	14 4	33 8	34 0	20 4	9 8	9 8	9 4	11 0	11 0	10 8	35 0	33 0	21 0	30 0	32 0	16 8
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	19 8	20 8	15 0	30 0	32 0	19 0	7 0	...	8 0	11 0	...	9 0	28 0	27 0	18 0	24 0	25 8	16 0
	Kerowli (City) ...	20 0	20 0	...	30 0	31 4	...	8 12	8 12	...	11 4	9 6	...	30 0	23 12	...	28 2	28 12	...
	Ajmir ...	16 4	15 15	14 1	24 13	22 12	18 8	5 8	5 13	6 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	20 0	21 0	17 4	21 0	20 0	16 0
	Erinpura ...	19 8	19 8	17 0	29 0	29 0	22 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	25 0	24 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	18 0
	Aboo ...	16 14	16 14	13 4	20 4	20 4	16 14	5 10	5 10	5 10	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	21 13	21 13	14 12
	Sirohi ...	20 0	21 0	14 0	31 0	31 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	26 0	20 0	30 0	28 0	21 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	30 0	26 0	22 0	38 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	No return received.																	
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	23 12	23 12	14 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	16 4	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	16 8	...	...	13 12	...	...	4 7	...	...	6 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	18 12	...	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received.																	
	Bundi ...	17 0	17 0	13 0	23 0	22 8	15 0	8 0	9 0	7 8	9 0	10 0	...	21 0	22 8	16 8	...	...	...
	Kota ...	18 8	18 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	22 8	22 8	18 0	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	18 12	18 11	12 4	27 7	26 2	16 4	5 0	5 0	...	7 0	7 0	9 3	25 0	28 15	16 6	25 15	23 4	14 0
	Jhallawar ...	15 8	15 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Shahpoora ...	16 8	18 4	12 10	24 6	27 0	20 11	7 8	7 8	...	9 8	9 0	9 8	20 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	18 0
Central India.	Indore ...	14 2	13 14	14 2	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 4	10 12	23 0	24 0	33 0	18 0	23 0	21 12
	Gwalior ...	14 14	14 10	10 6	19 7	18 4	12 2	6 6	6 0	7 5	7 5	7 5	8 12	20 3	19 10	11 7	20 3	19 7	12 7
	Goona ...	No return received.																	
	Rutlam ...	13 0	12 8	14 8	...	...	...	9 14	9 2	9 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	21 0	19 4	25 0	20 0	19 4	16 4
	Baghelkhund ...	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	...	20 0	...	...	16 0	15 0

India for the 1st half of November 1874—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	23 8	23 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	10 4	10 4	9 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	24 8	24 8	18 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 0	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	22 5	22 5	25 0	480 0	480 0	261 0	9 1	9 0	7 5	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	20 0	22 0	17 0	240 0	120 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Balaghat ...		
...	...	...	27 0	25 8	21 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 12	8 8	Jubbulpore ...		
40 0	35 0	30 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 12	6 12	7 4	Saugor ...		
...	...	...	28 0	29 0	17 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	7 0	7 4	6 12	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	24 0	280 0	260 0	280 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Seoni ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Mandla ...		
25 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	Betul ...		
23 0	23 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chindwara ...		
25 8	24 8	23 0	21 0	22 8	18 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	5 8	Hoshangabad ...		
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	6 4	6 0	6 4	Narsinghpur ...		
35 0	...	29 0	16 12	16 12	...	160 0	160 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	36 0	38 0	30 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 0	140 0	145 0	192 0	7 8	7 0	6 8	Sambalpur ...		
100 0	103 0	100 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 12	7 0	6 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	24 0	26 0	16 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Upper Godavery ...		
								No	return	receiv	ed.	Secunderabad ...	Haiderabad Assigned Districts.	
												Bolarum ...		
												Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Oomraotee ...		
16 0	16 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	64 0	64 0	106 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	19 0	16 0	14 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	6 8	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	19 0	18 0	18 0	16 0*	18 0*	16 0*	8 0	8 0	7 0	Woon ...		* Bundles.
16 0	16 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	18 8	90 0	90 0	224 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Bassim ...		
35 0	35 2	40 5	15 5	15 7	21 7	...	...	...	11 5	12 7	13 2	Bangalore Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
34 0	34 2	40 2	15 0	15 2	21 2	72 0	72 0	66 0	11 0	12 2	13 0	Bangalore Retail ...		
44 3	43 8	50 0	18 5	18 5	27 7	...	...	...	14 3	13 5	13 5	Kolar ... Wholesale		
43 8	43 5	49 5	18 3	18 3	27 4	172 4	172 4	...	14 1	13 2	13 2	Kolar ... Retail ...		
58 0	58 0	58 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	182 0	180 0	192 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Túmkúr ... Wholesale		
56 0	56 0	56 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	180 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Túmkúr ... Retail ...		
29 7	31 4	32 4	17 7	18 3	24 5	72 0	84 0	72 0	10 2	10 2	9 1	Mysore ... Wholesale		
29 3	30 1	32 2	17 3	17 1	24 1	62 0	74 0	66 0	9 8	9 8	8 7	Mysore ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... Wholesale		
37 7	35 7	48 0	16 7	17 7	22 0	150 0	150 0	154 0	11 0	10 5	8 0	Hassan ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga... Wholesale		
44 0	45 0	36 0	14 0	14 0	25 0	400 0	400 0	360 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Shimoga... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... Wholesale		
32 0	32 0	32 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	60 0	60 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Kadur ... Retail ...		
60 6	52 3	51 8	19 5	18 6	27 2	...	...	100 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Chitaldroog. Wholesale		
49 0	49 0	48 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chitaldroog. Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... Wholesale		
28 5	29 4	32 9	14 9	14 6	19 6	110 0	110 0	105 0	8 8	8 7	9 1	Coorg ... Retail ...		† This figure has been adopted according to the Treasury Officer's Report No. 423, dated 16th November 1874, in which the entry (11-1) in the preceding return is stated to be erroneous.
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	80 0	80 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	34 8	34 0	20 8	...	...	...	24 0	23 8	23 0	Ulwar ...		
...	...	...	31 0	32 8	18 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	21 0	Bhurtpur (City) ...		
28 10	16 0	20 0	28 12	31 4	...	160 0	160 0	...	28 0	26 4	...	Kerowli (City) ...		
26 4	20 8	...	21 13	20 13	17 4	95 0	95 0	105 0	35 0	33 0	38 0	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	18 4	18 0	18 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
...	...	...	14 4	14 4	15 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo ...		
...	...	...	17 8	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	26 0	...‡	...‡	...‡	11 0	12 0	18 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		‡ 6 pie per man's load.
								No	return	receiv	ed.	Meywar ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 4	12 0	12 8	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
...	...	...	16 8	...	...	70 0	...	...	50 0	..	...	Marwar ...		
								No	return	receiv	ed.	Bikaneer ...		
...	...	...	22 4	22 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	...	35 0	28 0	32 0	Bundi ...		
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	...	21 0	21 0	28 0	Kota ...		
...	...	...	27 7	25 11	15 15	150 0	130 0	...	30 0	32 0	25 7	Tonk ...		
...	...	...	15 8	15 0	13 0	90 0	80 0	...	...	...	23 0	Jhallawar ...		
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	17 14	160 0	160 0	...	35 8	35 0	38 13	Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	15 8	14 12	13 12	106 8	87 4	106 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	20 7	19 3	12 13	91 12	97 12	91 12	11 14	11 14	11 6	Gwalior ...		
								No	return	receiv	ed.	Goona ...		
...	...	...	15 0	14 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 4	10 8	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Baghelkhund ...		

HAIDERABAD AS-

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF OCTOBER 1874, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1826 AND 1827 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 21ST NOVEMBER 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
H. A. Districts. Secunderabad ...	14 7	15 2	13 4	...	...	...	9 4	9 5	10 4	14 4	13 9	13 1	34 0	32 6	24 7	25 9	26 1	24 8	37 0	34 0	34 2	14 1	14 5	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 2	10 6	10 1	
H. A. Districts. Bolarum ...	15 7	15 7	13 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	12 2	12 2	12 2	14 1	30 8	30 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	13 6	112 9	112 9	112 9	9 8	9 8	9 9	
H. A. Districts. Chudderghat ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 5	10 2	12 0	34 0	32 0	17 0	34 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 5	130 0	130 0	...	9 5	9 5	11 0	
Rajpootana. Marwar ...	16 9	...	...	21 4	...	...	4 6	...	...	6 0	...	...	20 0	...	...	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	70 0	...	...	50 0	...	...	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RECENT ACCIDENTS ON THE NORTH-WEST LINE OF THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

No. 1079, dated Madras, the 18th November 1874.

From—Lieut. Col. J. H. M. SHAW STEWART, R. E., Consg. Engr. for Railways,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

The following message has been this day despatched to your address, in reply to one received from Calcutta :—

"Through service not expected to be re-established on north-west line for several weeks, probably not before January. Letter follows."

2. The portion of the north-west line which suffered most severely during the late floods is between the Rajampett and Royalcherroo Stations, a distance of 113 miles; the intermediate distances being as follows :—

Distance from Madras.	Name of Station or Bridge.	Distance from Madras.	Name of Station or Bridge.
Miles.		Miles.	
129¾	Rajampett Station.	185½	Gerragoonka Station.
135½	Cheyair Bridge.	195½	Moodanoor Station.
136½	Mindaloor Station.	210¼	Kondipuram Station.
147	Wontimettah Station.	211¾	Chittravutty Bridge.
161½	Cuddapah Station.	227½	Tadputri Station.
175	Panpugnee Bridge.	233¼	Pennair Bridge.
176	Camlapoor Station.	242¾	Royalcherroo Station.

3. The condition in which this portion of the railway was left after the subsidence of the October floods may be briefly described as follows. The bridges over the Cheyair, Panpugnee, Chittravutty, and Pennair rivers were all seriously injured and rendered impassable for trains. The section between Rajampett and the Cheyair river was breached in several places by the bursting of two tanks above the railway, and communication interrupted also for four miles beyond the Moodanoor Station, the line was breached in many places by the bursting of a large tank.

4. Cuddapah, situated between the Cheyair and Panpugnee rivers, is an engine station, so that there has been no difficulty in maintaining communication between the north bank of the Cheyair and the south bank of the Panpugnee. On the night of the 24th October, when the Panpugnee and Chittravutty bridges were damaged, two trains were cut off between those rivers, so that there has been no difficulty in maintaining communication between the north bank of the Panpugnee and the Moodanoor station. The section of line between the Pennair and Chittravutty rivers was left without locomotives or rolling-stock.

5. Up to the 12th instant, trains ran as usual between Madras and Rajampett: there was then a break of about six miles to the north bank of the Cheyair; then an unbroken run of nearly 40 miles to the south bank of the Panpugnee, also from the north bank of the Panpugnee to Moodanoor, a distance of about 20 miles; there was then a long break of 38 miles to the north bank of the Pennair, after which the train service was maintained as usual to Gooty, Raichore and Bellary.

6. Upon the 12th instant communication was restored between Rajampett and the south bank of the Cheyair, and upon the 17th instant the break to the north of Moodanoor was rendered passable for trains. Upon the latter date the Pennair bridge was temporarily repaired sufficiently to admit of an engine and train passing over it, which will for the present work between the Pennair and Chittravutty rivers.

7. The present state of matters is, therefore, that trains run between Madras and the south bank of the Cheyair; between the north bank of the Cheyair and the south bank of the Panpugnee; between the north bank of the Panpugnee and the south bank of the Chittravutty; between the north bank of the Chittravutty and the south bank of the Pennair; and from the north bank of the Pennair trains run as before.

8. I do not think it probable that these arrangements can be improved for several weeks—probably not before January 1875. By that time I trust that the Pennair bridge, which has sustained comparatively little injury, will be repaired; and that temporary roads will be laid across the beds of the Cheyair, Panpugnee, and Chittravutty rivers. I trust also that during the coming dry season the repairs to the bridges over these three rivers will be so far completed as to admit of the train service being continued during the next monsoon.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 3rd DECEMBER 1874.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Prospects throughout India are reported to be generally excellent. Abundant rain has fallen in the southern districts of Madras. In Bombay the *kharif* continues to be well reported of, and *rabi* prospects are very good, especially in Sindh. Harvesting of the late rice is progressing in Bengal with good results. In the Punjab want of rain is complained of, but no injury has yet been done.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Dec. 3rd)	*Nil*	Canals full; four feet water over anicut; later dry crops sowing; standing crops generally fair; cholum failed in Vinuconda; red paddy harvested; outturn half; cumboo full; markets well supplied; prices steady; mild small-pox and fever; cattle unhealthy in four taluks; pasture sufficient, except in flooded villages.
Kurnool (2nd)	"	Season favourable; korra, areca, jouna, and paddy harvested; outturn of first three below average, and of paddy fair; white jouna, wheat, and Bengal gram sown; markets well supplied; prices steady; water and pasture abundant; fever and cattle disease in some taluks; 0·2 feet water over Sunkesala anicut day before yesterday.
Tanjore (3rd)	11·62 at Negapatam.	Rainfall elsewhere plenty; freshes in rivers moderate; supply to tanks fair; water over upper anicut none; lower north branch 8·5 inches; south 9 inches; cultivation of wet and dry crops continues; standing crops good; harvest of inferior sorts of paddy and a few dry crops yield satisfactory; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox and fever in some places; cattle disease in two taluks, some loss; pasture sufficient.
Trichinopoly (2nd)	...	Heavy rain throughout the district; crops in good order; outturn up to average; prices steady; public health good; pasture sufficient.
Malabar (3rd)	1·05	Season favourable for second crop cultivation; markets well supplied; prices almost stationary; fever and small-pox slight; cattle healthy; pasture good. *General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Dec 3rd)		
Sindh.		
Kurrrachee ...	...	Kharif harvest fair all over Collectorate, except in barani (*i. e.*, rain-fed) land of Kotri and Mahjanda talukas; rabi prospects everywhere good; area of rabi cultivation in Sehwan and Dadoo talukas estimated at eighty to ninety thousand acres; fever prevalent.
Shikarpur ...	...	Weather milder, with clouds; fever decreasing; rabi prospects promising throughout Collectorate; unusually large extent of land under cultivation; talukas Nusseerabad, Mehur, Kukkur, backward, owing to excess of water, but land being cultivated as water retires; kharif harvest good, away from floods, except jowari, generally inferior in size and quality from excessive rain; disease among cattle.
Hyderabad ...	...	Kharif crops, jowari, and bajra excellent; harvesting over in all talukas; cotton and rice harvest progressing; good outturn of cotton expected; rabi, early crops, thriving, and sowings still progressing; a large area will be brought under cultivation; public health good, excepting fever, which still prevails; slight cattle disease in three talukas.
Upper Frontier ...	...	Weather mild; barani crops good; rabi crops extensive; prospects fair.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Kharif harvest generally good throughout Collectorate, except in Dhundooka and Purantej, where crops suffered to a certain extent from drought during middle of monsoon; rabi very promising everywhere.
Kaira ...	...	Kharif crops mostly harvested; outturn fair in Annud, Mehmoodabad, and Matur, good in Neriad; excellent in Thasra, Kuppervunj, and Borsud; prices fallen considerably, tendency still downwards; too early to predict confidently rabi prospects in talukas other than the three last named; in these rainfall above average, and though later fall deficient, rabi crops will be generally good.
Surat ...	..	Health improving; harvest of kharif has been better in Pardi, Bulsar, and Chickli, than in remaining talukas, where one more good fall of later rain was needed; in Bardoli, toor slightly suffered from clouds; rabi prospects tolerably good.
Broach ...	...	Kharif crops generally good, except bajra, in Wagra, jowar and pulse in Hausat, which have suffered from want of rain in September; rabi prospects are good, except in sea-coast villages, where they are destroyed by insects; fever continues, and in Anklesur some persons died of it.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	..	Partial failure of kharif crops, now nearly harvested, has occurred in Julgam, Bhosawal, and Sowda, for want of late rains; rabi crops also will suffer for it all over Collectorate, excepting Nundoorbar, Tuloda, and Chopra talukas; some distress anticipated; cotton-picking nearly completed, quality superior; cultivated area about 650,000 acres; estimated average outturn 60 lbs. per acre; fever and cattle disease have appeared in some talukas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Nasik ...	...	Kharif crops harvested, and, except in Nasik and Peint, where the yield is above average, the other talukas are reported to be fair; rabi promising generally, but more moisture is wanted in talukas Niphar, Chundwud, Sinnur, Dindori, Sawurgaon, and Malligaum; cotton nearly harvested, slightly worm-stained; quality of staple satisfactory; outturn about 50 lbs. an acre; Hingunghat sown; a few cases of fever in Peint, Kulwan, and Dindori; and cattle disease in Dindori; the district otherwise healthy; weather fine, but cloudy and hot at times.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Weather cool; public health good; fever in Mahim, Wada, and Moorbaur talukas, and slight cattle disease in Moorbaur taluka; kharif crops specially good in Kallian and Kurjut, except in a few places in the latter—middling in other places; reaping of kharif crops completed in Warra, Moorbaur, Bassein, and Panwell; rabi crops expected to be good.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Outturn of kharif in taluka Poorundhur is estimated at full rupee; in Siroor, Havelli, and Mawul, fourteen annas each; Khed and Bhimthadi twelve annas each; and Indapur ten annas; prospects of rabi now satisfactory, but one fall of rain more or less wanted in all talukas, excepting at Indapur, where fever and ague prevail; weather and public health good.
Ahmednuggur ...	...	Rain wanted in Nuggur, Parnair, Shrigonda, Newassa, and Kopergaon talukas; crops and health good.
Sholapur ...	...	Kharif harvest generally fair, specially good in Barsee; standing crops suffering from cloudy weather; rabi requires rain; present prospects not promising, but early fall will much improve them.
Satara ...	...	Kharif harvest throughout Collectorate above the average; rabi crops promising; fever in Walwa, and ague in Patun.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Kharif good, except in some villages of Chikodi, Uthni, and Gokak, where locusts have done some damage; harvest not completed; rabi sowing in progress; young crop thriving; cotton crop suffered from late rain; public health good, except in parts of Sumpgaon, Bidi, and Uthni, where fever prevails.
Dharwar ...	...	Early crop harvest in progress; rice excellent; jowar, sugarcane, toor, &c., good in Ranibednoor and Hangul, promising in other talukas; sowing of wheat, gram, oorud, &c., almost completed, and plants thriving, except in Hangul; cotton looking well; fever prevalent; cattle disease continues in Dharwar and Kalghatgi.
Kanara ...	...	Reaping of kharif crop completed; crops good; garden produce fair; preparations for second crop progressing; fever and cattle disease generally prevalent.
Kaladgi ...	...	Harvest of early crops in progress; fever and ague prevalent.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot ...	...	Kharif harvest good all over the province; rabi prospects excellent; fever prevalent in most parts of the province.
Wudwan ...	...	Kharif harvest seventy per cent. in Gallawad; rabi prospects good, though rain wanted; health good; weather cold.
Baroda ...	...	Kharif crops being thrashed and stored; rabi cultivation commenced; cotton prospects good; fever decreasing.
		General remarks.—Except in a very few places, the kharif crop, which is now nearly harvested, has been very good; rabi prospects good, especially in Sindh, where the land whose kharif crops have been destroyed by floods will yield a large area of fine crops.
Bengal—		
Burdwan (Dec. 1st)	*Nil*	No rain in the district. Prospects of crops good. Rabi or cold weather crops are being sown.
Bankura ...	"	Cool and dry weather. No change in the state and prospects of crops since last report. The unan or intermediate rice has been harvested, and the reaping of the hamunta or late rice has commenced. The winter crops are doing well.
Beerbhoom ...	"	Weather bright and dry. State and prospects of the crops good; harvest in progress. Winter ploughings commenced. Prices continue to fall.
Midnapore ...	"	Cold and clear weather, with light west winds. The early winter rice is being harvested with a full outturn. Total loss of the late rice in a tract of 95 square miles in the Contai sub-division from the cyclone; inundation has been reported. Elsewhere all crops are good.
Hooghly ...	"	Clear throughout; wind from north-east. The cold weather has now set in; the paddy, as far as it was transplanted, is doing well. All the cold weather crops are promising.
24-Pergunnahs ...	"	Weather dry and cold. The harvest of the late rice progressing throughout the district; cold weather crops doing well. Prices of rice falling.
Nuddea ...	"	Seasonable weather. No change in the prospects of the crops; the amun or late rice harvest has commenced. Prices continue to fall.
Moorshedabad ...	"	No rain during the week. Prospects of crops remain unchanged and continue to be very good. The late rice harvest continues. Prices have fallen considerably during the week; common rice is selling at 21, 20, and 18 seers per rupee at Sujagunge, Gorabazar, and Kalliangunge respectively.
Dinagepore ...	"	Weather fine, but getting very cold. State and prospects of the crops very good.
Maldah ...	"	Weather fair and delightfully cool. The winter harvest has begun, and a plenteous outturn is expected. The cold weather crops are full of promise.
Rajshahye ...	"	Fine clear weather, with northerly wind. The earlier amun rice crop is being extensively cut, giving an excellent yield. The late crop also promises to be a full one. The sowings of the cold weather crops—barley, wheat, pulses, mustard, and others—have been completed, except in the most recently inundated parts. All the above are growing well and give fair promise.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Fine weather. Prospects of the crops good.
Bogra ...	"	No rain, weather cloudy; cold in the morning, hot in the evening with heavy dews. Rice crops being rapidly cut. Prospects of all other crops good.
Pubna ...	"	Fine, cool, and seasonable weather. No rain. The harvesting of the amun or late rice is still going on. The prospects of the moong, mashkalai, matore, and khesari (pulses) and rie (oil seeds) are good.
Jalpiguri ...	"	Fine, dry, and cold weather. An excellent harvest expected; crops ripening most favourably.
Dacca ...	"	Seasonable weather. Prospects of crops very good.
Patna ...	"	Seasonable weather. Nothing to add to last report. The state of the crops as favourable as could be wished.
Gya ...	"	Cool and pleasant weather. The aghani or late rice is being cut. The prospects of the rabi or cold weather crops are good.
Shahabad ...	"	Fine weather. The aghani or late rice is mostly reaped. The rabi or cold weather crops continue promising.
Tirhoot ...	"	Fine weather. In Seetamurhee and Hajeepore sub-divisions the prospects of the crops continue excellent. In Durbhunga and Mudhoobunnee sub-divisions the rice is being cut, and the other crops will soon be ripe. The young rabi or cold weather crops are doing well. In a few places sowing of the rabi crop is still going on. In Sudder sub-division the prospect of the rabi crop is excellent, and the reaping of rice in some places has commenced. Prices of grain has considerably fallen.
Sarun ...	"	Fine and bright, getting perceptibly cooler. Aghani or late rice is fast ripening, in some places it is being cut. Rabi or cold weather crops have germinated well. Sugarcane is being cut, and put into the mills. Poppy sowing is still going on. The early sowings have come up well. Indigo fields are being prepared for the next year's crop. Prices falling.
Chumparun ...	"	Cold and clear with very heavy dews. The prospects of the aghani or late rice crop is very good. The harvesting of it has commenced; a fair outturn expected. The season is also good for the cold weather crops, which have been sown everywhere.
Monghyr ...	"	Weather cool; prospects of crops good. No change since last report.
Bhágalpur ...	"	Aghani rice crop being harvested of good outturn.
Purneah ...	"	Fine and cool weather, westerly winds. Aghani or late rice crop being cut. The damage done in some places by the rain is more than compensated for by the good done in other places. Rabi or cold weather ploughing and sowings going on briskly.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	"	Fine weather. Everything as good as can be.
Cuttack ...	"	Clear and cold weather. Sarudh rice beginning to be reaped in many places. Winter crops coming in splendidly. Prices easy.
Balasore ...	"	There has been no rainfall in any part of the district during the week. The winter has actually commenced. In some quarters the rice crops are being reaped and in some they are ripening. The rabi or cold weather crops, *viz.*, moong and biri pulses and sugarcane, promise well. Coriander and jeera crops are being sown.
Lohardugga ...	"	Fine weather, but some light clouds have been collecting during the last few days. The rice crop is being reaped. The outturn in Chota Nagpore Proper will be large, and in Palamow far finer than it has been for years. The prospects of the cold weather crops are excellent.
Manbhoom ...	"	Favourable weather. The late rice crops are now being cut, and there is every prospect of a good harvest. The spring crops promise well.
		PUBLIC HEALTH.
		Burdwan: fever as before. 24-Pergunnahs: fever continues in Barripore and Busseerhat. Nuddea: cholera appears to be spreading in some parts of the district. Pubna: cholera has almost disappeared. Furreedpore: sanitary condition of the district much the same as last week; casualties from fever and cholera still very numerous. Chittagong: cholera and cattle disease disappeared. Noakhally: cases of cholera have been reported from the interior of the district; there were three cases of cholera in the town of Noakhally; it broke out in a boat returning from Furreedpore to Noakhally; those who travelled by it were seized with cholera after reaching their homes. Patna: the health of the district continues good. Tirhoot: public health good. Bhaugulpore: health very good. Hazaribaugh: very little disease among both man and beast. Singbhoom: district healthy. Cuttack: health good.
		General Remarks.—The prospects of the rice crop continue to be favourable. Harvesting is progressing with excellent results, but has not as yet become general. A total loss of the crop over a tract of 95 square miles in the Contai sub-division of Midnapore is reported from the cyclone inundation. The cold weather crops are doing well, and sowings are still being made in some places.
N. W. P.— (Dec. 3rd)		
Benares ...	...	No change in prospects.
Allahabad ...	...	Harvest still promising.
Jhánsi ...	...	Prospects good; prices unchanged.
Agra ...	...	No change.
Meerut ...	...	Weather cloudy; prospects good.
Bareilly ...	...	Prospects still good.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week; rabi promises well; no change in the reports as to kharif.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab— (Dec. 2nd)		
Delhi ...	...	Rabi sowings almost complete; health fair.
Hissar ...	...	Sowings progressing favourably on irrigated tracts; others remain unploughed for want of rain; health good.
Rohtak ...	...	Sowings very backward for want of rain; health generally good; rinderpest in two villages.
Sirsa ...	...	Sowings nearly over; health good.
Umballa ...	...	Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	...	Ditto.
Lahore ...	...	Ditto.
Mooltan ...	...	Sowings nearly finished; fever decreasing; health generally good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	Sowings progressing; health good.
Rawul Pindi ...	...	Prospects fair; health good.
Peshâwar ...	...	Ploughings and sowings in progress on irrigated lands; rain wanted; slight fever prevalent.
		General Remarks.—No rain during week; harvest prospects so far favourable, but rain wanted; public health continues generally good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Dec. 2nd)	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects favourable; rabi sowing nearly completed; irrigation going on; weather clear; public health good.
Fyzabad "	"	
C. Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Nov. 28th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; small-pox and fever prevalent.
Bilaspur ...	...	Weather clear; prospects good; fever prevalent; few cases of small-pox.
Sambalpur ...	...	Weather clear; rice harvesting continues; fever prevalent.
Raipur (29th)	...	Weather clear; rice harvest full; rabi prospects excellent; health good; prices easy.
Chanda ...	...	Weather clear; prospects excellent; health fair; prices low.
Balaghât (30th)	...	Weather clear; rice harvesting; rabi sowings progressing; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Chhindwara ...	...	Weather clear; rabi flourishing; water badly wanted; health good; prices fluctuating.
Bhandara (Dec. 1st)	...	Weather clear; kharif harvest good; rabi sowings completing; small-pox abating; fever prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur (2nd)	...	Weather variable; rabi thriving; health good; prices rising; grain exports continue.
Wardha ...	...	Rabi prospects favourable; cotton picking progressing.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather clear; rabi prospects favourable; health good.
Saugor ...	...	Weather cold; rain urgently wanted; rabi sowings completed; health good; prices rising.
Nimar ...	...	Kharif crops harvesting; health good; prices easy.
Seoni ...	...	Kharif crops harvesting; rabi sowing progressing.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Rabi promising; fever less; small-pox prevailing; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects good.
Betul ...	...	
Mandla (3rd)	...	Small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Dumoh "	...	
		General Remarks.—The weather has been generally cold and seasonable; clear everywhere, but in Vindhyan districts, where rain is wanted now; elsewhere prospects of rabi are good; harvesting of kharif continues and harvest good.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umrsoti (Dec. 3rd)	...	Jowari cutting and cotton picking continued; rabi in good condition.
Rajpootana—		
Ajmere (Dec. 3rd)	...	No change since last report.
Jeypore "	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; weather seasonable; public health good.
Bhurtpore "	...	Health and spring harvest prospects favourable.
Central India—		
Indore (Dec. 2nd)	*Nil*	Health and prospects continue good throughout Central India.
Neemuch ...		
Rutlam ...		
Baghelkhund (Satna) ...		
Mysore and Coorg— (Dec. 3rd)		
Mysore ...	·44 in Bangalore cantonment.	Wet and dry crops in good condition; cattle disease continues in parts of three districts; public health generally good.
Coorg ...	·13	
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects good; picking of coffee, cardamom, and pepper commenced in three districts; harvesting of wet and dry crops continues.
Nepal— (Nov. 25th)	*Nil.*	
B. Burma— (Dec. 4th)		
Arakan ...	...	Crops and health normal.
Pegu ...	...	Health and crops continue good.
Tenasserim ...	...	Health good; crops progressing favourably.
		General Remarks.—Health and crops satisfactory.
Assam— (Dec. 3rd)		
Gauhâti ...	*Nil*	Weather settled; raw, misty mornings; cool, clear days; prospects of all crops continue favourable; public health good, except at the station of Burpetta, where cholera exists; sub-divisional officer has been instructed to adopt proper measures against the spread of the disease.
Sylhet ...	...	No change since last report.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 10th December 1874.

No. 2947.—It is notified for general information that the provisions of Act XXXI of 1860 (*an Act relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases*), as modified by Act VI of 1866 (*The Arms Act Continuance Act*, 1866), are in force throughout the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and in Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, and Coorg with the following exceptions:—

(a) In the Central Provinces, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 50 of Act XXXI of 1860, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to exempt the District of Nimar from the operation of Section 26 of that Act;

(b) In Coorg, under the provisions of Clause 4 of Section 27, Act XXXI of 1860, as amended by Section 3, Act VI of 1866, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to exempt from the operation of Sections 25 and 26 of the former Act, the following classes of persons being residents of that Province:—

(1) Europeans, Americans, and Eurasians;

(2) persons of the Coorg race and retainers of the members of the family of the late Chiefs of Coorg; and

(3) persons of other races who hold lands on jumma tenure, and are consequently liable to be called on to perform police duties;

(c) In Oudh, under Clause 8, Section 32, Act XXXI of 1860, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to exempt Europeans, Americans, Eurasians, Parsees, and Native Christians residing in the Province of Oudh from the operation of Section 32 of the Act.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 9th December 1874.

No. 922.—Mr. F. H. Harding, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Calcutta to the Government of Bengal on the 24th ultimo.

No. 924.—Mr. D. Norton, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Calcutta to the Government of Bengal on the 24th ultimo.

The 11th December 1874.

No. 929.—Mr. Harry Lee, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Calcutta to the Government of Bengal on the 25th ultimo.

No. 931.—Mr. R. F. Gibbon, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Lucknow to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh on the 27th ultimo.

PORT BLAIR.

The 11th December 1874.

No. 507.—Captain R. J. Wimberley, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair, has obtained thirty days' privilege leave preparatory to furlough, with effect from the 12th October 1874.

Captain Wimberley made over charge of the Deputy Superintendent's Office to Captain M. Protheroe on the afternoon of the 6th *idem.*

APPOINTMENTS.—Captain W. B. Birch, Second Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as First Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 13th October 1874.

Mr. G. D. Grimes to officiate as Second Assistant Superintendent with effect from the same date.

PATENTS.

The 11th December 1874.

No. 420.—The under-mentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 779.—Mr. G. K. Winter, F. R. A. S., Telegraph Engineer, Madras Railway, Arconum, in the Presidency of Madras, for improvements in the application of Telegraphy to Railway signalling.

No. 782.—Mr. F. T. G. Walton, Resident Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, Ungoorie, near Bareilly, North-Western Provinces, for excavating clay, stone or kunkur, boulders and other hard strata.

No. 791.—Mr. John Imray, of No. 20 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in apparatus for working Punkhas.

No. 800.—Mr. Guilford Lindsay Molesworth, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, of Harvington, Simla, in India, for dredging or excavating materials from deep wells.

No. 810.—Mr. J. B. Blythe, Merchant of Bordeaux, France, for treating wood and vegetable fibre in general by carburretted steam and compression to strengthen and preserve such matters from decay.

No. 821.—Mr. Matthew Muchin, of Riga, in the Empire of Russia, for improvements in regulators for steam engines.

No. 822.—Mr. Matthew Muchin, of Riga, in the Empire of Russia, for an improved regulator for spring clocks and watches.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.—AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND FAMINE.

Fort William, the 11th December 1874.

No. 2769.—It is hereby notified for public information that as relief operations in Bengal have now practically closed, no further grants from the Relief Fund will be made by the Central Executive Committee, and they do not desire to receive further subscriptions.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 11th December 1874.

No. 2463*G.*—PROMOTIONS.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 27th August 1874 :—

Captain R. Bullock, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, *vice* Captain Szczepanski, on furlough.

Mr. Bymanjee Jamasjee, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate in the 1st Class.

Captain R. Thompson, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate in the 2nd Class.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 8th December 1874.

No. 6991.—The following Resolution is published for general information :—

RESOLUTION.—A question has arisen as to the course which should be taken, with reference to the provisions of section 10 of the "Government Savings Bank Act, 1873," by Secretaries to Government and District Savings Banks in dealing with applications from parents for the payment to them of deposits made by them or by persons other than the minors on behalf of their minor children.

2. The Governor General in Council observes that the word "guardian" in section 10 of the Act referred to, means, or at any rate includes, a natural guardian, that is, the father or at his death the mother of a minor child; and is pleased to direct that Secretaries of Government and District Savings Banks should be instructed to pay to the father of a minor, or, where the father is not living, to the mother, any deposit made on behalf of a minor child by any person other than the minor himself, if the money is required for the use of the minor.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Governments of Madras and Bombay for information and further orders; to the Comptroller General, and the Accountants General, Madras and Bombay, for information; and to the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, for information and guidance.

The 9th December 1874.

No. 7115.—Mr. C. E. Chapman, Accountant General, British Burmah, is allowed privilege leave for a month, from the 16th ultimo.

No. 7120.—Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac, of the Financial Department, passed the departmental examination by the higher standard on the 18th ultimo. On the same date Messrs. F. J. Atkinson, C. E. Crawley, H. G. H. Keene, H. J. Brereton, Isan Chandra Bosu, M. A., and J. W. McNair, of the Financial Department, passed the departmental examination by the lower standard.

The 10th December 1874.

No. 7145.—Mr. R. B. Chapman returned from furlough on the 5th instant, and received charge of the Office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department from Mr. E. F. Harrison on the forenoon of the 9th idem.

Mr. E. F. Harrison resumed charge of the Offices of Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency on the forenoon of the 9th instant.

The 11th December 1874.

No. 7146.—Mr. H. A. Mangles is allowed privilege leave for one month and five days, with effect from the 3rd instant.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 11th December 1874.

No. 7128.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.

DATE.	Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in Circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Gold Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30th November 1874 ...	Calcutta	4,60,83,200	1,33,27,660	25,24,488	72,495	2,56,74,402	4,15,99,045
Ditto	Madras	91,68,880	44,29,454	3	...	56,28,463	1,00,57,920
Ditto	Bombay	3,29,13,205	1,14,91,082	45,74,689	...	1,58,85,209	3,19,50,980
Ditto	Allahabad	90,23,130	73,53,309	...	...	30,03,291	1,03,56,600
Ditto	Lahore	59,17,350	39,22,528	...	...	32,00,037	71,22,565
Ditto	Calicut	23,56,055	15,22,241	...	...	10,00,059	25,22,300
Ditto	Coconada	7,87,185	1,95,361	...	...	6,00,059	7,95,420
Ditto	Nagpore	15,07,900	8,53,538	...	...	7,47,902	16,01,440
Ditto	Kurrachee	17,23,095	13,22,404	...	...	8,00,106	21,22,510
Ditto	Akola	17,10,545	16,61,645	...	...	4,00,000	20,61,645
	TOTAL ...	11,01,90,425	4,60,79,222	70,99,180	72,495	5,69,39,528	11,01,90,425

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 11th December 1874.

No. 7091.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following section be added to Supplement A to the Civil Pension Code :—

Section 9.—A native member of the covenanted civil service who, under the rules of the civil fund of the service of the presidency to which he belongs, is precluded from subscribing to the fund for pensions to his widow and children, may be allowed to pay to Government subscriptions calculated at the same rates and under the same rules as are applicable to his European colleagues appointed to the service under the same conditions as himself. In consideration of such payments every such member and his family shall be allowed by Government the same benefits that are enjoyed by subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund and their families. Provided always that subscriptions shall not be received on behalf of a wife married in the lifetime of another wife or on behalf of a child born of a wife married in the lifetime of another wife, and that such wife and child shall not receive any allowance from Government.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 5th December 1874.

No. 1145 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

Brigadier General *Sir* C. H. Brownlow, K. C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen), Commanding the Rawal Pindi Brigade,—date of arrival at Bombay, 11th November 1874.

No. 1146 *of* 1874.—Brigadier General *Sir* C. H. Brownlow, K. C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen), Commanding the Rawal Pindi Brigade, is allowed an extension of leave from the 4th to the 11th November 1874, the date on which he reported his return to India from the sick leave to Europe granted him by G. G. O. No. 516 of 1874.

The 8th December 1874.

No. 1147 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain Richard Bernard Lockwood, of the General List Cavalry, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1148 *of* 1874.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 858 of 1874, Captain (Brevet Major) R. W. Sartorius, C. M. G., of the late 72nd Regiment Native Infantry, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 6th Bengal Cavalry, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India leave for two months in further extension of the furlough notified in G. G. O. No. 1043 of 1871.

No. 1149 *of* 1874.—With reference to paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 75, dated the 25th January 1872, Captain J. D. Macpherson, of the Bengal Staff Corps (on furlough), is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjutant of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for a further term of five years from the 19th December 1874.

No. 1150 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. E. L. Willows, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1003 of 1874,—*Sirius*, 20th November 1874, from Calcutta.

Major B. H. Preston, of the Madras Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1050 of 1874,—*Meinam*, 25th November 1874, from Calcutta.

No. 1151 *of* 1874.—Sub-Conductor Frederick Wilhelm Muller, of the Army Commissariat Department, is allowed leave of absence for one month, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 1152 *of* 1874.—The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 180, dated the 10th September 1874, is published for general information:—

Para. 17.—"Captain F. Firebrace, Royal Engineers, has been employed as Examiner in surveying and drawing at the special examination held this summer of candidates for appointment to the Public Works Department in India. The period so passed, from 7th May to 31st July, will reckon as part of a second tour of service in India."

No. 1153 *of* 1874.—Native Medical Pupil Fakir Chand, No. 472, admitted by G. G. O. No. 1054 of 1873, is dismissed the service.

No. 1154 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Walter Edward Gowan, of the General List Infantry,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The 9th December 1874.

No. 1155 *of* 1874.—The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET—*To be Colonel.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Lindsay Christie, Madras Infantry,—9th December 1874.

No. 1156 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel George Hunter Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps,—8th December 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Ferrers Waddington, Bengal Staff Corps,—8th December 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Crommelin Hankin, Bengal Staff Corps,—8th December 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Winterton Dun, Madras Staff Corps,—8th December 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Walker, Bombay Staff Corps,—9th December 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Clarke Babington, Madras Staff Corps,—9th December 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Paterson, Bengal Staff Corps,—9th December 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Ambrose Hare, Madras Staff Corps,—9th December 1874.

No. 1157 *of* 1874—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Francis Booth Norman,—8th December 1874.

Major Francis John Craigie,—8th December 1874.

Major Charles Stuart Lane,—9th December 1874.

Major William George Davies,—9th December 1874.

Major Henry Manley Wemyss,—9th December 1874.

Major Alfred Blunt,—9th December 1874.

Major Robert Gordon Rogers,—9th December 1874.

Major Boyle Torriano Stafford,—9th December 1874.

Major John Palmer Turton,—9th December 1874.

Major Edward O'Brien Horsford,—9th December 1874.

No. 1158 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Charles Henry Vincent Garbett, of the 5th Lancers, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 3rd Bengal Cavalry,—14th October 1873.

No. 1159 *of* 1874.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service:—

Medical Department.

Surgeon Charles James Hislop Warden,—date of arrival at Bombay, 26th November 1874.

Surgeon John Catchick Shircore,—date of arrival at Bombay, 13th November 1874.

Surgeon John Lane Corbett,—date of arrival at Bombay, 26th November 1874.

No. 1160 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieutenant Colonel B. T. Stafford, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 28th November 1874.

Surgeon Major W. H. Hayes, of the Medical Department, Deputy Commissioner, Bengal,—date of arrival at Bombay, 28th November 1874.

Captain F. Firebrace, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 28th November 1874.

Captain H. J. Barr, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quartermaster, 17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd December 1874.

The 10th December 1874.

No. 1161 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Aylmer Vivian,—9th December 1874.

Captain Frederick Donnelly Harington,—10th December 1874.

Captain Owen Ivan Chalmers,—10th December 1874.

Captain Robert Elphinstone Boyle,—10th December 1874.

No. 1162 *of* 1874.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Hyderabad Contingent.

Brigadier General T. Wright, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commanding Rohilcund District, to officiate as Commandant of the Contingent, during the absence on leave in India of Brigadier General H. D. Abbott, C. B., or until further orders.

No. 1163 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major Ralph Graham Smyth, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Department Public Works,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1164 *of* 1874.—The services of Lieutenant H. M. M. Wood, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The 11th December 1874.

No. 1165 *of* 1874.—Grass-cutter Takoordeen, attached to E. Battery, 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment on a stipend of Rs. 3 per mensem, with effect from the date he may be struck off the strength of the Battery.

The pension will be disbursed in the North-Western Provinces circle of payment.

No. 1166 *of* 1874.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned corps of the Native Army:—

15th (The Loodianah) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Essur Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Attar Singh, deceased.

Havildar Attar Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Essur Singh, promoted.

The above promotions will have effect from the 9th November 1874.

No. 1167 *of* 1874.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant L. T. Bishop, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant D. S. Cuninghame, or until further orders.

No. 1168 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned officer of the Royal Engineers, who has been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported his arrival on the date specified:—

Lieutenant H. W. Duperier.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 4th December 1874.

No. 1169 *of* 1874.—The following promotion is made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Punjab Frontier Force:—

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Havildar Sham Singh, to be Jemadar from the 5th November 1874, *vice* Heera, deceased.

No. 1170 *of* 1874.—Senior Apothecary Frederic James L'Estrange, of the Subordinate Medical Department, is placed on the retired list under the operation of G. G. O. No. 358 of 1871, with effect from the 4th December 1874.

No. 1171 *of* 1874.—Native Medical Pupil Alee Hussun (No. 534), of the Agra Medical School, admitted by G. G. O. No. 1054 of 1873, is permitted to resign the service.

No. 1172 *of* 1874.—The services of Surgeon J. MacGregor, of the Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 1173 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Horace Richard LeMarchant Carey,—6th December 1874.

No. 1174 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officer, whose exchange with Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Warrand, Royal Engineers, Bengal, was notified in the General Orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated the 10th August 1874, has reported his arrival on the date specified.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederic Brine, Royal Engineers, Imperial List,—date of arrival at Bombay, 5th December 1874.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

ESTATE NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 11th December 1874.

F. L. Tucker, Quarter Master, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, died 4th October 1874 at Morar, (and not on the 2nd October 1874, as previously notified). Will left. Rs. 1,896-6-3 deposited on the 7th December 1874.

All claims against the above estate must be submitted before the 12th February 1875.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 10th December 1874.

No. 14 *of* 1874.—Mr. H. J. Pryce, Officiating 2nd Officer of the Steamer *Nemesis*, is appointed 2nd Officer of the Transport *Czarewitch*.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 4th December 1874.

No. 640.—Captain T. J. Willans, R. E., is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to Assam.

The 5th December 1874.

No. 641.—Private R. McAuley, Her Majesty's 1-5th Foot, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer, 1st Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch.

No. 642.—Mr. J. Conquest, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, Mysore, is confirmed in his appointment.

No. 643.—Mr. A. F. Higgins, Engineer Apprentice, Hyderabad, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 24th October 1874.

The 7th December 1874.

No. 644.—The under-mentioned Officers and Subordinates, whose names were omitted from Notification No. 246 of the 24th April 1874, are specially promoted, with effect from that date:—

From 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer.
Mr. A. S. Gerrard.
Lieutenant W. H. White, R. E.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Assistant Engineer.
Mr. G. Humfress.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Supervisor.
Sergeant J. C. Cockburn.

From Overseer, 1st Grade, to Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Hurrish Chunder Roy.
Mr. C. H. Berry.

The 8th December 1874.

No. 645.—Mr. (late Sergeant) J. N. Worth, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, British Burmah, having obtained his discharge from the Army on the 5th November 1874, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a civilian in the same grade, with effect from that date.

No. 646.—Lieutenant Colonel C. Pollard, R. E., made over charge of the office of Engineer-in-Chief of the Punjab Northern State Railway to Mr. A. Grant on the forenoon of the 18th November 1874.

The 9th December 1874.

No. 647.—The services of Captain H. S. Clive, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Mysore, are replaced, at his own request, at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 11th September 1874.

No. 649.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 585 of the 29th October 1874, for "Captain J. Grierson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade," read "Captain J. Grierson, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade."

The 10th December 1874.

No. 650.—The re-appointment of Mr. (late Sergeant) J. Hurst to the Public Works Department, *vide* Notification No. 544 of 7th October 1872, has effect from 15th December 1872, and not 27th August of that year.

No. 651.—Mr. B. W. Cantopher, Probationary Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Holkar State Railway, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department in that grade.

No. 652.—Gunner H. St. Aubyn, Overseer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is remanded to military duty.

No. 653.—Lieutenant Colonel F. S. Taylor, R. E. Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, returned from the privilege leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 589, dated 30th October 1874, and resumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 21st November 1874.

The 11th December 1874.

No. 654.—Mr. J. R. Bell, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Nizam's State Railway, to the Establishment under the Director of State Railways.

No. 655.—Mr. J. Macpherson, Assistant Controller, 2nd Grade, on probation, joined his appointment in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, on the forenoon of the 9th December.

No. 656.—Mr. W. G. Bayly, B. A., Officiating Controller of Public Works Accounts, Oudh, on return from the leave granted him in Notification No. 508 of 9th September 1874, resumed charge of his duties from Captain F. G. Oldham, R. E., on the afternoon of the 14th November 1874.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1874.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 13th October 1874.

Notice is hereby given that sales by public auction of the Government rice marginally noted will be held at the Opium Sale Rooms near the Office of the Board of Revenue, as follows :—

BURMAH.	
2 maund bags ...	2,11,500
1 " " ...	35,000
MADRAS.	
2 maund bags ...	69,750

	BURMAH.		MADRAS.
	About one maund bags.	About two maund bags.	About two maund bags.
On Monday the 16th November.	...	62,000	18,000
On Monday the 7th December.	20,000	59,250	12,250
On Tuesday the 29th December.	...	80,000	...
On Monday the 18th January 1875.	15,000	10,250	39,500
	35,000	2,11,500	69,750

The following are the conditions of the sale :—

1. The sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A. M. of the day fixed and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P. M.

2. Each lot shall contain 1,000 bags of an average weight as ascertained by examining and weighing in the presence of intending purchasers a percentage of at least 100 bags of each description of rice, on days (at least ten days previous to day of sale) to be fixed by public advertisement. The average nett weight thus ascertained will be declared at time of sale and will also be notified in the *Exchange Gazette* for two days previously.

3. The bids must advance Rs. 10 at a time.

4. Intending purchasers will have an opportunity of inspecting samples of the rice at the Office of the undersigned on any day previous to the sale between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and of examining its quality and condition in the godowns on the days to be fixed by public advertisement for testing the average weight of the bags to be sold.

5. A currency note for Rs. 100 shall be taken as a deposit on each lot from the purchaser in the sale room, before the lot is registered in the sale book, and such note shall be considered part of the 20 per cent. deposit referred to in para. 6.

6. A deposit of 20 per cent. of the price of the rice purchased must be paid into the Bank of Bengal by each purchaser as a deposit the day after the sale.

7. Within three days after making the deposit of 20 per cent., the remainder of the price must be paid into the Bank of Bengal, or the first deposits will be forfeited.

8. Payment in full may be made at any time within four days after the sale.

9. Application for delivery orders are to be made to the undersigned, and such orders will be issued according to priority of application; but no delivery order shall be issued, or application for the same be entertained or recorded, until the full amount of purchase money shall have been paid. Delivery orders shall specify the dates on which delivery is to be taken, and these dates will be fixed, as far as practicable, with reference to the wishes of purchasers; but rice not taken delivery of on the date or dates named in the order shall remain in the godown until all subsequent orders of same sale shall have been satisfied; nor shall the purchaser have any claim upon Government in respect of such delayed delivery.

10. Delivery in full must be taken within 30 days of date of sale, or the amount deposited shall be forfeited.

11. The buyer must satisfy himself in every respect as to the quality, description and weight of the rice before the day of sale. No subsequent complaints or reclamations will be admitted.

12. The Officer superintending the sale on the part of Government is empowered to reject at his discretion the bid of any individual unless such individual shall on demand tender at the time a deposit, either in Government of India Notes,

Bank of Bengal receipts, or Government Securities, of a sum equal to 20 per cent. of his bid.

13. Any further information respecting weight, description or quality of the rice advertised for sale that may be desired will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

14. The undersigned reserves to himself the right of altering the dates of sales should circumstances render it expedient, and of withdrawing any unsold lot.

J. GRAHAM, *Major,*
On Special Duty.

39, STRAND, CALCUTTA,
The 13th October 1874.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Ajmere, the 1st December 1874.

ERRATA.—In Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 916, dated 13th November 1874, for the words "invested with powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class," read "invested with powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class."

ERRATA.—In Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 896, dated 4th November 1874, for the words "invested with powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class," read "invested with powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class."

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Chief Commissioner.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Bandursindree, the 5th December 1874.

No. $\frac{4480}{3306}$ *G.*—Mr. J. White, Officiating Superintendent, Rajpootana State Railway Police, has been granted one month's examination leave from the 15th December 1874, for the purpose of attending the High Proficiency Examination in Persian to be held at Fort William in the 1st week of January 1875.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Ajmere, the 30th November 1874.

No. 3374*S.*—The Officiating Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner is pleased to grant forty-five days' privilege leave of absence to Captain H. Y. Murray, Executive Engineer, Nusseerabad Division, from 1st December, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By order,

A. G. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to the Agent, Govr. Genl., and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajpootana.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th December 1874.

List of Offices opened and closed during the month of November 1874.

Name of Station.	Where situate.	Date.	REMARKS.
Gunesh Khind ...	Bombay ...	17th ...	Closed.
Hathi ...	Tirhoot ...	13th ...	Ditto.
Hya Ghat ...	Tirhoot ...	6th ...	Ditto.
Matheran ...	Bombay ...	30th ...	Ditto.
Mudhobanee ...	Tirhoot ...	30th ...	Ditto.
Naga Bustee ...	Tirhoot ...	5th ...	Ditto.
Neraya ...	Tirhoot ...	28th ...	Ditto.
Parell ...	Bombay ...	17th ...	Opened.
Ramnuggur ...	Chumparun ...	17th ...	Closed.
Seetamurree ...	Tirhoot ...	28th ...	Ditto.
Supool ...	Tirhoot ...	28th ...	Ditto.

ALBERT CAPPEL,
Director of Traffic of Telegraphs in India.

The 8th December 1874.

No. 43.—Mr. H. H. Tubb, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed subsidiary leave for seven days, under Section 18 (*b*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st October 1874, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on return from furlough.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Dy. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd December 1874.

Mr. James Campbell, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, received charge of the 14th or Dearah Survey (Bengal), from Captain Edward Walker Samuells, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, on the 1st November 1874.

2. Captain Edward Walker Samuells, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, was deputed to the special duty of demarcating and surveying the Nepal and Bhaugulpore and Purneah boundary on the 1st November 1874.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st November 1874.

No. 138.—Baboo Siddashur Bysack, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Agra to the Lahore Division Military Works.

This cancels Inspector General's Notification No. 108 of 4th September 1874, transferring him to the Office of the Controller of Accounts, Military Works.

The 30th November 1874.

No. 139.—Mr. N. A. R. Chambers, Assistant Engineer, Peshawur Division, Military Works, is granted six months' leave on private affairs from 1st December 1874, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

The 1st December 1874.

No. 140.—With the sanction of the Government of India, Barrack Sergeant W. Freel is transferred from the Meerut Division, 3rd Circle, Military Works, to the Central Provinces, Public Works Department.

No. 141.—Mr. H. Bolton, Sub-Engineer, Allahabad Division, Military Works, is transferred from the 2nd to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

The 3rd December 1874.

No. 142.—Mr. W. Phillips, Overseer, II Allahabad Division, 2nd Circle Military Works, is transferred to 3rd Circle Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspector General of Military Works.

3rd Circle.

The 2nd December 1874.

No. 34.—With reference to Public Works Department, Military Works, Notification No. 115 of 30th September 1874, Captain T. O. Wingate, Assistant Engineer, Meerut Division, Military Works, availed himself of the privilege leave therein granted on the afternoon of the 19th November 1874.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 3rd December 1874.

No. 99.—Mr. H. W. Warden, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Delhi District, Rajputana State Railway, is granted fifteen days' subsidiary leave to enable him to proceed to Bombay to appear before a Medical Board.

No. 100.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notifications Nos. 531 and 606 of the 24th September and 13th October 1874, respectively, Major J. Browne, R. E., is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway, but his services are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways.

The 4th December 1874.

No. 101.—Hurry Mohun Banerjee is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

The 5th December 1874.

No. 102.—With reference to Director's Notification No. 85 of the 23rd November 1874, Captain F. Firebrace, R. E., joined the office of the Director of State Railways on the 1st December 1874 forenoon.

Captain Firebrace is granted subsidiary leave for the 29th and 30th November 1874.

The 7th December 1874.

No. 103.—Mr. A. Thuey, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Western Rajputana State Railway, is permanently transferred to the Northern Bengal Railway, to which he is now attached temporarily.

No. 104.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 629 of the 30th November 1874, Mr. T. W. Miles, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is posted to the Western Rajputana State Railway.

The 8th December 1874.

No. 105.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 623 of the 25th November 1874, Mr. G. Sharpe, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, is posted to the Holkar State Railway.

No. 106.—Mr. H. Bell, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Holkar State Railway, on return from furlough, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway. Mr. Bell reported his return from furlough on the 1st December 1874, and is granted 20 days' subsidiary leave.

No. 107.—The transfer (see Director's Notification No. 97 of the 30th November 1874) of Mr. R. A. Way, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Tirhoot Railway, is cancelled.

No. 108.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 631 of the 1st current, Mr. T. Hookey, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is posted to the Holkar State Railway.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Parbuttipore, the 17th November 1874.

No. 32.—Baboo Romesh Chunder Ghose, Overseer, 1st Grade, Burral Division, Northern Bengal State Railway, having resigned his post, ceased to be on the establishment of this Railway from 2nd July 1874.

No. 33.—Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr. J. M. Luff, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Burral Division, Northern Bengal State Railway, from the 10th October 1874, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 34.—Leave for five months, *viz.*, three months for studying the native languages and two months' privilege in continuation thereof, is granted to W. W. Shanks, Esq., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from 8th October 1874, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 35.—The services of Mohamed Ismail, Temporary Sub-Engineer, are dispensed with, with effect from the 1st November 1874.

The 24th November 1874.

No. 36.—Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr. T. J. Dumayne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Durwanee Division, Northern Bengal State Railway, from the 25th September 1874.

The 27th November 1874.

No. 37.—Mr. T. J. Dumayne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 36, on the 25th September 1874.

No. 38.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 750 E M, dated 30th October 1874, ordering the transfer of Mr. W. Henderson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, to Mysore, that officer reported his departure on the afternoon of 25th November 1874.

Camp Atraie, the 3rd December 1874.

No. 38.—Mr. J. R. Scott, Assistant Engineer, to officiate as Executive Engineer, No. 2 Atraie

Division, during the absence of Mr. J. A. Anderson on leave. Mr. Scott assumed charge of the division on the afternoon of the 10th July.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dinapore, the 4th December 1874.

No. 6.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 86 of 24th November 1874, Captain C. E. Shepherd, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the forenoon of the 18th November 1874.

The 8th December 1874.

No. 7.—Lieutenant H. G. Kunhardt, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted three months' special leave to study the native languages, with effect from 15th September 1874, under the provisions of Public Works Code, Chapter II, Section IV, paragraph 28.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 8th December 1874.

No. 715 *E.*—Referring to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 84, dated 4th November 1874, Mr. H. Luckstedt, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, attached to the Delhi Division, Delhi District, Rajpootana State Railway, left Delhi for Punjab Northern State Railway on afternoon of the 29th idem.

No. 716 *E.*—Baboo Kedarnath Sen, Assistant Surgeon, Rajpootana State Railway, returned from one month and fifteen days' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 632 E, dated 18th October 1874, on the 1st instant.

No. 717 *E.*—Referring to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 610, dated 16th November 1874, Corporal E. Lean, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the Delhi Division, Delhi District, Rajpootana State Railway, left Delhi for the Irrawadi Valley Railway on the 4th instant.

F. S. STANTON, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief, Delhi District.

NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore, the 7th December 1874.

No. 47.—Referring to Notification No. 2, dated 15th January 1874, Mr. F. S. Homfray, Sub-Storekeeper, 1st Grade, on probation, is brought on the permanent establishment, with effect from 16th November 1873.

No. 48.—Baboo Ramchunder Mitter, Assistant Surgeon, Neemuch State Railway, Burnuggur, availed himself of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 46, dated 28th November 1874, on the forenoon of the 3rd December 1874.

No. 49.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 63, dated 22nd September 1874, Mr. F. B. Walker, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, made over, and Mr. S. de V. H. Alexander, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, received charge of the 2nd Division, Neemuch State Railway, on the 1st December 1874.

J. IMBRIE MILLER,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Report of a Deserter from the 1-3rd Regiment of Foot, dated at Fort William, this 3rd day of December 1874.

Number, Rank, and Name,—1882, Private George Clutterbuck.	Date of Enlistment,—19th May 1863.
Age,—31 years 6 months.	At what Place enlisted,—Westminster, Middlesex.
Size,—5 feet and 7½ inches.	Parish and County in which Born,—Lambeth, London, Surrey
Color of—Complexion, Swarthy; Hair, Brown; and Eyes, Hazel.	Marks,—*None.*
Date of Desertion,—27th November 1874.	Trade,—Laborer.
Place of Desertion,—Fort William, Calcutta.	Coat or Jacket,—Serge Coat, Glengarry Cap, and Serge Trowsers.
	Waistcoat,—*Nil.*

F. MORLEY, *Major*
Commanding 1-3rd, "The Buffs."

Report of a Deserter from the 26th Regiment of Foot, dated at Camp Allahabad, this 7th day of December 1874.

Number, Rank and Name,—1527, Private Patrick Allen.	Date of Enlistment,—12th March 1869.
Age,—20 years & 9 months.	At what Place enlisted,—Calcutta.
Size,—5 feet and 5½ inches.	Parish and County in which born,—Saint Mary's, Dublin.
Color of—Complexion, Fresh; Hair, Black; and Eyes, Dark Grey.	Marks,—*None.*
Date of Desertion,—7th December 1874.	Trade,—Clerk.
Place of Desertion,—Cawnpore.	Coat or Jacket,—Scarlet Serge Frock.
	Waistcoat,—*Nil.*
	Breeches or Trowsers,—Oxford Tartan Trowsers.

F. A. WILLIS, *Col. &*
Lieut. Col. Commanding 26th Cameronians.

WANTED

For the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Survey Circle, Punjab Northern State Railway, a competent Draughtsman, salary according to qualifications.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Officiating Superintending Engineer, Survey Circle, Punjab Northern State Railway, Lahore.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 8th December 1874.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office will be closed for the Christmas Holidays on Thursday, the 24th, Friday, the 25th, and Saturday, the 26th instant, and also Friday, the 1st January 1875, being New Year's Day.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th December 1874.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,07,267	7	9
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 1,12,88,140 13 3	2,73,30,810	13	0
General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 1,60,42,669 15 9			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,14,34,970	2	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,29,106	11	4
Sundries	8,14,680	13	9
TOTAL ...	8,34,16,836	0	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,83,96,192	4	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	76,98,644	5	1
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	38,85,789	2	7
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,76,09,140	13	2
Dead Stock	10,77,652	14	9
Stamps	14,234	10	0
Balances with other Banks ...	6,84,373	10	6
Sundries	32,491	13	1
Bullion	6,93,254	0	10
	5,00,91,773	10	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,16,12,853 4 10	3,33,25,062	6	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 2,17,12,209 1 2			
TOTAL ...	8,34,16,836	0	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 10th December* 1874.

J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 648.—*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the* 30*th November* 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Contlr., Rajpootana	Sep. 1874	Nov. 4, 1874
2	Do., Bengal, for Port Blair.	Ditto ...	Do. 17, „
3	Do., British Burmah.	Ditto ...	Do. 20, „
4	Depy. Contlr., Assam	Ditto ...	Do. 20, „
5	Controller, Central Provinces.	Ditto ...	Do. 21, „
6	Do., Mysore, for Coorg.	Ditto ...	Do. 21, „
7	Do., Oudh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 23, „
8	Do., Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
9	Do., Hyderabad	Ditto ...	Do. 25, „
10	Do., Hyderabad, for Berars.	Ditto ...	Do. 26, „
12	Do., Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 23, „
13	Do., N. W. Provinces.	Aug. 1874	Oct. 31, „
14	Do., Bombay ...	Ditto ...	Nov. 4, „
15	Do., Military Works.	Ditto ...	Do. 4, „
16	Do., Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 9, „
17	Do., Central India	Ditto ...	Do. 9, „
18	Do., Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 12, „
	TELEGRAPHS.		
11	Contlr., Indo-European Telegraph.	Aug. 1874	Oct. 14, 1874
19	Do. do., for Indian Telegraph.	Ditto ...	Nov. 23, „

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Contlr., Central Provinces.	Sep. 1874	Nov. 7, 1874
2	Do., Rajpootana	Ditto ...	Oct. 31, „
3	Do., Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Nov. 24, „
4	Do., B. Burmah	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
5	Do., N. W. P. ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
6	Do., Bombay ...	Aug. 1874	Do. 3, „
7	Do., Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 7, „
8	Do., Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 13, „
9	Do., Mysore ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
	GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.		
1	Contlr., Oudh ...	Sep. 1874	Nov. 23, 1874
2	Do., Punjab ...	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
3	Do., Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 26, „
4	Do., Central Provinces ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
5	Do., Bombay ...	Aug. 1874	Do. 4, „
6	Do., Madras ...	Ditto ...	Do. 12, „

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Contlr., Sindia ...	Oct. 1874	Nov. 20, 1874.
2	Do., Western Rajpootana Survey.	Ditto ...	Do. 23, „
3	Do., Agra District, Rajpootana.	Sep. 1874	Do. 20, „
4	Do., Wurdah Valley.	Ditto ...	Do. 20, „
5	Do., Punjab Northern.	Ditto ...	Do. 23, „
6	Do, Hyderabad	Ditto ...	Do. 25, „
7	Do., Bengal for Storekeeper, Calcutta.	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
8	Do., Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Ditto ...	Do. 27, „
9	Do., Delhi District, Rajpootana.	Aug. 1874	Oct. 20, „
10	Do., Nizam's ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28, „
11	Do., Hooblee and Carwar.	Ditto ...	Nov. 4, „
12	Do., Northern Bengal.	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
13	Depy. Contlr., Neemuch.	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
14	Contlr., Bengal for Tirhoot.	Ditto ...	Do. 25, „
15	Dy. Contlr., Holkar	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
16	Contlr., Indus Valley	July 1874	Oct. 12, „
	STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).		
1	Contlr., Wurdah Valley.	Oct. 1874	Nov. 16, 1874.
2	Examiner, Calcutta and South-Eastern	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
3	Do, Nulhatee	Sept. 1874	Do. 11, „
4	Contlr., Oomraotee.	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
5	Do., Khamgaum	Ditto ...	Do. 24, „
6	Dy. Contlr., Holkar	Ditto ...	Do. 25, „
7	Contlr., Delhi District, Rajpootana.	Ditto ...	Do. 30, „
8	Do., Agra District, Rajpootana.	Aug. 1874	Oct. 26, „

FORT WILLIAM, *The 9th December* 1874.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Lieut.-Colonel, Accountant General, P. W. Dept.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
7362	L 49—33880	50	The Inspector of Police, Serampore.
7373	L 50—55209	100	Messrs. P. P. Schœne, Kilburn & Co.
	„ —75525	100	
7375	L 45—38756	20	The Officiating Post Master General, Bengal.
	L 37—61470	20	
	L 33—90240	10	
	„ —28602	10	
	L 35—36430	10	
	L 40—10513	10	
	„ —10919	10	
7379	L 50—44644	100	Messrs. Ahmuty & Co.
7389	L 19—94823	50	Dansing Thansing.
	L 50—67863	100	
7390	L 41—70267	10	A. Burrows, Esq.
	„ —20268	10	
7391	L 50—68546	100	Babu Denonath Dutt.
	A 64—60304	100	
	A 70—26625	100	
7399	L 13—57748	20	Babu Mohesh Chunder Roy.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
7360	L 45—34175	20	Messrs. Joseph & Co.
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7361	A 89 - 67373	500	Babu Russick Lall Dutt.
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	„ —60164	100	
7364	L 49—02960	50	Shew Gopaul Tewary Moonshee.
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7365	L 34—96973	10	John Bignell, Esq.
	„ —96983	10	
7367	A 41—31354	10	J. Stephey, Esq.
7368	L 7—80513	20	Baboo Commolla Kanto Dhur.
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	L 9—91032	5	
	L 15—88628	5	
7369	L 33—15172	10	Naga Sing, for Aughore Nath Banerjee.
7370	L 40—09840	10	Babu Sunnasee Churn Shaw.
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7371	A 94—74847	20	Babu Debendro Nath Bysack.
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7372	L 8—30788	100	M. David, Esq.
	L 50—35761	100	
	L 34—74762	10	
	„ —35332	10	
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	„ —60798	1,000	
7380	L 11—00247	5	Shib Dial.
7381	L 39—29027	10	Ram Box, Goldsmith.
7382	L 33—57103	10	The Chief Pay Master, East Indian Railway, Calcutta.
7383	L 16—64951	5	Baboo Haran Chunder Chatterjee.
	„ —64949		
7384	A 95—35545	10	Mool Chand Hurrek Chand.
	„ —35544		
	L 2—19211	10	
	„ —19210		
	A 54—26240	20	
	„ —15784		
7385	L 39—91096	10	W. Fyrrell, Esq.
	„ —91093		
7386	L 12—67172	20	F. A. Chichester, Esq.
	„ —20418	20	
7387	L 32—08634	10	C. T. P. Luxmoore, Esq.
7388	A 58—87153	10	George C. F. Barnards, Esq.
7392	L 40—69281	10	A. Cumming, Esq.
	„ —09688		
7393	A 48—32323	10	Babu Sree Kant Mitter.
	A 50—54455		
7394	L 33—43416	10	Narain Ram Dhoobee.
7395	L 15—07624	5	Baboo Kany Lall Dutt.

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*continued.*

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
7396	L 39—75639	10	Arther David, Esq.
	A 96—55230	10	
	L 39—50180	10	
7397	L 38—25427	100	Chunder Bhan Gobind Ram.
	A 41—61571, A 48—51603	10	
	L 14—90982, " —90983	20	
7400	A 92—96325	50	Syud Hosen Shah.
7401	L 5—46503, " —46505	10	Babu Harro Kally Roy.
7402	L 5—90205, " —90204	10	Babu Brudjonath Pyne.
7403	L 16—48243	5	Babu Uma Churn Manna.
	" —85900	5	
	" —73661	5	

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 11th December 1874.

L. BERKELEY,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
243	B 38—75245	100	Mr. J. Hall, C. E., Negapatam.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
239	B 38—12065	100	T. K. Annasami Aiyer, Pleader, District Court, Negapatam.
240	B 34—86679	10	P. S. Moothoosawmy Moodliar, Treasury Accountant, Salem.
241	B 35—49525	20	S. Hamajee Row, Head Sheristadar, Judicial Commissioner's Office, Bangalore.
	" —49529	20	

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 30th November 1874.

D. KISSEN SING,
Asst. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
J 5—45391	20	Mr. M. L. Fronk, Overseer, Walluvand Taluq.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

	Rs.	
H 4—13400	50	Mahomed Usanoodeen, of Chittledroog District.
B 34—61335, J 6—35898 wrongly joined	10	Mr. G. H. Gunther, of Cochin.

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office;
The 28th November 1874.

P. A. COLE,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Akola Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
K 7—11324	5	Goor Pershad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chanda, C. P.
" —01367	5	Shunker Shyna, Native Medical Pupil, Bhewndy.

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 1st December 1874.

C. A. W. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
F 13—13671	5	Goorpershad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chandá.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office;
The 4th December 1874.

R. N. RAY,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
167	E 4—52414	50	Gholam Mohiuddeen, Contractor, Sealkote.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
157	E 5—58835	20	Wordi Major Amir Ali Sha, of 5th Punjab Cavalry, Dera Ismail Khan.
161	E 7—19644	5	Baboo Padmalochan Dutt, Financial Secretary's Office, Calcutta.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 5th December 1874.

I. C. BOSE,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
231	D 11—02175	10	Jagunnath Pershad, Allahabad.
233	D 5—52928	20	Ali Hussun, Allygurh.
236	D 10—41555	5	Ishri Lall & Co., Roi Baricilli.
237	D 10—31442	5	Mr. H. J. Francis, Oraie.
	" —31443	5	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
224	D 10—31060	5	Mr. G. C. F. Barnard, Kasgunge, Zillah Etah.
	" —31061	5	
	D 6—74878	10	
	" —75359	10	
	" —79531	10	
	" —64295	10	
	D 5—42853	20	
	" —42857	20	
	" —49322	20	
225	D 5—64731	20	Jawahur Mull Mool Chund, Lahore.
227	D 4—39297	50	Surgeon Major G. Barnard, Moorar.
	" —39298	50	
	" —39299	50	
	" —39300	50	
229	D 10—18758	5	Mr. W. J. Simington, Lucknow.
230	D 7—35228	100	C. Wood, Esquire, Dehra Doon.
235	D 4—30337	50	Serajooddeen Hussun, Mooradabad.
238	D 6—95272	10	Abdur Rasûl, Cawnpore.
239	D 10—34428 } wrongly joined	5	W. Tyrrell, Esquire, Allahabad.
	" —34429 }		
	D 6—83786 } ditto	10	
	" —83787 }		
240	D 5—40643	20	Narain Singh, Calcutta.
242	D 6—97439	10	Mr. John H. Gray Lochner, Allahabad.
243	D 7—49157	100	Umba Purshad, Aligarh.
244	A 44—76809	20	P. C. Chatterjee and Co., Allahabad.
247	D 6—56026	10	Rai Hazari Lall, Hurdui.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; *The 9th December* 1874.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion: Under Assay.	Balance of Bullion: Assayed.	Balance of Bullion: Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nov. 30th, 1874...	...	...	29,84,945	75,108	25,24,487
Dec. 1st, " ...	...	...	29,84 945	75,209	25,24,487
" 2nd, " ...	...	3,22,079	26,82,722	3,79,010	25,24,487
" 3rd, " ...	...	3,29,659	23,73,433	3,74,077	28,28,487
" 4th, " ...	...	3,23,933	20,69,504	3,48,630	31,58,487
" 5th, " ...	...	3 24,209	17,65,303	3,29,258	34,82,487

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 7th Dec.* 1874.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col., Mint Master.*

NOTICE.

All civil processes intended for residents of City Station or Cantonment of Lucknow should be addressed, not to the undersigned, who possesses no civil jurisdiction therein, but to the Civil Judge, Lucknow.

DEPY. COMMR.'S COURT, LUCKNOW, *The 1st December* 1874.

J. W. QUINTON, *Deputy Commissioner.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th December 1874.

No. 24227.—The Postmaster General, Bombay, has notified that a portion of the Overland Mail which arrived in Bombay on the 11th November last, was received at Suez damaged by water, and that some newspapers and books, of which a list is given, had to be sent to the Bombay Dead Letter Office, as the addresses thereon were effaced.

Any one who has not received a newspaper which should have come by that mail, is requested to apply here, giving particulars.

T. W. GRIBBLE,
Offg. Postmaster General, Bengal.

The 11th December 1874.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland and Victoria *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per Peninsular and Oriental Steamer *Peshawur*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *China* and *Japan*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 18th instant, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 17th idem.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 18th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab and Rangoon for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 18th instant, at 7 P. M.

W. S. SULLEN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required on the public service are only supplied when authorized by the Department under whose orders they are published.

Report on the production of Tobacco in India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price, Rs.* 1-8; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Note on Lac, by J. E. O'Connor. Revised *edition. Price,* 8 *annas; packing and postage,* 3 *annas.*

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Published by Authority.

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The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1874.

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PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

Government Promissory Note, No. 18307 of 28704 of 1842-43, of Rs. 500.

MEER KHOORSHED HOSSAIN,
Commissariat Contractor, Oudh Division.

LUCKNOW,
The 31st October 1874.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th December 1874, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIII OF 1874.

THE EUROPEAN BRITISH MINORS ACT, 1874.

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SCHEDULE OF FORMS.

An Act to provide in the Panjáb and elsewhere for the guardianship of European British Minors.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide in the Panjáb, Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Coorg, Ajmer and Mairwára and Assam for the guardianship of minors who either are born in the United Kingdom or any British colony, or are the children or grandchildren of persons so born; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The European British Minors Act, 1874:"

Local extent.

It extends to the territories respectively subject to the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb and to the administration of the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Coorg, Ajmer and Mairwára and Assam;

Personal application.

So far as relates to minors, it applies only to persons born in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any British colony, plantation of

settlement other than British India, and to their children and grandchildren;

Commencement. And it shall come into force at once.

Interpretation-clause. 2. In this Act—

'Minor' means a person who has not completed the age of eighteen years;

'Minor.'

'Guardian' means a person who is appointed to take care of a minor's person or property or both; and

'Guardian.'

'Court' means the highest civil Court of appeal in any territory (other than British Burma) to which this Act extends.

'Court.'

In British Burma 'Court' means, in the Town of Rangoon, the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, and, elsewhere, the Court of the Deputy Commissioner.

PART II.—APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIANS.

3. A guardian of the person or property, or both, of any minor may be appointed by will or other instrument to take effect upon the death of the parent appointing—

Appointment by parent.

(a) if the minor is legitimate, by the father, or by either parent if the other is dead or incapable of acting;

(b) if the minor is illegitimate, by the mother.

4. If the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any minor resides finds that the guardianship of his person or property has not been sufficiently provided for under section three, the Court may appoint a guardian of his person or property or both, as the case may be.

Appointment by Court.

If the minor has several properties, the Court may, if it think fit, appoint a guardian for each such property.

If the Court appoints a guardian for any property situate beyond the local limits of its jurisdiction, the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property may be situate shall accept such guardian as duly appointed and give effect to the order appointing him.

5. Whoever desires to be appointed the guardian of a minor's person or property, or both, may apply to the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the minor resides by petition setting forth the grounds of his application, and showing—

Application for appointment.

(*a*) the minor's age and residence;

(*b*) the nature and amount of his property;

(*c*) what relatives he has in India or elsewhere, and

(*d*) the qualifications of the proposed guardian and his willingness to act as such.

The petition shall bear a stamp of five rupees, and the statements therein contained shall be verified by the petitioner or some other competent person in manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and may at the hearing be referred to as evidence.

Stamp.

Verification.

The Court, if satisfied that there is ground for proceeding, shall give notice of the application to the person (if any) named in the petition as having the custody or being in possession of the person or property of such minor, as well as to any other person whom the Court may think should receive such notice, and shall fix as early a day as may be convenient for the hearing of the petition.

Notice of application.

6. The Court may direct that the person (if any) having the custody of such minor shall produce him at such place and time as may be appointed by the Court, and may make such order for the temporary custody and protection of the minor's person or property as may appear proper.

Production of minor.

7. On the day fixed for the hearing of the petition or as soon after as may be practicable, the petitioner shall adduce evidence to shew the fitness of the proposed guardian;

Evidence of fitness.

And the Court shall make such order as it thinks fit in respect to the guardianship of the minor's person or property or both, and the costs of the case.

8. In cases instituted under this Act, the Court shall be guided by the procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure in so far as the same is applicable; and any order made by the Court under section six or section seven may be enforced as if such order had been made in a regular suit or on appeal; and all orders made under this Act by Deputy Commissioners in British Burma shall be appealable as if they were decrees.

Procedure.

The forms set forth in the schedule hereto annexed, with such variation as the circumstances of each case require, may be used for the respective purposes mentioned in such schedule.

Forms.

And the Court may from time to time prescribe rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure hereunder:

Subsidiary rules.

Provided that, in the case of Courts of Deputy Commissioners in British Burma, such rules shall be prescribed by the Judicial Commissioner.

9. Save as provided by section eight, no order passed under this Act in respect to the guardianship of a minor's person or property shall be liable to be contested in any other proceeding.

Orders under this Act not to be contested.

10. In appointing the guardian of a minor, the Court shall be guided by the following considerations:—

Rules for awarding custody of minor.

(a)—By what appears to be for the best interest of the minor in respect to his temporal and his mental and moral welfare; and if the minor is old enough to form an intelligent preference, the Court may consider that preference:

(b)—As between parents adversely claiming the custody or guardianship, neither parent is entitled to it as of right; but if, other things being equal, the minor is of tender years, he should be given to the mother: if he is of an age to require education and preparation for labour and business, then to the father;

(c)—The Court shall also consider the following circumstances according as they may bear upon the guardianship of person or of property:—

(1) Nearness of relationship;

(2) The wishes of a deceased parent;

(3) Any existing or previous connection of the proposed guardian with the minor's person or property.

PART III.—GUARDIANS' DUTIES, RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES.

A.—Guardians of the Person.

Duties of guardian of the person.

11. A guardian of the person is charged with the custody of the ward, and must look to his support, health and education.

Ward's religion.

12. A ward is presumed to be of his father's religion; and the guardian, in the absence of the Court's direction to the contrary, must train the ward in such religion. If the ward is old enough to form an intelligent preference for any religion, the Court, in giving such direction, shall attend to such preference.

Guardian entitled to custody of ward.

13. Any ward who may desert his home may be compelled by order of the Court to return. But such order may be withheld by the Court if it appear—

(a) that the ward has been subjected to maltreatment at the hands of his guardian;

(b) that the conduct of the guardian in other respects renders him unfit for the office, or

(c) that the ward is on reasonable grounds unwilling to return and is old enough to form an intelligent preference on such a subject.

Removal of ward from jurisdiction.

14. No guardian of the person appointed by the Court shall, without the leave of the Court, remove its ward from the limits of its jurisdiction.

Any person wilfully contravening this prohibition shall be liable by order of the Court to fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to both.

B.—Guardians of Property.

Duties of guardian of property.

15. A guardian of the property shall keep safely the property of his ward.

Prohibition of waste.

In the case of immoveable property, he shall not suffer any waste, but shall maintain the buildings (if any) thereon and their appurtenances out of the rents and profits of the property.

Power to lease.

16. The guardian of any immoveable property may make leases for any term not exceeding a year, or from year to year, of such property or any part thereof; and with the sanction of the Court, may make such lease of the property, or any part thereof, for such term of years and subject to such rents and covenants as the Court may direct; but in no such case shall any fine or premium be taken.

The lease shall be settled by an officer of the Court, and a counterpart thereof shall be executed by the lessee, and shall be deposited for safe custody in the Court until the ward completes the age of eighteen years; but all proper parties shall have the use thereof, if necessary, for the purpose of enforcing any covenant therein contained.

Power to use principal for ward's maintenance, &c.

17. The Court may order that the principal of the ward's property, or any part thereof, shall be applied for his maintenance, education, or advancement, and the guardian of such property shall obey such order.

Rules as to guardians of property.

18. Every guardian of the property of a minor shall—

(a) give such security, if any, as the Court thinks fit duly to account for what he shall receive in respect of the minor's property;

(b) pass his accounts at such periods and in such form as the Court directs;

(c) pay the balance due from him thereon;

(d) be entitled to such allowance, if any, as the Court thinks fit for his care and pains in the execution of his duties;

(e) be responsible for any loss occasioned to the property by his wilful default or gross negligence.

C.—As to all Guardians.

Minor guardian incompetent to act.

19. No person appointed a guardian shall be competent to act as such unless he has completed the age of eighteen years.

Guardian under control of Court.

20. Every guardian, whether appointed by a parent or under this Act by a Court, is subject to the control of the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction he resides.

Death of joint guardian.

21. On the death of one of two or more joint guardians, whether appointed by a parent or under this Act, the power continues to the survivor or survivors until a further appointment is made by the Court.

Removal of guardian.

22. A guardian may be removed by the Court for any of the following causes:—

(a) for abuse of his trust;

(b) for continued failure to perform its duties;

(c) for incapacity to perform its duties;

(d) for gross immorality;

(e) for having an interest adverse to the faithful performance of his duties;

(f) for removal from the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court;

(g) the arrival within such local limits of some person whose guardianship the Court may think likely to be more beneficial to the minor than the guardianship of the person so removed;

(h) in the case of a guardian of the property, for insolvency.

Appointment of successor.

In any such case the Court may appoint a successor to the guardian so removed.

Resignation of guardian.

23. Any guardian, whether appointed by a parent or by the Court, desiring to resign his office may apply to the Court to discharge him,

and if the Court finds that there is some other proper person whom it may appoint to such guardianship, it shall discharge the guardian accordingly and appoint such other proper person in his place.

Application for appointment on guardian's removal or resignation.

24. Applications for appointments under section twenty-two or section twenty-three shall be made in manner provided in section five; and the procedure thereon shall be in accordance with section seven.

Close of authority of guardian.

25. The power of a guardian of the person ceases—

(a) by his removal or discharge;

(b) by the ward's attaining majority, and,

(c) in the case of a female ward, by her marriage followed by cohabitation.

The power of a guardian of the property ceases—

(a) by his removal or discharge,

(b) by the ward's attaining majority.

SCHEDULE.

I.—Petition for Appointment of Guardian.

(See section 5).

In the Chief Court of the Panjáb [*or* In the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, *or as the case may be*].

In the matter of *A. B.*, a minor, by *C. D.*, his next friend.

To Mr. Justice (*or as the case may be*).

The petition of *C. D.* of

Sheweth—

1. The said *A. B.* is now of the age of years and upwards. He is the same person as '*A*, son of *C.* and *L. B.*' named in the paper-writing now produced and shown to me and marked *A*, and purporting to be a copy under the seal of the General Register Office of the entry No. in the certified copy of entries of births in the district of *D*, in the county of *L*, for the year 187 .

2. The said *A. B.* is absolutely entitled, under the will of *his maternal uncle E. F.*, late of (*residence and addition*) to the following properties (namely) :—

(a). a house in let to *N. O.* as yearly tenant at Rs. 1,000 a year.

(b) Rs. 20,000 in the four per cent. securities of the Government of India, standing in the names of *R. S.* and *T. W.*, the trustees of the will of the said *E. F.*

(c) Rs. 800 cash in the hands of the said *R. S.* and *T. W.*, arisen from dividends on the said stock.

3. The only relations of the said *A. B.* now living are—(*a*), your petitioner his maternal uncle; (*b*)—*S. H.*, wife of *T. H.* of (*residence and addition*), the half-sister of the said *A. B.*, and (*c*)—*R. D. V.* the half-brother of the said *A. B.*, who is a Captain in Her Majesty's Army, and now stationed at Bombay.

4. The said *A. B.* was, at the time of the death of his father, *C. B.*, which happened on the 187 , and is now, residing as a scholar at Bishop Cotton's School, Simla, in the custody of the Rev. *M. N.* the headmaster.

5. Your petitioner [*here state his qualifications as guardian, e. g., that he has attained his majority, is married, has children, resides with his family at some reasonably healthy place, mentioning it, holds a responsible office, stating it*] and is willing to act as the guardian of the person and property [*or as may be*] of the said *A. B.* during his minority in case this Hon'ble Court shall think fit to appoint me to that office.

Your petitioner therefore prays this Hon'ble Court—

1. That your petitioner or some other proper person may, upon giving security, be appointed the guardian of the person and property of the said *A. B.* during his minority, or until further order.

2. And that the said *C. D.* or other such guardian may from time to time pass his accounts and pay the balances which shall be certified to be due from him into the Government Treasury to the credit of this matter, and that such balances may be laid out in securities of the Government of India, or in loans or bonds secured by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India, or in debentures of railways guaranteed by the Government of India, and the interest to accrue thereon and all accumulations of interest be laid out in like manner.

3. And that the costs of this petition may be taxed as between attorney and client; and that the said *C. D.* or other such guardian may retain and pay the same out of any monies of the said minor which may come to his hands and be allowed the same on passing his said accounts.

(Signed) *C. D.*

Form of Verification.

(*See section* 5).

I, *C. D.*, the petitioner named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

II.—Affidavit of Fitness of Guardian.

(*See section* 7).

In the Chief Court, &c. (*or as the case may be*).

In the matter of *A. B.*, a minor, by *C. D.*, his next friend.

I, E. F., of (*residence and addition*), make oath and say as follows :—

1. I know and have for years past been well acquainted with *C. D.*, the petitioner in this matter.

2. The said *C. D.* is married and has children, namely, a son of the age of years and daughters of the respective ages of and years.

3. The said *C. D.* resides with his wife and children at

4. In my judgment and belief the said *C. D.* is a fit and proper person to be appointed guardian of the person and property of his nephew, the said minor *A. B.*, for the following reasons (*state them*) :—

Sworn at this day of 187
before me *E. F.*

(*Official character and description of E. F.*)

III.—Recognizance by a Guardian of property and his surety, after an order appointing him subject to his giving security.

Stamp as in case of a bond.

(*Short title.*)

The senior Judge of the Chief Court of the Panjab [*or as the case may be*] has approved of and allowed this recognizance.

X. Y., *Registrar.*

C. D., (*the principal*), of (*residence and addition*), and *L. M.* (*the surety*) acknowledge themselves and each of them acknowledges himself to owe to the Secretary of State for India in Council the sum of Rs. [*to be regulated by the sum which the guardian is likely to receive during the currency of his periodical account*] to be paid to the said Secretary of State for India in Council; and unless they pay the same, they, the said *C. D.* and *L. M.*, do and each of them doth grant for himself, his executors and administrators that the said sum shall be levied and received from them and each of them and from their and his moveable and immoveable property.

Dated the day of 187 .

WHEREAS, by an order of the Court of , made by (*name the Judge*), in a certain matter there depending, intituled 'in the matter of ' [*Recite the order appointing the guardian, subject to his giving security and continue thus*] :—

And whereas (*name the Judge who has approved of the surety and recognizance*) has approved of the above-bounden *L. M.* as surety for the said *C. D.*, and hath also approved of the above written recognizance with the under-written condition as a proper security to be entered into by the said *C. D.* and *L. M.* pursuant to the said order, and in testimony of the said approbation, the Registrar [*or as the case may be*] of the said Court hath signed an allowance in the margin thereof.

Now the condition of the above-written recognizance is such, that if the said *C. D.* shall duly account for every sum of money which he shall receive on account of the property of the said minor *A. B.* and the rents and profits and other income thereof, at such periods as the said Judge shall appoint, and shall duly pay the balances which shall from time to time be certified to be due from him as the said Court or Judge hath directed, or shall hereafter direct, then the above recognizance shall be void, otherwise the same shall remain in force.

C. D., *L. M.* } Taken and acknowledged by the above named *C. D.* and *L. M.*, at in this day of 187 before me

(*Signature and style of office of the officer by whom the recognizance is taken.*)

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th December 1874, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIV OF 1874.

An Act to ascertain the enactments in force in various parts of British India, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS various parts of British India have never been brought within, or have from time to time been removed from, the operation of the general Acts and Regulations and the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts of Judicature;

And whereas doubts have arisen in some cases as to which Acts or Regulations are in force in such parts, and in other cases as to what are the boundaries of such parts: And whereas among such parts are the territories specified in the first schedule hereto annexed, and it is expedient to provide readier means than now exist for ascertaining the enactments in force in such territories and the boundaries thereof, and for administering the law therein:

And whereas it is expedient to declare that certain Acts are in force in a tract of land lying between the Railway Station at Satná and the eastern boundary of the Jabalpur Division;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874:"

Local extent.

This Act extends in the first instance to the whole of British India other than the territories mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed, and it shall come into force in each of the Scheduled Districts on the issue of a notification under section three relating to such District.

Interpretation-clause.

In this Act the term "Scheduled Districts" means the territories mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed; and, from the date fixed in the resolution next hereinafter mentioned, it shall also include any other territory to which the Secretary of State for India, by resolution in Council, may declare the provisions of the thirty-third of Victoria, chapter three, section one, to be applicable.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed.

Notification of enactments in force in Scheduled Districts.

3. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India* and also in the local Gazette, (if any)

(*a*) declare what enactments are actually in force in any of the Scheduled Districts, or in any part of any such District,

(*b*) declare of any enactment that it is not actually in force in any of the said Districts or in any part of any such District,

(*c*) correct any mistake of fact in any notification issued under this section:

Provided that a declaration once made under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of this section shall not be altered by any subsequent declaration other than a declaration under clause (*c*) of this section.

Effect of notification under section 3.

4. On the issue, under section three, of a notification declaring what enactments are in force, or not in force, in any Scheduled District, the enactments so notified shall be deemed to be in force or not in force, according to the tenor of the notification, in such District, and every such notification shall be binding on all Courts of law.

Power to extend enactments to Scheduled Districts.

5. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India* and also in the local Gazette (if any), extend to any of the Scheduled Districts, or to any part of any such District, any enactment which is in force in any part of British India at the date of such extension.

Appointment of officers and regulation of their procedure.

6. The Local Government may from time to time,

(*a*) appoint officers to administer civil and criminal justice and to superintend the settlement and collection of the public revenue, and all matters relating to rent, and otherwise to conduct the administration, within the Scheduled Districts,

(*b*) regulate the procedure of the officers so appointed; but not so as to restrict the operation of any enactment for the time being in force in any of the said Districts,

(*c*) direct by what authority any jurisdiction, powers or duties incident to the operation of any enactment for the time being in force in such District shall be exercised or performed.

Continuance of existing rules and officers.

7. All rules heretofore prescribed by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government for the guidance of officers appointed within any of the Scheduled Districts for all or any of the purposes mentioned in section six and in force at the time of the passing of this Act, shall continue to be in force unless and until the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, otherwise directs.

All existing officers so appointed previous to the date on which this Act comes into force in such District, shall be deemed to have been appointed hereunder.

Settlement of questions as to boundary.

8. Whenever any question arises as to the line of boundary between any of the Scheduled Districts and other territory, such officer as the Local Government or (where the said District and the other territory are not subject to the same Local Government) as the Governor General in Council, from time to time appoints, may consider and determine such line of boundary;

and the order made thereon by such officer, if confirmed by the Government which appointed him, shall be conclusive in all Courts of justice.

Place of imprisonment or transportation.

9. Any person liable to be imprisoned or to be transported beyond sea under any order or sentence passed by any officer appointed under section six, may (subject to such rules as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf) be imprisoned in such jail or transported to such place as the Local Government directs.

Extension to Satná strip of Acts relating to public gambling, Pándhari-tax and Salt.

10. Acts No. III of 1867, No. XIV of 1867, and No. XXV of 1869 are hereby declared to be in force in the tract of land ceded to the British Government in the year 1863 and lying between the Railway Station at Satná and the eastern boundary of the Jabalpur District.

Saving of criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects.

11. Nothing contained in this Act or in any notification issued under the powers hereby conferred shall be deemed

(*a*) to affect the criminal jurisdiction of any Court over European British subjects, or

(*b*) to affect any law other than laws contained in Acts or Regulations or in rules made in exercise of powers conferred by such Acts or Regulations.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 1).

PART I.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, MADRAS.

I. *In Ganjam.*

(1.) The Gumsur Maliahs including Chokapad.
(2.) The Surada Maliahs.
(3.) The Chinna Kimedi Maliahs.
(4.) The Pedda Kimedi Maliahs.
(5.) The Bodaguda Maliahs.
(6.) The Surangi Maliahs.
(7.) The Parla Kimedi Maliahs.
(8.) The Muttás of Koradá and Ronaba (otherwise called Sríkarma).
(9.) The Chighatti Maliah.
(10.) The Juradá Maliah.
(11.) The Jalantra Maliah.
(12.) The Mandasa Maliah.
(13.) The Budarasinghi Maliah.
(14.) The Kuttingia Maliah.

II. *In Vizagapatam.*

(1.) The Jeypur Zamíndárí.
(2.) Golconda Hills, west of the River Boderu.
(3.) The Madugol Maliahs.
(4.) The Kasipur Zamíndárí.
(5.) The Panchipenta Maliahs.
(6.) Mondemkolla, in the Merangi Zamíndárí.
(7.) The Konda Muttá of Belgám.
(8.) The Gumma and Konda Muttás of Kurpam.
(9.) The Kottam, Rám and Konda Muttás of Pálkonda.

III. *In the Godávari District.*

(1.) The Bhadráchalam Táluq.
(2.) The Rákapilli Táluq.
(3.) The Rampá Country.

IV. *In the Indian Ocean.*

The Laccadive Islands including Minicoy.

PART II.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, BOMBAY.

I.—The Province of Sindh.
II.—The Panch Mahál.
III.—Aden.
IV.—The villages belonging to the following Mehwassi Chiefs :—

(1.) The Párví of Káthí.
(2.) The Párví of Nál.
(3.) The Párví of Singpúr.
(4.) Walwi of Gaohállí.
(5.) The Wassáwa of Chikhlí.
(6.) The Párví of Nawalpúr.

PART III.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, BENGAL.

I.—The Jalpáígorí and Darjeeling Divisions.
II.—The Hill tracts of Chittagong.
III.—The Santhál Parganas.
IV.—The Chutiá Nágpur Division.
V.—The Maháls of Angúl and Banki.

PART IV.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

I. The Jhánsí Division comprising the Districts of Jhánsí, Jalaun and Lalatpur.

II. The Province of Kumáon and Garhwál.

III. The Terai Parganas, comprising—Bázpúr, Káshípúr, Jaspúr, Rudarpúr, Gadarpúr, Kilpúrí, Nának-Matthá and Bilherí.

IV. In the Mirzapur District:—
(1.) The tappás of Agori Khás and South Kon in the Pargana of Agori.
(2.) The tappá of British Singrauli in the Pargana of Singrauli.
(3.) The tappás of Phulwá, Dudhi and Barhá in the Pargana of Bichipár.
(4.) The portion lying to the South of the Kaimor Range.

V. The Family Domains of the Mahárájá of Benares comprising the following parganas:—
Bhadohi and Kheyra Mángror in the Mirzapur District,
Kaswá Rájá in the Benares District.

VI. The tract of country known as Jaunsar Báwar in the Dehra Dún District.

PART V.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, PANJÁB.

The Districts of Hazára, Pesháwar, Kohát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khán, Dera Ghází Khán, Lahaul and Spiti.

PART VI.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Chhattisgarh Zamíndáris, viz.:—

1. Khariár.
2. Bindrá Nawágarh.
3. Sahezpúr.
4. Gándai.
5. Silhetí.
6. Barbaspúr.
7. Thákurtolá.
8. Lobárá.
9. Gondardehí.
10. Fingeswar.
11. Pándariá.
12. Pendrá.
13. Mátín.
14. Uprorá.
15. Kendá.
16. Láphá.
17. Chhúrí.
18. Korbá.
19. Chapá.
20. Borá Sámbhar.
21. Phúljhar.
22. Kolábirá.
23. Rámpúr.

Chándá Zamíndáris.

1. Ahírí.
2. Ámbágarh Chaukí.
3. Ándhí.
4. Dhanorá.
5. Dúdhmálá.
6. Gewardá.
7. Jhárápáprá.
8. Khutgáon.
9. Koráchá.
10. Kotgal.
11. Muramgáon.
12. Pánábáras.
13. Palasgarh.
14. Rángí.
15. Sirsundí.
16. Sonsarí.
17. Chándálá.
18. Gilgáon.
19. Páwí Mutándá.
20. Pategáon.

Chhindwárá Jágírdáris.

1. Haraí.
2. Chháter.
3. Gorakhghát.
4. Gorpání.
5. Baktágarh.
6. Bardágarh.
7. Pachmarhí.
8. Partábgarh.
9. Almod.
10. Sonpúr.
11. Bariám Pagárá.

PART VII.

The Chief Commissionership of Coorg.

PART VIII.

The Chief Commissionership of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

PART IX.

The Chief Commissionership of Ajmer and Mairwára.

PART X.

The Chief Commissionership of Assam.

PART XI.

The Hill Tracts of Arakan.

PART XII.

The Pargana of Mánpur.

PART XIII.

The Cantonment of Morar.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2).

Number and year.	Title.
XI of 1846 ...	An Act for the exemption of certain Territory in the Province of Candeish and the Zillah Ahmednuggur from the operation of the General Regulations.
XXXVII of 1855	An Act to remove from the operation of the general Laws and Regulations certain Districts inhabited by Sonthals and others, and to place the same under the superintendence of an Officer to be specially appointed for that purpose.
X of 1857 ...	An Act to amend Act XXXVII of 1855.
XXII of 1860 ...	An Act to remove certain tracts on the Eastern border of the Chittagong District from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts.
XIV of 1861 ...	An Act to remove certain tracts of Country in the Rohilcund Division from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

Number and year.	Title.
XIX of 1864 ...	An Act to remove certain tracts of Country in the District of Mirzapore from the jurisdiction of the local Courts.
IV of 1868 ...	An Act to exempt certain villages in the Bombay Presidency from the operation of the Regulations and Acts in force in that Presidency.
XXII of 1869 ...	An Act to remove the Gáro Hills from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the General Regulations and Acts and for other purposes.
	BENGAL ACT.
IV of 1863 ...	An Act to amend Act XXII of 1860 (to remove certain tracts on the Eastern border of the Chittagong District from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts.)

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th December 1874, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XV OF 1874.

An Act for declaring the local extent of certain Enactments, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare the local extent of certain Acts passed by the Governor General of India in Council, the Legislative Council of India, and the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations; And whereas it is also expedient to consolidate the laws relating to the local extent of certain Acts and Regulations in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, and in the Lower and the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal:

It is hereby declared and enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Laws Local Extent Act, 1874."

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act the expression "Scheduled Districts" means the territories mentioned in the sixth schedule hereto annexed.

Local extent of Acts in first schedule.

3. The Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are now in force throughout the whole of British India, except the Scheduled Districts.

Local extent of enactments in second schedule.

4. The enactments mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed are now in force throughout the whole of the territories now subject to the government of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, except the Scheduled Districts subject to such government.

Local extent of enactments in third schedule.

5. The enactments mentioned in the third schedule hereto annexed are now in force throughout the whole of the territories now subject to the government of the Governor of Bombay in Council, except the Scheduled Districts subject to such government.

Local extent of enactments in fourth schedule.

6. The enactments mentioned in the fourth schedule hereto annexed are now in force throughout the whole of the territories now subject to the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except the Scheduled Districts subject to such government.

Local extent of enactments in fifth schedule.

7. The enactments mentioned in the fifth schedule hereto annexed are now in force throughout the whole of the territories now subject to the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William, except the Scheduled Districts subject to such government.

Savings.

8. Nothing herein contained shall—

(*a*) bar the power of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, under any law for the time being in force, to extend to any place any Act mentioned in the said first schedule;

(*b*) extend any Act empowering the Local Government to extend the same or any part thereof, or affect in any manner the exercise of such power;

(*c*) affect the operation of any Act or Regulation heretofore extended to or declared to be in force in any of the Scheduled Districts;

(*d*) revive any enactment which has been repealed either generally or with reference to some special subject;

(*e*) extend Madras Regulation VII of 1832 to any place in which Madras Act I of 1866 is in force;

(*f*) extend Act No. XVII of 1840, or Act No. VII of 1852, or Madras Regulation I of 1805, or Madras Regulation II of 1807, to any place in which Madras Act No. VI of 1871 is in force;

(*g*) extend Act No. IX of 1861 to any part of the territories subject to the government of the Governor of Bombay in Council;

(*h*) extend Act No. XI of 1841 or No. XII of 1842 to any place in which Bombay Act No. III of 1867 is in force;

(*i*) extend to the Villages mentioned in the schedule to Act No. IV of 1868 any law not now in force therein;

(*j*) extend to any of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay any law not now in force therein;

(*k*) affect the operation of any enactment not mentioned in any of the schedules hereto annexed.

Enactments repealed.

9. The enactments mentioned in the seventh schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 3).

ACTS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1836, XXVI ...	Governor General's Camp Police.
1837, IV ...	Power to acquire land.
1838, XXV ...	Wills executed before the 1st January 1866.
1839, XXIX ...	Dower, when marriage was contracted before 1st January 1866.
„ XXX ...	Inheritance, where descent took place before 1st January 1866.
„ XXXII ...	Interest.
1840, VI ...	Bills of Exchange.
1841, X ...	Registration of ships.
„ XI ...	Military Courts of Requests.
„ XVIII ...	Exportation of Military Stores.
„ XIX ...	Curators in cases of successions.
1842, IX ...	Lease and Release.
„ XII ...	Military Bázárs.
1843, V ...	Slavery.
1847, XX ...	Copyright.
1850, V ...	Coasting Trade.
„ XI ...	Navigation Laws.
„ XII ...	Default of Public Accountants.
„ XVIII ...	Protection of Judicial Officers.
„ XIX ...	Binding of Apprentices.
„ XXI ...	Non-forfeiture of rights by loss of Caste.
„ XXXIV ...	State Prisoners.
„ XXXVII ...	Inquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants.
1852, XXX ...	Naturalization of Aliens.
„ XXXIII ...	Enforcement of Judgments of Charter Courts and Military Courts of Requests.
1853, II ...	Burdens on land.
1854, XVIII ...	Railways.
„ XXXI ...	Barring entails: conveyances by married women.
1855, XI ...	Mesne profits and improvements.
„ XII ...	Executors and Administrators.
„ XIII ...	Compensation for loss occasioned by death caused by actionable wrong.
„ XXIII ...	Administration of mortgaged estates in cases of descents occurring or devises made before the 1st January 1866.
„ XXIV ...	Penal servitude.
„ XXVIII ...	Interest.

FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1856, IX ...	Bills of Lading.
„ XI ...	Desertion by European Soldiers.
„ XV ...	Marriage of Hindú Widows.
1857, XI ...	Offences against the State.
XXV ...	Forfeiture by Mutineers.
1858, III ...	State Prisoners.
„ XXXV ...	Estates of Lunatics not subject to jurisdiction of Supreme Courts.
„ XXXVI ...	Lunatic Asylums.
1859, I ...	Merchant Seamen.
„ III ...	Cantonment Joint Magistrates.
„ VIII ...	Civil Procedure.
„ IX ...	Sections 16, 17, 18 and 20. Forfeitures.
„ XIV (sec. 15)	Suits to recover possession of land.
„ XV ...	Patents.
1860, XXI ...	Registration of Societies.
„ XXVII ...	Collection of debts on successions.
1861, IX ...	Minors.
„ XXIII ...	Amending Civil Procedure Code.
1862, III ...	Government Seal.
1863, VI ...	Sea Customs.
„ XVI ...	Excise Duty payable on Spirits used in Arts and Manufactures.
„ XXIII ...	Claims to waste-lands.
„ XXXI ...	Gazette of India.
1864, III ...	Foreigners.
„ VI ...	Whipping.
1865, III ...	Common Carriers.
„ XI ...	Mofussil Courts of Small Causes.
„ XV ...	Marriage and Divorce among Parsees.
„ XXI ...	Intestate succession among Parsees.
1866, V ...	Bills of Exchange, Commercial Law.
„ X ...	Companies.
„ XXI ...	Dissolution of marriages of Native Converts.
„ XXVIII ...	Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers.
1867, X ...	References by Courts of Small Causes in the Mofussil.
„ XXV ...	Printing Presses, &c.
1868, X ...	Amending Consolidated Customs Act.
1869, XV ...	Evidence of Prisoners.
1870, I ...	Quarantine.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 4).

(*a*).—MADRAS REGULATIONS.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1802, III (ss. 1, 11, part of s. 16 only).	Procedure of Civil Courts.
„ V (s. 30) ...	Sadr Adálat to act according to justice, &c.
„ XIII ...	Records of Courts.
„ XIX (s. 2) ...	Covenanted Civil Servants forbidden to lend.
„ XXV ...	Settlement of Land-revenue.
„ XXVI (ss. 1, 2 & 3 only).	Registration of málguzárí land.
„ XXIX ...	Karnams.
1803, I ...	Board of Revenue.
„ II ...	Conduct of Collectors, &c.
1804, V ...	Court of Wards.
1805, I ...	Salt-revenue.
1806, II (parts of ss. 1 & 7).	Collectors and Karnams.
1807, II ...	Salt-revenue.
1808, VII ...	Martial Law.
1816, IV ...	Village Munsifs.
„ V ..	Village Panchâyats.
„ IX (s. 43 only).	Prosecution of Zila Magistrates.
„ XI ...	Sections 8, 9, 10, Heads of villages: Section 11, cl. 1, Stolen property: Section 13, Discovery of corpses: Section 14, Register of persons confined by heads of villages; and Section 47, Magistrates charged with maintenance of peace.
„ XII ...	Reference of claims regarding land and produce to Village and District Panchâyats.
„ XIV ...	Native Pleaders.
1817, VII ...	Maintenance of Bridges, &c.; Escheats.
„ VIII (s. 9 only).	Sale for arrears of revenue of estate belonging to Native Officer or Soldier.
1819, I ...	Land-revenue.
„ II ...	State Prisoners.
1821, IV (s. 4) ...	Petty Thefts.
1822, IV ...	Explanation of Madras Regulation XXV. 1802.
„ VII (cl. 1 of s. 3 only).	Native Officers in Revenue and other Public Departments.
„ IX ... } 1823, III ... }	Embezzlement by public servants and malversation in revenue matters.
1828, VII ...	Powers of Subordinate and Assistant Collectors.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

MADRAS REGULATIONS.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1829, V ...	Hindú Wills and Estates.
1830, I ...	Prohibition of Widow-burning.
1831, III ...	Unlawful assemblies; threatening Officers; ryots refusing to attend at annual settlement.
„ V (s. 7, cl. 2 only).	Liability of Ministerial Officers for reception of improperly stamped document.
„ VI ...	Hereditary Village Offices.
„ X ...	Prohibition of Sale of Estates of Minors for Arrears of Revenue.
1832, III ...	Limitation for Suits against orders of Revenue Authorities under Madras Regulation VII of 1828.
„ VII ...	Cantonments.
„ XI ...	Hidden Treasure.
„ XIV ...	Purchase of clothes from Soldiers.

(*b*).—ACTS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL RELATING TO THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1837, XXXVI ...	Criminal Jurisdiction of Collectors.
1838, XII ...	Hidden Treasure.
1839, VII ...	Tahsíldárs.
1840, VIII ...	Awards of Panchâyats.
„ XVII ...	Penalties for breach of Salt Laws.
1844, VI ...	Duties.
1846, I ...	Pleaders.
„ IX ...	Harbours.
1849, X ...	Commissioners of Revenue.
1852, VII ...	Penalties for breach of Salt Laws.
1853, XX ...	Pleaders.
1855, X ...	Section 10—Recusant witnesses.
„ XIV ...	Military Bázárs.
„ XXI ...	Minors.
1856, VIII ...	Control of Gaols.
1857, VII ...	Uncovenanted Agency.
1858, I ...	Compulsory Labour.
„ XIV ...	Minors.
1859, XXIV ...	Police.
1860, XXVIII ...	Boundary Marks.
1869, XI ...	Land Customs.
„ XXIV ...	Salt.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 5).

(*a*).—BOMBAY REGULATIONS.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1827, II ...	Section 21 (caste questions), ss. 47 to 54 (inclusive) and s. 56 (pleaders).
„ IV ...	Section 26 (law applicable to suits): sec. 69, clauses 2 and 3 (attachment and distraint of crops).
„ V ...	Preamble: sec. 9 (acknowledgments of debt): sec. 14 (interest): sec. 15 (mortgages and pledges).
„ VIII ...	Administration of Estates.
„ XII ...	Preamble: sec. 19 (Magistrate's power to make rules): sec. 20 (standards of weights and measures): sec. 27, clause 2 (supervision of suspected persons): sec. 37, clauses *first* and *second* (responsibility of villages for robberies).
„ XIII ...	Section 34, clause *Third*, (letter substituted for summons).
„ XVI ...	Revenue Administration.
„ XXI ...	Secs. 1 to 16, inclusive (Duty on opium): secs. 46, 54 to 66, inclusive (spirits): secs. 67 to 73, inclusive (penalties).
„ XXII ...	Sec. 18 (Furnishing false certificates to soldiers): sec. 19 (buying uniform, arms, &c.): sec. 20 (recovery of value of embezzled stores): secs. 40, 41, 42, 43 (passage of troops): secs. 45, 46, 47 (requisitions for military aid).
„ XXV ...	State Prisoners.
1830, V ...	Sec. 1 (Revenue Commissioners): sec. 2, clauses 1, 2, 3 (Collectors and Sub-Collectors).
„ XIII ...	Civil jurisdiction of Jágírdárs.
1831, XV ...	Village Patels.
1832, II ...	Realization of Revenue.
1833, V ...	Hereditary Officers.

(*b*).—ACTS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL RELATING TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1838, XVI ...	Judiciary.
„ XVIII	Sureties.
„ XIX ...	Coasting Vessels.
1839, XX ...	Revenue.
1840, XV ...	Agents of foreign sovereigns.
1842, XIII ...	Revenue.
„ XVII ...	Revenue Commissioners.
1843, XI ...	Hereditary Officers.
1844, XIX ...	Abolition of Town Duties.
1846, I ...	Pleaders.

THIRD SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

(*b*).—ACTS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL RELATING TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1846, III ...	Sections 1, 5 and 6—Boundary Marks.
1852, III ...	Spirituous Liquors.
„ XXI ...	Deputy Collectors.
1853, XX ...	Pleaders.
1855, X ...	Section 10—Recusant Witnesses.
1856, VIII ...	Control of Gaols.
1864, XX ...	Minors.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 6).

BENGAL REGULATIONS (LOWER PROVINCES).

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1793, I ...	Perpetual Settlement.
„ II ...	Collection of Land Revenue.
„ VIII ...	Rules for Decennial Settlement.
„ XI ...	Native laws of inheritance to Revenue-paying land.
„ XIX ...	Title to lands exempt from Revenue.
„ XXXVII ...	Title to lands exempt from Revenue under bádsháhí grants.
„ XXXVIII ...	Section 1—preamble: Section 2—Prohibition of loans by Covenanted Servants.
„ XLVIII ...	Quinquennial Register of Revenue-paying lands.
1794, III ...	Sections 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20—Arrears of Revenue.
1795, LVIII ...	Sections 3 and 4—Decrees relating to land exempt from Revenue.
1797, XV ...	Fees for keeping Revenue Records.
1798, I ...	Conditional Sales of Land.
1799, V ...	Wills and Intestacies of Natives.
1800, VIII ...	Pargana Register of Lands.
1801, I ...	Arrears of Revenue: Division of Joint Estates.
1804, X ...	Punishment by Courts Martial of certain State offences.
1806, XI ...	Passage of Troops.
„ XVII ...	Sections 7 and 8—Mortgages and conditional sales.
1810, XIX ...	Maintenance of Bridges, &c.; Escheats.
„ XX ...	Camp-followers, Bázárs, Cantonments.
1811, XI ...	Revision of jama on lands ordered to be divided.
1812, V ...	Collection of Land-revenue.
„ XI ...	Removal of Foreign Emigrants.

FOURTH SCHEDULE—*continued.*

BENGAL REGULATIONS (LOWER PROVINCES).

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1814, XIX ...	Partition of Revenue-paying Estates.
1817, V ...	Hidden Treasure.
„ XX ...	Section 28, Abkárí: Section 29, Criminal process in Salt and Opium Departments: Section 30, clauses 1, 2 and 5, Building forts; Collecting sepoys and stores; Encroaching on roads; Section 32, Despatches of treasure.
1818, III ...	State Prisoners.
1819, II ...	Resumption of Revenue-free lands.
„ VI ...	Ferries.
1821, IV ...	Powers of Collectors and Magistrates.
1822, III ...	Boards of Land-revenue.
„ XI ...	Section 36 Khás management of purchases by Government: sec. 38, non-liability of Government for errors of Courts.
1823, VI ...	Indigo Contracts.
„ VII ...	Prohibition of loans to Covenanted Civil Servants.
1825, VI ...	Passage of Troops.
„ IX ...	Defaulting Málguzárs.
„ XI ...	Alluvion and Diluvion.
„ XIII ...	Settlement of resumed Lákhiráj land.
„ XIV ...	Authority to confirm Lákhiráj tenures —Native grants.
„ XX ...	Courts Martial and Military Courts of Requests.
1827, III ...	Section 5, Evidence.
„ V ...	Management of Estates under attachment.
1828, III ...	Appeals from decisions of Revenue Authorities.
„ IV ...	Section 1 and section 2, clause 4—Time during which Collectors are to be considered engaged in making settlements.
1829, I ...	Commissioners of Revenue and Board of Revenue.
„ IV ...	Appeals to Special Commissioners under Regulation III of 1828.
„ XVII ...	Widow-burning.
1830, V ...	Sections 1 and 5—Indigo Contracts.

(*b*).—ACTS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL RELATING TO THE LOWER PROVINCES.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1836, X ...	Indigo Contracts.
„ XX ...	Batwáras.
„ XXI ...	Creating Zilas.

FOURTH SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

(*b*).—ACTS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL RELATING TO THE LOWER PROVINCES.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1838, XI ...	Remuneration of Amíns effecting Partitions.
1841, XII ...	Section 2—No Interest on Arrears of Land-revenue.
1847, IX ...	Assessment of new lands.
1848, XX ...	Land-revenue.
1850, XLIV ...	Board of Revenue.
1853, XIX ...	Section 26—Recusant Witnesses.
1855, XXXII ...	Embankments.
1856, XII ...	Civil Court Amíns.
„ XX ...	Chaukídárs.
„ XXI ...	Abkárí.
1857, XIII ...	Opium.
1858, XXXI ...	Settlement of Alluvion.
„ XL ...	Minors.
1859, XI ...	Sales for Arrears of Revenue.
1860, XXIII ...	Abkárí.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 7).

(*a*).—BENGAL REGULATIONS (NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES).

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1793, XXXVIII...	Section 1, preamble; Section 2, prohibition of loans by covenanted servants.
1798, I ...	Conditional sales of land.
1799, V ...	Wills and Administration to Natives.
1804, X ...	Punishment by Courts Martial of certain State Offences.
1806, XI ...	Passage of Troops.
„ XVII ...	Sections 7 and 8—Mortgages and conditional sales.
1810, XIX ...	Maintenance and Repair of Bridges, &c.; Escheats.
„ XX ...	Camp-followers, Bázárs, Cantonments.
1812, XI ...	Removal of Foreign Emigrants.
1817, V ...	Hidden Treasure.
1818, III ...	State Prisoners.
1819, VI ...	Ferries.
1822, XI ...	Section 38—Non-liability of Government for errors of Courts.
1823, VI ...	Indigo Contracts.
„ VII ...	Prohibition of loans to Covenanted Civil Servants.
1825, VI ...	Passage of Troops.

FIFTH SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

(a).—BENGAL REGULATIONS (NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.)

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1825, XI ...	Alluvion and Dereliction.
„ XX ...	Courts Martial and Courts of Requests.
1827, III ...	Section 5—Evidence.
„ V ...	Management of Estates under Attachment.
1829, XVII ...	Widow-burning.
1830, V ...	Sections 1 and 5—Indigo Contracts.
1831, VI ...	Section 6—Sadr Adálat.
„ XI ...	Sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8—Police-powers of Tahsíldárs.
1833, I ...	Sadr Board of Revenue.
„ IX ...	Deputy Collectors.

(b).—ACTS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL RELATING TO THE N. W. PROVINCES.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1836, X ...	Indigo Contracts.
„ XXI ...	Creating Zilas.
1853, XIX ...	Section 26—Recusant Witnesses.
1854, XVI ...	Police.
1856, XII ...	Civil Court Amíns.
„ XX ...	Chaukídárs.
1857, XIII ...	Opium.
1858, XL ...	Minors.

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 *and* 7).

PART I.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, MADRAS.

I.—In Ganjam.

(1.) The Gumsur Maliahs including Chokapad.
(2.) The Surada Maliahs.
(3.) The Chinna Kimedi Maliahs.
(4.) The Pedda Kimedi Maliahs.
(5.) The Bodaguda Maliahs.
(6.) The Surangi Maliahs.
(7.) The Parla Kimedi Maliahs.
(8.) The Muttás of Koradá and Ronaba (otherwise called Srikarma).
(9.) The Chighatti Maliah.
(10.) The Juradá Maliah.
(11.) The Jalantra Maliah.
(12.) The Mandasa Maliah.
(13.) The Budarasinghi Maliah.
(14.) The Kuttingia Maliah.

II.—In Vizagapatam.

(1.) The Jeypur Zamíndárí.
(2.) Golconda Hills, west of the River Boderu.
(3.) The Madugol Maliahs.
(4.) The Kasipur Zamíndárí.
(5.) The Panchipenta Maliahs.
(6.) Mondemkolla, in the Merangi Zamíndárí.
(7.) The Konda Muttá of Belgám.
(8.) The Gumma and Konda Muttás of Kurpam.
(9.) The Kottam, Rám and Konda Muttás of Pálkonda.

SIXTH SCHEDULE—*continued.*

III.—In the Godávari District.

(1.) The Bhadráchalam Táluq.
(2.) The Rákapilli Táluq.
(3.) The Rampá country.

IV.—In the Indian Ocean.

The Laccadive Islands, including Minicoy.

PART II.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, BOMBAY.

I.—The Province of Sindh.
II.—The Panch Maháls.
III.—Aden.
IV.—The villages belonging to the following Mehwassi Chiefs:—
(1.) The Párví of Káthí.
(2.) The Párví of Nál.
(3.) The Párví of Singpúr.
(4.) Walwi of Gaohálli.
(5.) The Wassáwa of Chikhlí.
(6.) The Párví of Nawalpúr.

PART III.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, BENGAL.

I.—The Jalpáigori and Darjeeling Divisions.
II.—The Hill tracts of Chittagong.
III.—The Santhál Parganas.
IV.—The Chutiá Nágpur Division.
V.—The Maháls of Angúl and Banki.

PART IV.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

I.—The Jhánsí Division comprising the Districts of Jhánsí, Jalaun and Lalatpur.

II.—The Province of Kumáon and Garhwál.

III.—The Terai Parganas, comprising— Bázpúr, Káshípúr, Jaspúr, Rudarpúr, Gadarpúr, Kilpúrí, Nának-Matthá and Bilherí.

IV.—In the Mirzapur District:—
(1.) The tappás of Agori Khás and South Kon in the Pargana of Agori.
(2.) The tappá of British Singrauli in the Pargana of Singrauli.
(3.) The tappás of Phulwá, Dudhi and Barhá in the Pargana of Bichipár.
(4.) The portion lying to the South of the Kaimor Range.

V. The Family Domains of the Mahárájá of Benares comprising the following parganas:—
Bhadohi and Kheyra Mángror in the Mirzapur District,
Kaswá Rájá in the Benares District.

VI. The tract of country known as Jaunsar Báwar in the Dehra Dún District.

PART V.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, PANJÁB.

The Districts of Hazára, Pesháwar, Kohát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khán, Dera Gházi Khán, Lahaul and Spiti.

PART VI.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Chhattisgarh Zamíndárís.

1. Khariár.
2. Bindrá Nowágarh.
3. Sahezpúr.
4. Gándai.
5. Silhetí.
6. Barbaspúr.
7. Thákurtolá.
8. Lohárá.
9. Gondardehí.
10. Fingeswar.
11. Pándariá.
12. Pendrá.
13. Mátín.
14. Uprorá.
15. Kendá.
16. Láphá.
17. Chhúrí.
18. Korbá.
19. Chapá.
20. Borá Sámbhar.
21. Phúljhar.
22. Kolábirá.
23. Rámpúr.

SIXTH SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

Chándá Zamínddrís.

1. Ahírí.
2. Ámbágarh Chaukí.
3. Áundhí.
4. Dhanorá.
5. Dúdhmálá.
6. Gewardá.
7. Jhárápáprá.
8. Khutgáon.
9. Koráchá.
10. Kotgal.
11. Muramgáon.
12. Pánábáras.
13. Palasgarh.
14. Rángí.
15. Sirsundí.
16. Sonsarí.
17. Chándálá.
18. Gilgáon.
19. Páwí Mutándá.
20. Pategáon.

Chhindwárá Jágírdáris.

1. Haraí.
2. Chháter.
3. Gorakhghát.
4. Gorpání.
5. Baktágarh.
6. Bardágarh.
7. Pachmarhí.
8. Pártábgarh.
9. Almod.
10. Sonpúr.
11. Bariám Pagárá.

PART VII.

The Chief Commissionership of Coorg.

PART VIII.

The Chief Commissionership of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

PART IX.

The Chief Commissionership of Ajmer and Mairwára.

PART X.

The Chief Commissionership of Assam.

PART XI.

The Hill Tracts of Arakan.

PART XII.

The pargana of Mánpur.

PART XIII.

The Cantonment of Morar.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 9).

Part I.—Acts.

Number and year.	SUBJECT OR TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
X of 1838	Kumaon	The whole.
VIII of 1839	Jágír of Chinchni ...	The whole.
VI of 1842	An Act for annexing to the British Territory certain villages belonging to the late Nepanee Jagheer, and acquisitions by exchange from the Sattara State, and for bringing under the Regulations an Inam village of Pergunnah Yelloor	The whole.
X of 1848	An Act for annexing the lapsed State of Mandvee to the Presidency of Bombay.	The whole Act except the title and the following words (namely) "suits on the following subjects shall not be cognizable by the Civil Courts within the said lapsed State of Mandvee," and clause fourth and the first eleven words of clause fifth of section two.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Number and year.	SUBJECT OR TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1853	An Act for bringing the lapsed State of Colaba under the laws of the Presidency of Bombay.	The whole Act except the title, and the following words (namely) "suits on the following subjects shall not be cognizable by the Civil Courts within the said lapsed State of Colaba," and clause fourth and the first eleven words of clause fifth of section two.
XIII of 1853	An Act for bringing under the operation of the Regulations and Acts in force in the Presidency of Bombay certain territories subordinate to that Presidency.	The whole.
XVII of 1853	An Act to repeal Regulation VII of 1816, and to declare the law which is to be in force in the tract of land granted to Maharajah Imrit Rao.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIII of 1858.	An Act for bringing the District of Kurnool under the Laws of the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The whole.
XXXII of 1858.	An Act for bringing the Fort of Tanjore and the adjacent territory under the Laws of the Presidency of Fort St. George.	So much as has not been repealed.
XII of 1863	An Act to bring the Pergunnahs of Mahoba and Jeitpore, in the District of Humeerpore, under the operation of the General Regulations.	So much as has not been repealed.
I of 1864	An Act to bring the Jagheers of Poorwah and Khuddee, in the District of Banda, under the operation of the General Regulations.	The whole.
XXIV of 1864.	An Act relating to the administration of certain districts under the Government of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces.	So much as has not been repealed.
I of 1865	An Act to authorize the extension of certain Acts and Regulations to Territories not subject to the general Regulations.	The whole.
XXII of 1868	An Act to bring Mauza Kheria, in the District of Agra, under the operation of the general Regulations.	The whole.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE—*continued.*

(a).—BOMBAY ACTS.

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
III of 1863.	An Act for bringing under the Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay the territories of Sattara, &c.	Sections five, six and seven, and Schedule C.
IX of 1866	An Act to authorize the extension of certain Regulations and Acts to Territories in the Bombay Presidency not subject to the General Regulations.	The whole.
X of 1866	An Act to shorten the language used in Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council and to make certain provisions regarding thereto.	Section five.

Part II.—Regulations.

(a.)—BENGAL CODE.

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
XLVIII of 1795.	A Regulation for prohibiting Covenanted Civil Servants of the Company employed in the administration of justice, or the collection of the public revenue, in the Province of Benares, from lending money to talookdars, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIX of 1803	A Regulation for prohibiting Covenanted Civil Servants of the Company employed in the administration of justice, or the collection of the public revenue in the provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the Hon'ble the English East India Company, from lending money to zemindars, &c.	The whole.
XXXIV of 1803	A Regulation for determining the Rate of Interest on Money in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Hon'ble the English East India Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
XII of 1806	A Regulation for annexing the Pergunnahs of Sonk, Sonsa and Sahar, situated on the right bank of the River Jumna, to the jurisdiction of the Zillah of Agra, &c.	The whole.
XIV of 1806	A Regulation for abolishing the Court of Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah of the Northern Division of Saharunpore, &c.	The whole.
XVIII of 1816.	A Regulation for annexing to the Zillah of Allahabad the Pergunnah of Hendya, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
II of 1818	A Regulation for annexing to the Zillah of Bundlecund the Elakeh of Khundeh, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

BENGAL CODE.

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
IV of 1818	A Regulation for re-establishing the Dewanny Adawlut of the Northern Division of Saharunpore.	The whole.
V of 1824	A Regulation for extending the operation of Regulation VI, 1823, to the Provinces of Orissa, Behar and Benares, and to the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.	The whole.
XXI of 1825	A Regulation for annexing to the Jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Kumaoon the Tract of Country called the Deyra Doon, &c.	The whole.
V of 1826	A Regulation for annexing to the Zillah of Agra the Pergunnah of Goberdhun.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1826	A Regulation for constituting the Jurisdiction of the Joint Magistrate, stationed at Futtehpore, a distinct Zillah.	The whole.
V of 1829	A Regulation for rescinding part of Regulation X. 1817, and parts of Regulation XXI. 1825.	The whole.
VIII of 1832	A Regulation for rescinding Regulation XIV. 1814.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1833	A Regulation for forming the Jurisdiction of the City of Dacca and the Zillah of Dacca Jelalpore into one District.	So much as has not been repealed.

(b).—BOMBAY CODE.

Number and year.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
X of 1830	A Regulation for bringing under the Operation of the Regulations certain villages in the Collectorship of Kandesh.	The whole.
XIV of 1830	A Regulation for bringing under the Operation of the Regulations such Portion of the Bombay Territory on the Mahabuleshwur Hills as has been ceded to the Hon'ble Company by His Highness the Rajah of Sattara.	The whole.
II of 1834	A Regulation for bringing under the Operation of the Regulations certain Villages which have been ceded to the Hon'ble Company by Angr a Sirkeil in exchange for other Villages.	The whole.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1874.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 8th December 1874, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in two months:—

No. 16 OF 1874.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the effect of an unlimited grant of probate or letters of administration made by any Court in British India is confined to the Province in which such grant is made: And whereas it is expedient to extend over British India the effect of such grants when made by a High Court; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Unlimited grants of probate or letters of administration made by a High Court to take effect throughout British India.

1. All probates and letters of administration granted by a High Court after the passing of this Act shall, unless otherwise directed by the grant, have effect over all the moveable and immoveable property of the deceased throughout the whole of British India, and shall be conclusive as to the representative title against all debtors of the deceased and all persons holding property which belonged to him; and shall afford full indemnity to all debtors paying their debts and to all persons delivering up such property to the executor or the administrator as the case may be.

Inventory may include property in any part of British India.

2. Except in cases where it is sought to obtain a grant of probate or letters of administration limited to the Province in which the High Court making the grant is situate, the executor or the person applying for administration to the effects of any person hereafter dying in British India and leaving property in more than one Province shall include in the inventory of the effects of the deceased his moveable or immoveable property situate in each of the said Provinces:

And the value of such property situate in the said Provinces, respectively, shall be separately stated in such inventory, and the probate or letters of administration shall be chargeable with a fee corresponding to the entire amount or value of the property affected thereby wheresoever situate within British India.

Relief where too high a court-fee has been paid.

3. And whereas it is expedient to grant relief where too high a court-fee has been paid on any probate of a will or letters of administration, it is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Where any person on applying for the probate of a will or letters of administration has estimated the property of the deceased to be of greater value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has consequently paid too high a court-fee thereon, if such person produces the probate or letters to the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority within six months after the true value of the property has been ascertained,

and delivers to such Authority a particular inventory and valuation of the property of the deceased, verified by affidavit or affirmation,

and if such Authority is satisfied that a greater fee was paid on the probate or letters than the law required,

the said Authority may—

(*a*) cancel the stamp on the probate or letters;

(*b*) substitute another stamp for denoting the duty which should have been paid thereon; and

(*c*) make an allowance for the difference between them as in the case of spoiled stamps, or, if the difference be considerable, repay the same in money, at his discretion.

4. And whereas it is also expedient to grant relief where a grant of probate or letters of administration has been made more than once in respect of the whole or any part of the same estate, it is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Relief in case of several grants.

(a) Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration has been or is made in respect of the whole of the property belonging to an estate, no fees shall be chargeable under the Court Fees Act, 1870, when a like grant is made in respect of the whole or any part of the same property belonging to the same estate;

(b) whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration has been or is made in respect of any property forming part of an estate, the amount of fees then actually paid under the same Act shall be deducted when a like grant is made in respect of property belonging to the same estate, identical with or including the property to which the former grant relates.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. A grant of probate or letters of administration under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, takes effect only in the Province in which the grant is made, and 'Province' is defined as 'a division of British India having a Court of last resort.' Probate or administration granted (say) in Lower Bengal is therefore inoperative in Madras, Bombay and elsewhere in India; and the executor of a shareholder in the Bank of Bengal who dies in Calcutta (where his will is proved), would be liable to the extra expense of appointing three attorneys, and obtaining administration in Madras, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces, if (as might well happen) the deceased was interested in the Banks of Madras and Bombay, and held shares in a tea-plantation in Kumáon.

2. A system involving expensive and tedious formalities may be expected to produce hardship, and cases which have recently come before the Government of India prove that such is actually the case.

3. The remedy is to provide that the person who is duly constituted executor or administrator by a competent Court shall be the owner of his testator's or intestate's property as completely throughout British India as he now is throughout the Province in which probate is granted. And there is no reason why in a country under one Supreme Legislature and one financial system, a representative of a deceased person once duly constituted anywhere, should not be recognized everywhere.

4. It is thought that, in the first instance at all events, the 'competent' Court should be a High Court as defined by Act I of 1868.

5. The opportunity has been taken to insert a provision (resembling that made by 55 Geo. III, c. 184, s. 40) for granting relief when too high a court-fee has been paid on any probate or letters of administration. The matter has been provided for executively (by Financial Notification No. 2025, dated 15th August 1872), but it is more satisfactory to the public that such a provision should be made by the Legislature.

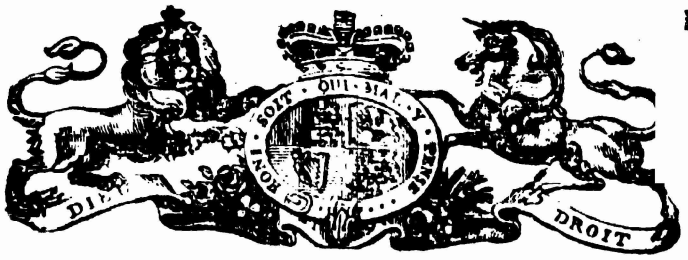
6. The Bill also proposes to give relief from double payment of court-fees where a grant of probate or letters of administration is made more than once in respect of the whole or any part of the same estate. This matter, also, has been provided for by the Executive; but the provision should now be placed on the Indian Statute-book.

A. HOBHOUSE.

Simla, October 16th, 1874.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 50 of 1874.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

SUPPLY OF ARMY REMOUNTS FROM AUSTRALIA.

No. 560.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of the Government of India, in the Military Department, under date Fort William, the 9th December 1874.

READ—

Report by Staff Veterinary-Surgeon W. Thacker, Remount Agent, dated 10th September 1874.

From W. THACKER, Esq., Calcutta Remount Agent, Government of India, to the President, Special Stud Commission,—(Dated Bombay, the 10th September 1874.)

In accordance with the instructions contained in your letter No. 3193 of the 21st March, and No. 1708 of the 31st March 1874, from the Military Department, Government of India, I proceeded at the close of the last purchasing season (31st March) to Australia, for the purpose of collecting reliable information as to the present and future prospects of a supply of remounts being obtainable for the Army in India.

2. To carry out this duty fully, I deemed it necessary to visit as far as my limited time would allow, the districts from which horses for the Indian market were principally obtained; and with the further view of forming an opinion as to the probable qualifications of the horses destined to influence the future supply, visited the Studs where thorough-bred stock only were reared, and from which entire horses became distributed throughout the country.

3. The Colonies in which my investigations have been carried out from actual observations are Tasmania, Victoria, and New South Wales.

4. In Tasmania horse-breeding may be considered to have declined, the number of horses in the year 1873 being 24,244, whereas in 1863 the returns showed 22,000, an increase of little more than 2,000 in ten years, which is an inadequate increase for that of population. The cause of this is difficult to define; it cannot be decreased demand, as 1949 were exported in 1863 and 526 only in 1873, though in the latter year eight times this number were imported into the other Colonies. Racing has also been declining for some years in the Colony; the most successful race horses and best sires having been purchased for other Colonies. This combination of circumstances may probably account for diminution in breeding. A few persons still breed a large number, but the supply is not equal to the demand, and difficulty is experienced in obtaining sufficient for the mail and other coaches. Some of the best imported sires from England made their *début* in Tasmania, but were disposed of to more

adventurous breeders in Continental Australia. Efforts are however being made to resuscitate racing. The features of the country are favorable for horse-breeding, possessing rich pasturage and undulating ground, the altitudes varying from 500 to 1300 feet above the level of the sea; the air is salubrious, and the temperature more equable than it is in the other Colonies.

5. In Victoria horse-breeding is carried on to a large extent, and though the value of other stock has increased and the foreign demand been fluctuating and uncertain, a gradual increase in numbers has taken place. In 1863 there were returned 103,000 horses, and in 1873 180,000 were accounted for. A great proportion of those sent to India are bought in Victoria, and the principal exportation is from Melbourne. A large number of entire horses are located throughout the Colony, and with few exceptions, are of high breeding and strength; several having been imported from England. Many thorough-bred mares are also kept for stud purposes. Victoria presents aspects of very different character, some parts possessing luxuriant pastures and large plains, others being mountainous with less fertile soil. The altitudes also greatly differ; in Gipp's land varying from 200 to 400 feet, and in the western district below the dividing range, about the same altitudes exist; and in a north-easterly direction they vary from 300 to 2,000 feet. The climate is variable, the country north of the dividing range being warmer and having a less rain-fall than in the south.

6. In New South Wales, the statistics of horse-breeding are imperfect; 328,000 of all breeds were returned in 1873, but it is generally believed that considerably more than this number exists, exclusive of horses that cannot be mustered and are accounted as wild. The number of the latter are estimated at not less than 30,000. In 1863 the number of domesticated horses was computed at 273,000. Several establishments are kept up in New South Wales for producing thorough-bred stock only, and from which a great number of colts are purchased for stud purposes. The Colony presents very variable features as a horse-breeding country; the south-eastern portion being many degrees colder than the north and north-western. In many parts immense plains exist, in others high altitudes are attained varying from 200 to 1,500 feet above sea level. The herbage is not so luxuriant as in the south of Victoria, but salsolaceous plants abound, and on which all stock thrive.

7. In the periodical reports forwarded to you, I have given a detail of the classes of horses and mares met with, and it now devolves upon me to state in a more general form the results arrived at, and to lay before you my opinion of the prospects, present and future, of obtaining a supply of remounts from Australia, adequate in quality and quantity for the Army in India. And I may be allowed to state that my opinions have been based entirely on observation; and the several prices mentioned in this report are not conjectural but gathered on the *bonâ fide* evidence of owners and breeders of horses.

8. Much has been said and written on the hardiness of the Australian horses, and which has been attributed to the effect of climate and food. As evidence it is stated that long journies have been performed by horses with no other sustenance than grass. Without in any way disparaging these assertions, I may be permitted to mention that though very long journies have been performed in the Australian Colonies, it is not usual to demand more from a horse as a day's journey than is required from the Cape horse in South Africa or from the English horse in Great Britain. Sixty and eighty miles have been accomplished by me frequently in Kaffir land and the Cape Colony, the horse having no other food during the journey than grass. In England sixty miles a day is no uncommon distance to ride or drive one horse, and eighty have not unfrequently been done by me in the hunting seasons. It is urged that the horse in England is not fed on grass; this is admitted, but the hunter has to endure privation as long and in many instances longer than a horse performing the same distance in any of the Colonies where grass abounds; since he is not allowed food during the time he is absent from his stable, which sometimes exceeds ten or twelve hours. Therefore, these assertions advanced as proofs of the superiority of Australian horses, cannot be received as possessing absolute weight. That horses can be taken up from grass in the Australian Colonies and ridden journies, I have had sufficient proof, but to argue that this is the result of some superiority existing *per se* in the horse and derived from climate, is, I think, fallacious; and should be attributed to the fact that the grasses are much less succulent and far more nutritive than the grasses produced in England, in short, partake of the character of good sound hay. The conclusion I arrive at, is, that it is not because a horse is produced in either Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, Arabia or England, he should possess superior powers of endurance and bear greater privation; but a horse bred in one of these countries with a conformation adapted for the performance of a special task, can accomplish it as readily as one bred in another; the circumstances under which it is performed being equal. In further illustration of this I may mention that the 12th Lancers at the commencement of their service in the Kaffir War, were mounted on horses purchased previous to the arrival of the regiment. Many of these from being totally unfit were cast and sold, and a number were shot daily when patrolling, from being unable to proceed with the column; so that in less than a year not more than a hundred horses were efficient. Four hundred remounts of a different description were then purchased, out of which not one horse was shot in consequence of inability to continue the march, and they were generally considered as efficient as cavalry troop horses in England. But it must be admitted that some countries offer greater advantages for breeding than others. Also that certain conformation and qualities predominate with one class more than with others; for instance, the docility of the Arab is proverbial, his legs though not large are mechanically well formed, the tendons and ligaments conse-

quently little liable to sprains or lacerations; his pasterns are long and add to his elasticity of gait, but their obliquity and connection with the bones above are such, that rupture or extension of the suspensory ligament ("break down") is never met with. His ribs are round though not deep, and his abdomen not too large, hence he retains condition with a moderate allowance of food, and speedily recovers from fatigue. He is wide at the withers, proving that his anterior ribs are round, and a large cubical space is thus afforded for a development of lungs and heart. His back is short and wide, and loins well clothed with muscle. These several qualifications being the rule, and not the exception, have entitled him to the well deserved character of carrying weight, performing long journies and enduring privation. But the almost invariable want of obliquity of the shoulder, or more properly speaking, the angle formed by the blade and arm bones, renders him a bad hack, and therefore his mechanical power of recovering his equilibrium after striking one foot against an inequality is greatly reduced. The English horse presents such a variety of shapes that no description will suffice for the class; but hunters and frequently hacks are selected possessing all the qualifications of the Arab, except perhaps his extreme docility and length of pasterns; and in addition, with shoulders adapted for riding at either a walk or a gentle trot over the roughest ground. The size of the English horse gives to him greater speed. The horses bred in the Australian Colonies also present a variety of forms, some so constructed as to be comparatively worthless, and a very large portion possess every requisite for speed or endurance combined with such formation of shoulders as to render them excellent hacks.

9. To recapitulate, it is my opinion that horses with qualities, or in other words, conformation adapted for a special purpose, and equally well developed, are equal irrespective of the country in which they are bred; and the circumstances under which the task is performed being also equal. Therefore I do not advocate the principle of supplying remounts for the Army in India from any individual country, on the ground that specific characters are thus transmitted to the produce, but that horses of a certain construction and known to be best adapted for the service should be obtained, irrespective of country; nevertheless, it cannot be denied that, where selection is strictly adhered to, the effects of country and climate may have a favorable influence in the course of generations, but is not apparent in immediate descendants.

10. I may now allude more especially to the breeding of horses in Australia as affecting the supply for the Army in India. The Colonies I have visited present features in every way adapted for the rearing of horses; such as large enclosures, undulating ground, equable climates and abundance of nutritive grasses and saline herbage. No protection is required for the young stock during the winter months, and the prevalence of bush affords shade in the hot weather. Entire horses can be depastured with the necessary number of mares, and therefore little expense is incurred. Colts of unquestionable pedigrees and qualifications can be purchased for stud purposes in many parts of each Colony at reasonable prices; and mares are kept in a state approaching nature, thus rendering them unusually prolific. Therefore by a judicious selection of sires and dams very serviceable stock may be ensured at moderate cost. The squatters and free-holders have a natural desire for horse-breeding independent of the necessity for producing a certain number required for station work, which is proved by the yearly increased number of nominations for the various racing stables. The mares' produce stakes for this year closed with fifty-seven nominations; for the next year sixty-eight were nominated; for 1876, ninety-nine were named, and for 1877, the stakes have closed with two hundred and fifty entries.

11. I now give a concise account of the opinions I have formed of the breeding stock met with, and which are the result of minute examination of every entire horse, and careful inspection of the brood mares at each station visited. In my detailed report, the genealogies of all the important stallions have been given, and from which it will be seen that the best blood from England has been introduced from time to time, and in most instances, directly descended from progenitors which have displayed the greatest staying powers. Half-bred stallions are rare; a few trotting horses have been imported from America, and Norfolk trotting stallions from England. Innumerable thorough-bred entire horses have been, and still are imported, and a few Cleveland coach horses have also been received from England. Arabs have been imported for some years, and at the present time there is a great demand for this class. A large number of English thorough-bred mares have been received in the Colonies, and are still occasionally imported. The stallions as a class, I have no hesitation in saying, are excellent, and those most suitable to produce horses for ordinary purposes have been bred in the Colony and from imported stock. The Arabs, though possessing many excellent qualities, have, with very few exceptions, the defective angle at the shoulders so common with them. The Norfolk trotting stallions in a few instances are heavy, but the American horse stationed near Wangaratta is well fitted to produce serviceable stock. The mares used for brood purposes are of very various classes, and cannot as a whole be considered good. The imported mares have been selected from being winners, dams of winners or the progeny of winners. From these more powerful mares have been obtained by the union with thorough-bred sires of stronger growth. There are also a great number of mares of a non-descript character which cannot prove remunerative; this may in the first place be attributed to the demand for draught horses when gold was discovered in Victoria, which led breeders to endeavour to produce heavy horses by any admixture of blood with the possibility of obtaining weight, the result frequently being the production of an animal possessing the qualifications of neither parent. And the stock in many instances still presents the incongruousness of clumsiness of carcase and lightness of limb or *vice versâ*. Secondly, from want of a regular market, horses except in the vicinity of large towns, frequently became almost

valueless, and no further attention being paid to the breeding, the result was too close a degree of consanguinity and consequent degeneration.

12. I now beg leave to adduce the results of my investigations as far as the present supply of remounts for the Army in India can be depended on. In the Colonies of Victoria and New South Wales over 500,000 horses may be considered domesticated, that is in daily use, are broken, or periodically mustered. From these, a large number could be selected, well adapted for the different branches of the service in India; they could be purchased at the stations at certain periods of the year when mustered, or at other times by previous arrangement; retained by the owner a reasonable time until a general collection took place, and then driven to the port of embarkation. Their ages would be between three and four years, and as the foaling season commences in August, when submitted in Calcutta would be about four years' old; all of them would have been handled and probably ridden three or four times. The majority of horses exported to India are purchased in the sale yards of Melbourne, where extremely low prices are occasionally given, often as low as a few pounds, and rarely exceeding fifteen. Horses bought at these marts for less than a pound have been exported to India. However this is not a proof that the intrinsic value of horses bought at such low figures does not exceed the prices paid; for, if not possessing any speciality for the Melbourne market, and from the absence of competition, owners are induced to take very small sums in preference to having their stock driven home again. The fact of eight hundred horses having been embarked at Melbourne and intended for Calcutta by the 14th August, would indicate no diminution in the supply. The present system of purchasing by shippers in the Melbourne market is not conducive to improving the class of horses presented to the Government of India, as many breeders object to the uncertainty attending public sales. But were shippers to purchase more generally on the stations, breeders would more readily endeavour to meet the demand; and though the average prices might be higher, horses of a better and more uniform class would be obtained.

13. With reference to the future prospects, I anticipate increased advantages; since no decrease in numbers has taken place in the Colonies of Victoria and New South Wales, and much greater attention being generally paid to the selection of mares, the result must be the product of a better description of animal. And with the prospect of a market in India, still greater attention will be given to producing horses adapted for that market. The mode adopted by the State of remounting the army by purchases in India, doubtless has many advantages; nor would reverting to the appointment of a Government Agent in the Colonies, secure horses at a less average cost than is paid under the present system; but a superior description would be obtained. Nevertheless, to carry out this, the agent must be experienced, possessed of robust health and active habits, and also have an extensive knowledge of shipping horses. Purchases should be made direct from the breeders, and on the stations where horses rising four years' old, fitted for any branch of the Indian service, might be procured for fifteen pounds each.

14. In drawing attention to the comparative advantages offered by the Colonies, I will state in a tabular form the number of horses in each and the opportunities offered of shipment—

In Victoria, 180,342 horses exist, and by the last return 2,104 ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 666,336 entered the port during the year.

In New South Wales, 328,408 horses were returned by the last census, and 2,011 ships with 744,290 tonnage entered inward.

In South Australia, 82,215 horses were accounted for in the year 1872, and during the same year 513 ships of 171,484 tonnage entered the ports.

In Western Australia, in the year 1873, 26,290 horses existed, and ships of the tonnage 69,699 entered.

In New Zealand, 80,447 were returned in 1871, and in 1872, the number of ships entered was 743, with 285,366 tonnage.

In Queensland, 92,798 horses were shown as existing in 1872, being an increase of 888 on the previous year.

In Tasmania, 24,244 horses were returned in 1873.

New South Wales and Victoria offer numerically the greatest advantages of a supply of remounts; but it is presumed that the exportation from the ports of the first named Colony is not so favorable with shippers as the port of Melbourne, since very few shipments have left New South Wales of late years. This is attributed to the opportunities of obtaining coal as cargo, with which to proceed to Singapore and China; and ships used for the conveyance of horses are considered objectionable for the China trade. Still I am assured by shipping agents that were ships demanded, they would be obtained. Queensland from its proximity to Newcastle would meet with the same competition in the obtainment of ships to convey horses as New South Wales; it is practicable to overland horses from Queensland to Port Darwin, but the distance would be great, and from South Australia horses may be overlanded to the northern ports of that Colony. The advantage offered by embarkation from Western Australia and the northern ports of South Australia are undoubted, as smooth water and fair winds are almost always met with, but whether at a reduced or equal freight is perhaps questionable; a knowledge of this however may be obtained.

15. I will endeavour to deal with the questions contained in your letter *verbatim*, and as far as practicable.

A.—The names of all the principal breeders. The district in which their runs are situated. Their extent, elevation, and the brands by which their horses are known.

I have partially complied with this in my monthly reports furnished for the information of Government, and may further inform you that horse-breeding is never carried on as an exclusive pursuit except by those who breed thorough-bred stock only, but every squatter and free-holder breeds horses to some extent.

B.—The class of horses bred by them and the source from which they spring.

This question I have also dealt with in my periodical reports, but to reply in a general way, I may state that Australian horses derive their origin from imported English stock, and the occasional introduction of Arab blood. A few Valparasian and Cape horses were imported many years ago, but this source can no longer be traced. Breeders rarely confine themselves to any distinct class.

C.—Is fresh blood introduced, and if so, what blood? Are Arab stallions being used, or have they been used and with what results?

Fresh blood is being introduced by importation from England and by selection. The use of Arab sires was a favorite cross with many some years ago, and an animal extremely serviceable was the result. A further introduction is still popular with a few, and where proper selection of mares is made, must be attended with favorable results in producing horses for general purposes.

D.—The prices at which horses are purchased by dealers at the runs.

Great latitude must be allowed in replying to this question, for in so large a country as Australia, innumerable circumstances influence the prices given, but sound useful horses may be purchased at stations at sums varying from ten to twenty pounds. The price paid in some part of the Colonies for colts (not fillies) 4 years' old, broken and quiet, and fitted for Police duty, is sixteen pounds; and these may be considered such as would be suitable for the service in India.

E.—The estimated cost of taking them to the port of embarkation.

This would be governed by the number of horses and miles driven, but an average of five shillings per head may be estimated for one hundred horses, a distance of one hundred miles; a proportionate increase being allowed for a less number of horses or shorter distance, and proportionate reduction for greater number of horses or miles.

F.—The average annual cost of freight and expenses from each port to the several ports of India by sailing vessels during the past ten years.

Ships are frequently chartered at aggregate sums, when the shippers can put any reasonable number of horses on board, and also merchandise, therefore the cost per horse cannot easily be obtained. A few years ago the freight did not exceed seven pounds per head; but for the last six years it may be fairly computed at the following :—

Freight including fittings and water supply	£ 12	10	0
Forage, land expenses, stalling, paddocking, halters and shipping	7	10	0
Fee, supercargo and return fare	1	10	0
Groom's wages @ 6 £ per month, one man to 12 horses ...	1	0	0
Captain's fee	1	0	0
Landing charges	0	10	0
Total ...	24	0	0

G.—Could steam vessels be used advantageously by shippers, and is there any probability of their being used?

There appears no probability of steam vessels being used. Steam ships rarely deviate from their regular line of trade, and there being little demand for Indian produce in the Australian Colonies, a return cargo would not easily be obtained. When sailing ships are employed in the horse service, the owners anticipate obtaining cargo at Indian ports for England.

H.—The local opinion regarding the horses of each run and the reason advanced *pro* and *con*.

Opinions are formed from the breed and character of the sires used, and not of horses of individual runs; but it is a common opinion that those produced near the sea board do not possess feet so good as others. My experience does not confirm this. It is also generally supposed, and probably with reason, that horses bred in hilly countries are hardier than those bred on plains.

J.—Are enquiries made about Arab stallions, and if so, where? What prices would be paid for really good ones?

Arabs are at the present time in great demand, and principally in New South Wales. Those with character commanding as much as seven hundred pounds.

K.—The general treatment of the stock.

Those bred for ordinary purposes are never afforded protection, and have no artificial food; either have extensive runs well watered or are confined in large paddocks measuring from 1,000 to 20,000 acres, which are also well watered. Thorough-bred stock are usually allowed artificial food during the winter months, and on a few stations sheds have been erected for their protection from rain.

L.—Particular good or bad points apparent in them.

Individuality cannot be given since I have failed to detect any specially good or bad point predominating; but I may be allowed to mention here that I cannot concur in the general opinion that "Walers" as a class possess the habits of "buck jumping." All domesticated horses, including stallions, I have observed to be very docile, and I have not the least doubt that "buck jumping" is entirely the result of the hurried and imperfect mode of breaking so generally practised with young horses intended for the Indian market. Sufficient time is not allowed for instruction, submission being enforced, and not taught, and when opportunity arises, opposition or resentment is shown.

M.—Can good stallions and mares be procured fit for producing in India large boned and well bred remounts. Their prices, the probable number now procurable or obtainable on due notice.

Stallions can be obtained possessing every good qualification for producing in India large boned and well bred remounts; and some might be purchased during a short visit to the Colonies of Victoria and New South Wales, at prices varying from 300 to 500£ each. I would however beg to suggest that colts of undoubted pedigree and qualifications should be purchased as yearlings or two years' old, and such might be obtained at an average of £150. Matured horses of high class not unfrequently command prices varying from £1,000 to £1,500. Mares of good descent and possessing size and power, of three years' old and upwards, might be selected at stations at £50 each. I imagine that twenty stallions and one hundred mares might be obtained without much notice.

N.—State the prices given for stallions imported from England, and the quality of the imported horses you see.

Imported English stallions have realized upwards of £3,000 in the Colonies, and on one occasion £6,000. They are horses of undeniable blood and great racing qualities, but are not equal in size and strength to many of the Colonial thorough-bred sires. The quality of the imported sires that I have seen has been more fully detailed in my monthly reports.

O.—What number of mares is a stallion allowed to serve per season and per diem.

The usual number per season is fifty, but in a few instances as many as seventy. The daily number is governed by circumstances, sometimes two or even three being in season at the same time, and the succeeding few days there may not be one. In many studs the number of mares does not exceed thirty per horse.

P.—The relative prices of mares and geldings broken and unbroken, home-bred and run-bred.

The relative prices of mares and geldings may be computed at 15 per cent. less for mares than geldings. For broken colts a scale cannot be laid down; for when in breaking, any special qualification should be shown, for instance, fast trotting or capabilities of jumping, the price proportionately increases; but with the ordinary class of horse at four years' old thoroughly broken, would fetch 25 per cent. more than the same horse unbroken. No difference in value exists between home-bred and run-bred colts; in fact such a distinction is scarcely recognised, as at certain periods the stock are brought in from runs and paddocked. Thorough-bred stock may however be considered home-bred.

16. Finally, the conclusions I have arrived at are:—That the class of horses exported to India and submitted as remounts for the army during the last few years is by no means a representation of the horse produced in Australia. That in the Colonies of Victoria and New South Wales, no diminution has taken place in the number of horses bred. That more attention is now paid than formerly to the subject of horse-breeding. The constant importation of English sires and the increasing number of thorough-bred stock must tend to the continued and improved supply of remounts for the Army in India, so long as the market for that supply offers sufficient remuneration. The system of purchasing in India by Remount Agents of experience, and at prices in accordance with value would appear to ensure a regular supply. The maximum prices allowed by Government I consider remunerative for horses for the several branches of the service. I would however respectfully and urgently recommend that the division into three classes of horses required for the army be discontinued, and that one class only be adhered to as much as possible. The interests of the State would thus be much better served, as I conceive that a horse well adapted for Horse Artillery serving in India should possess as much breeding as one fitted for Cavalry, that a Cavalry horse to carry a Dragoon in marching order satisfactorily, should possess strength as well as breeding; and that a Field Artillery horse should not be confined to one suitable only for

draught. In short, horses of medium height, with breeding, well formed chest and legs, and proper development of muscle equally fitted for riding or the light draught of Horse or Field Artillery would suffer less from climate, privation, or forced marches, and perform the work of each branch of the service most perfectly. To carry out this and to ensure the importation of a uniform class, I would advise that the maximum price allowed by the State for all remounts should be five hundred and fifty rupees. I do not anticipate that every remount purchased would equal the standard, but slight deviations would not militate against either arm of the service. And lastly, should a failure to obtain the required number of remounts threaten, the immediate employment of an Agent in the Colonies, as suggested by me in paragraph 13, would not fail to overcome the apparent difficulty.

17. In completing my report, I beg to be allowed to express my thanks for the urbanity and able assistance rendered on every occasion by the departments of the several Governments I have visited.

OBSERVATIONS.—In April 1874, the Government of India sanctioned on the recommendation of the Special Stud Commission, the deputation of Mr. Thacker to Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania, for the purpose of collecting information on the present state and future prospects of the horse trade, as affecting the supply of remounts for the Army in India.

The above report gives the result of his inquiries and personal observations, and in directing its publication, the Governor-General in Council desires to convey to Mr. Thacker the thanks of the Government of India for the excellent manner in which he has carried out his instructions. The information collected is very complete, and will be useful not only to Government, but also to those interested in the horse trade. It is also very satisfactory, as showing the attention paid by the owners of stud farms in Australia to blood, and the prospect of a supply at a reasonable price of good serviceable horses with sufficient breeding for military purposes.

The Governor-General in Council approves of the proposal made in paragraph 16 of the report that, with the object of obtaining remounts of a type suitable for any branch of the service, the division into three classes of horses required for the army be discontinued, that one class only be adhered to as much as possible, and that the maximum price for all remounts be fixed at Rs. 550. Hitherto in the Bengal Presidency, the maximum price for Horse Artillery remounts has been Rs. 600, and for Cavalry and Field Artillery Rs. 500, but each horse was priced separately, and in special cases, prices higher than the maximum have been given, provided the average of the purchases did not exceed the above limits. Under this system the annual purchases for the army in the Bengal Presidency being, say 1,000 horses, of which 250 were required for Horse Artillery, the sum available for the purchase of remounts was—

250 × 600 =	Rs.	150,000
750 × 500 =	„	375,000
Total	Rs.	525,000

giving an average of Rupees 525 per horse.

According to the proposal now sanctioned, there will be an increase of Rs. 25,000 to the sum allotted for this purpose, and the average price of all remounts will be raised to Rupees 550. This change will for the present apply only to purchases in the Bengal Presidency.

The Government of India hope that by thus offering inducements to shippers to send a superior class of horses, the general standard of remounts may be raised, and that underbred horses of the stamp to which objection has very justly been taken will not be passed into the service.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above observations and the report be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

(True extract)

(Signed) H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.—IRRIGATION.

REVIEW OF THE WANTS AND PROSPECTS OF INDIA IN REGARD TO IRRIGATION WORKS.

Nos. 707—22C. W.—1, dated Fort William, 27th November 1874.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 377 A—G, dated 18th July 1873.

Read—

A memorandum of the progress of Irrigation schemes in relation to famine aspects by Colonel F. H. Rundall, R. E., Inspector General of Irrigation Works, dated the 13th April 1874.

RESOLUTION.—When the famine in Behar was anticipated in the autumn of 1873, Colonel Rundall, who was just about to quit office on the expiration of his period of re-appointment as Inspector General of Irrigation, was desired to review the progress and prospects of irrigation in view to the prevention or mitigation of future famines. He has sent in the memorandum just read, which contains very interesting and valuable information.

2. Colonel Rundall's paper is rather a review of the works of irrigation that appear to be desirable in different parts of India, than a statement of the position of any particular works which, in his opinion, are urgently and immediately called for in view to the prevention of famine (paras. 80 and 84.)

3. He selects 12 projects, which he arranges in the order of the degree of urgency which he assigns to them. These projects he calculates will add £12,750,000 to the outlay of £ 20,325,000 which the Government of India contemplated in preparing the Forecast of 1873, and he calculates that, if the annual grant can be raised from its present amount to £2,000,000 per annum, the whole may be finished in 14 years from the present time.

4. The projects set down by Colonel Rundall, with the sums he has placed against them as indicating, as far as present information goes, what they are likely to cost, are as follows, the works being placed in order of urgency according to Colonel Rundall's views:—

	£
1.—The Bundelkhund Project	750,000
2.—The Gunduck Project	3,000,000
3.—The Upper Sind-Saugor Doab	2,000,000
4.—The Damooda	1,000,000
5.—The Rechna Doab	2,000,000
6.—The Sungum Project ... ... } Not separately given.	1,838,000
7.—The Eastern Ganges Canal ... ... } Not separately given.	
8.—The Swat Project .. ... } Not separately given.	
9.—The Tanks Project in the Central Provinces } Not separately given.	
10.—The Derajat Canals	500,000
11.—The Upper Toombuddra Project	1,500,000
12.—The Nuddee Canal	200,000
	14,588,000

Of these, the projects linked together as likely to cost £1,838,000 were included in the Forecast of 1873, and the aggregate cost of the rest is £12,750,000.

5. It is first to be mentioned that in all these cases Colonel Rundall has set down what is expected to be the entire cost of the complete projects, and has thus given a view of the extreme outlay (subject however to possible increase of estimates—para. 87) the Government would have to adopt in carrying out to the full the entire series of projects sketched out. But even if they were all undertaken, in many cases it would not be necessary or desirable to carry them out to their full extent.

6. Again, it is to be remarked that Colonel Rundall does not desire to disturb existing arrangements. The schemes proposed by him are recommended as additions to the series of operations now in progress, or contemplated. It is now to be considered whether any of these proposed additions are of such urgency as to require the Government to enlarge financially its scale of operations. The several projects will now be taken in order and examined in this view :—

(1).—*The Bundelkhund Project.*—There is no doubt that the country for which these works are designed has suffered severely and frequently from drought. The projects have been many years in contemplation, and the only doubt now remaining as to the expediency of undertaking them, is the sufficiency of the water-supply in time of dearth. This subject is undergoing searching enquiry, and the undertaking of the works must depend upon the result. In any case, the amount required is such as could be provided without seriously disturbing the scale of expenditure.

(2).—*The Gunduck Project.*—Colonel Rundall takes the estimate of 1869, and both the lower project of Major Jeffreys, and the upper one of Mr. Stoney. It is doubted if the estimates would suffice now for the works as designed, and the prospects of irrigation are not so encouraging as to induce the Government to undertake more than a moderate scheme. The subject has been fully discussed, and the decision arrived at is contained in a Resolution in this Department No. 618—24, dated 8th October last. A series of small works may be sanctioned hereafter without disturbing the existing scale of outlay.

(3).—*The upper part of the Sind-Sagur Doab.*—The estimates for these works are not yet before the Government of India. It is understood that the Punjab Government is not likely to recommend any early outlay exceeding one million sterling. But the project is only indirectly connected with the prevention of famine. Its aim is to collect in a well-watered tract to be created by the canal the sparse populations of the neighbouring almost desert tracts whose food supplies are precarious. It is evidently not a work to undertake as immediately required for the prevention of famine.

(4).—*The Damooda Canal Project.*—This work is intended to protect a tract of country between the Damooda and the Hooghly which has suffered recently from want of water. The Government of India has already sanctioned a small experimental work, which may, if found to answer, be hereafter developed. Meanwhile, this project may stand over. The country is nowhere far from the East Indian Railway, and there can be little or no danger of a deficiency of supplies in the event of a local failure.

(5).—*The Rechna Doab.*—The case of this country is nearly the same as that of No. 3, the Sind-Sagur Doab.

(6).—*The Sungum Project.*—This is a project for the extension of irrigation already existing. The country may be considered to be already protected from severe famine, and is, moreover, within reach of the importation of grain by sea. The prospects of this project are now under discussion with the Madras Government. It does not require to be undertaken as specially urgent on account of danger of famine.

(7).—*The Eastern Ganges Canal.*—Parts of the country for which this project is designed have suffered severely from famine. Other parts have the spring level so near the surface, that it is doubtful how far irrigation is really necessary. Again, there is the doubt whether it will not be better to utilize the entire dry season supply of water in the Ganges on the right bank in the Upper

and Lower Ganges Canals, where there is no doubt of the want of irrigation. These doubtful points are under discussion with the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and, pending their settlement, this project cannot be undertaken. The country is at all events near the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway at Moradabad, and can easily obtain supplies of grain in cases of severe drought. In case of its being decided not to proceed with the Eastern Ganges Canal, the smaller project from the Ramgunga will require to be considered.

(8).—*The Swat Project.*—This small project was designed chiefly to assist in inducing settled habits on a turbulent population, and though most desirable in itself, cannot be considered as specially required in view to the prevention of famine. It is, moreover, too small to affect financial arrangements.

(9).—*The Tanks in the Central Provinces.*—Of these, two designs have been worked out in view to making an experiment on the value of irrigation in the Central Provinces. It still remains to consider how far it is expedient to proceed to actual construction. The work cannot be considered as urgently required.

(10).—*The Derajat Canals.*—The Local Government has a project ready, which is estimated to cost £ 330,000, the outlay on which will be spread over several years. It has not yet been submitted. The works will, no doubt, tend to secure the crops, but cannot be considered as urgently required for the prevention of famine. The amount of the expenditure at present contemplated is not such as to disturb existing arrangements.

(11).—*The Upper Tumbuddra Project.*—It is doubtful if this project can be carried out without interfering with the Madras Irrigation Company's works, and whether it can be carried out in any case within such limits of expense as to make it practicable. It cannot, therefore, be undertaken as an urgent work.

(12).—*The Nuddea Project.*—This is a project designed to take its source from the Ganges at Sahibgunj to irrigate the country south of the Ganges in the Moorshedabad and Nuddea Districts. There is no record of severe famine in these Districts since 1770, but relief works were required in 1865-66. It is doubtful if the work should be constructed at all, and it cannot be considered urgent. The country is within reach of railways and of river navigation.

7. From this review it appears that the Bundelkhund Projects can, if proved to be satisfactory, be provided for within the existing scale of operations. The same may be said of the works projected for Tirhoot under decision contained in the Government Resolution No. 618 of the 8th of October. Generally, therefore, it may be said that there is no project at present so urgently required in view to the prevention of famine as to render it necessary to extend financially the scale of operations in Irrigation Works.

8. Such projects as are now in hand may be carried forward on the scale of expenditure now in force, or as it may be modified from time to time by financial considerations; and new projects may be added as those in hand are finished off, after such new projects have been carefully examined and have been shown to be such as the Government will be financially justified in undertaking.

9. There are some other points in Colonel Rundall's memorandum beyond the immediate undertaking of projects for irrigation which may be noticed here. The first of these refers to certain proposals for surveys. In para. 19 the Goruckpoor District is referred to. This and the adjacent District of Oudh have been considered in the recent Resolutions of the Government of India on Irrigation and Railways in North Behar. In paras. 32 and 34, surveys in connection with irrigation from the Koosi, Mahanuddi and Teesta are suggested. The possibility of using the waters of the Koosi on

the Tirhoot side is one of the subjects of investigation provided for in the Resolution of the 8th October last. In the other cases it appears to the Government of India that the works are not urgently required. The Northern Bengal Railway will afford protection from severe distress. But surveys in view to small projects, such as have been contemplated for Tirhoot, may be set in hand if considered desirable by the Local Government when the other more pressing work before the Irrigation Department of Bengal permits. Meanwhile, the Local District Authorities should consider the question of introducing irrigation in Northern Bengal. The same course may be pursued regarding the small tank projects suggested in paras. 36 and 41 for the Sonthal Country and Chota Nagpore.

10. In paras. 43 to 50, Colonel Rundall strongly urges the necessity for completing the Midnapore and Orissa series of works. Provision has been made in the Budget Estimate and the Forecast for a moderate progress to this end; and the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has been consulted as to the scale on which operations should be carried on. Sir Richard Temple has arranged to visit Orissa, and will communicate his views to the Government of India.

11. The attention of the Government of the North-Western Provinces will be drawn to the remarks on the Ganges Canal Navigation in para. 15.

12. The question of the extension of the East Coast Canal, which is a local work, is believed to be under the consideration of the Madras Government. There is no objection to a loan being granted for that object if there are funds available and the requirements of the Local Loans Act are complied with. The navigation of the Upper Godavery referred to in para. 54 is under discussion with the Madras Government.

13. Colonel Rundall, in paras. 29 and 30, refers to the advantages of making the canals in North Behar navigable; and the subject of navigation in conjunction with irrigation canals is strongly advocated in the concluding paras. of the memorandum. The Government of India is quite sensible of the advantages in many cases of combining navigation with irrigation, and the consideration of the subject should never be omitted in preparing and submitting irrigation projects. But economy in the construction of irrigation canals is an object of such paramount importance, that all other considerations must give way to it, and in this view, navigation can only be afforded when there is an assured prospect of a return for the outlay, or when the extra expense of supplying facilities for navigation is comparatively small.

14. The Local Governments and Administrations will be invited to report their views on the matters noted in Colonel Rundall's Memorandum.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing, with the papers above read, be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State, the Financial Department, and the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, for information; and further, that the papers, with the Resolution, be published in the *Gazette of India*.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Review of the progress of Irrigation Schemes in relation to famine aspects, by COLONEL F. H. RUNDALL, R. E., *Inspector General of Irrigation Works.*

In reviewing the progress which has been made with the various irrigation schemes throughout India, and the extent to which at this time they are capable of affording protection against famine, it will be most convenient to examine first the present condition of the respective provinces of the empire in their geographical order, and afterwards the relative urgency of their further requirements. Commencing with the Punjab, the first tract of country which continually suffers from drought is the Yusufzai Plain on the left bank of the River Swat. The

investigations for this small scheme are, I believe, complete, and the estimates ready for submission.

The plain is situated in the extreme northern corner of the Empire, approachable only by unmetalled roads from Nowshera and Peshawur. It is thinly populated; but on the right bank of the same river, where a system of native works has been in operation for many years, there is now every sign of prosperity, and a formerly turbulent set of freebooters have settled down into a peaceful community of agriculturists. The project on the left bank of the same river will, it is hoped, produce similar results. The estimate, I believe, amounts to between £ 150,000 and £ 200,000.

Proceeding along the frontier, the next irrigation met with is in the Bunnoo Valley, where there are a series of old native works, the management of which is left entirely in the hands of the villagers under the general supervision of the District Officers, and should continue so, the canal Officers only affording help and advice whenever it may be necessary. Following the course of the right bank of the Indus, the first canals met with are a series of inundation canals watering the lower part of the tract known as the Derajat. For the improvement of this series, investigations have been going on some years, having originated from political, perhaps, as much as from fiscal considerations.

The next tract of country for which a scheme is in course of investigation is the Sind-Sagur Doab, lying between the Indus, Jhelum and Chenab. It is almost a rainless country, and but thinly populated. The principal means of carriage available are camels, except along the line of the Indus, on which, of course, there are plenty of boats; and to a certain extent the Chenab may also be said to be navigable. These two rivers, however, only skirt the tract which is 250 miles long, with an average breadth of 50 miles. The project in process of investigation is a canal from the Indus to be taken out from below the gorge at Kalabagh.

The next two tracts of country as yet unprovided with any works are the Jetch and Rechna Doabs, comprised between the Jhelum, Chenab and Ravee. For the first, comprising 3,000 square miles, no scheme has yet been worked out; but for the second, containing 12,000 square miles, one has been intermittently under investigation for some years. The Northern State Railway from Lahore will pass through both these tracts, but with that exception ordinary roads only are available, the Chenab being navigated with difficulty. In the Baree Doab, the tract lying between the Ravee and the Beas, the upper portion for 160 miles from the foot of the hills may be said to be protected from famine by the canal which takes off the Ravee at Madhopoor. The two main branches to Kussoor and Sobraon are now in course of completion.

The Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway runs across this Doab, the trunk road between Lahore and Ferozepoor intersects it lower down, but there is scarcely any water-carriage available at present, as the Sutlej is only navigated with difficulty. In the remodelling scheme of the Baree Doab, which is now before the Government of India, navigation has, however, been provided for.

For the protection of the lower portion of this Doab, a complete scheme of canals to be taken off the Sutlej near Ferozepoor was designed and estimated, but owing to its cost and the sparse population of the tract, it was decided that, for the present, the project was to be confined to enlarging the present system of inundation canals in such manner as to work into the complete scheme hereafter. At its extreme end there are several of those canals from both the Chenab and the Indus, watering about 1,000 square miles. The area of the whole tract is about 13,000 square miles, of which 9,000 are as yet unprovided with means of irrigation, while the principal means of communication is confined to the railway from Lahore to Mooltan.

Crossing the Sutlej, the first tract met with is the Jullundar Doab, which is usually considered as not standing in need of canal irrigation, because water is met with generally near the surface, and the soil is of known fertility. Beyond this, however, occurs an arid tract of very large area extending as far as the Jumna. For the protection of this area, the Sirhind Canal scheme has been devised and is now in rapid progress. The waters of the Sutlej will be conveyed by it up to the River Guggur. The area protected by the Sirhind Canal amounts to 8,500 square miles.

The present capacity of the Western Jumna Canal, which irrigates 500,000 acres, and may be said to protect 2,500 square miles, is, however, insufficient to provide water for one of the driest tracts in the Punjab, *viz.*, Hissar and Sirsa, containing about 2,000 square miles. Whether it will be possible to devote any of the present cold-weather supply of the Jumna to a canal for Sirsa is doubtful, but the possibility of conveying a monsoon supply has been considered, and a canal for that purpose must, I think, be eventually carried out.

The means of communication, apart from the ordinary roads, is confined at present to the Sindh and Punjab Railway which traverses the upper part of this tract; there is as yet no water-carriage available, but in the Sirhind Canal project, and in the remodelling of the Western Jumna Canal, navigation is provided for, and when all the connecting links have been made, there will be water-communication from Lahore to the Jumna at Agra, and so with the river system of Bengal.

Assuming, then, that the area of the Punjab between the Indus and the Jumna amounts roughly to 56,000 square miles, it may be said that, while projects are either in operation or in course of construction sufficient to provide for 17,500 square miles, 38,500 square miles are as yet without means of irrigation and but scantily provided with communications.

Thus—

Protected.	Square miles.
By Baree Doab Canal ...	3,000
By Jullundur Doab ...	1,000
By Sirhind Canal ...	8,500
By Western Jumna Canal	4,000
Inundation Canals ...	1,000
	17,500
Unprotected.	
Sind-Sagur Doab ...	12,500
Jetch " ...	3,000
Rechna " ...	12,000
Baree " ...	9,000
Sirsa and Hissar ...	2,000
	38,500

To the south-west of the Punjab lie the independent States of Bikaneer, Jeysulmere, and others comprised in the Rajpootana Agency, all of which have been the scenes of frequent distress from drought. With the exception of the small tract in Ajmere and Mhairwarra, which is British territory, there is no State expenditure on irrigation works. The State Railways recently projected in Rajpootana will intersect a considerable portion of it, and it is apparently on them alone that traffic there must depend, for the rivers in that tract are only spasmodically supplied with water.

The extension of the State Railway from Ajmere to Deesa to meet the Bombay and Baroda line from Ahmedabad would seem to be the only means by which food grains could be supplied cheaply from other localities to that arid region.

On the left bank of the Jumna the first portion of the territory of the North-Western Provinces is the Ganges-Jumna Doab. The whole of this tract, comprising in area of 20,000 square miles, may be said to be thoroughly protected by the Eastern Jumna and the Ganges Canals as far as the available cold-weather supply of those rivers will admit of irrigation. The principal means of communication are, the East Indian Railway between Allahabad and Delhi; the Ganges Canal, at present available from Hurdwar to Cawnpoor only, but to be eventually extended to Allahabad by the lower canal. The Doab itself is intersected also by numerous roads, metalled and unmetalled; but cross lines of canal to connect the Ganges with the Eastern Jumna, and the latter with the Agra Canal, are required to make the water lines more useful and to ensure alternative routes being available in the event of any necessity occurring for closing a portion or the whole of either of the main lines. For this reason, the Futtehghur Branch should have been made navigable, for, had it been connected with the lower canal, it would have served to remedy any sudden suspension of traffic such as lately has taken place by the failure of the Salawa Lock. The additional cost of the navigation works for that branch was estimated at about Rs. 7,000 per mile, or little more than is paid for the construction of ordinary metalled roads in the Doab.

The traffic on the Ganges canal is now entirely confined to the Canal itself, as at present there are obstacles to the free passage of boats in and out of the river at Cawnpoor. These obstacles ought to be removed and every facility given, for until the canal is made perfectly accessible and connected with the great chain of river communication, a large part of its utility as a line of navigation is sacrificed. I believe Colonel Greathed is about to submit estimates for the necessary improvements, and these should at once be sanctioned.

On the left bank of the Ganges, and between it and the Ramgunga, lie the Districts of Bijnour, Moradabad and Budaon, occupying an area of 4,000 square miles. The first and third of these districts have always shared in a greater or less degree the famines which have overtaken the North-Western Provinces.

The Eastern Ganges Canal project was designed for the protection of those districts, but final orders have yet to be passed thereon. The portion of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway which runs from Bareilly to Moradabad, and the branch to Allyghur passing by Rajghât, are the only means of communication in addition to the ordinary roads. When the whole cold-weather supply of the Ganges has been drawn off at Rajghât, the navigation of that river as far as Allahabad will be closed until the supply is replenished during the rainy season. In view of this contingency, one branch at least of the projected Eastern Ganges Canal should be made navigable.

Bareilly and Eastern Rohilkhund also appear to have shared in the full severity of the five great famines of the present century.* The only means of irrigation existing there at present are a few small channels led off from some minor streams which issue from the Terai. There can scarcely be a doubt as to the necessity of providing some kind of permanent canal irrigation for that tract, and this would be best secured from the Sardah Canal whenever it may be found expedient to carry on that work.

* *Viz.*, 1803 4.
1825-26.
1837-38.
1860-61.
1868-69.
Vide Reports by Messrs. Girdlestone and Henvy on Famines in the North-Western Provinces.

Eastward of the North-Western Provinces lies the Province of Oudh, for the upper districts of which, the Sardah Canal scheme provided. The central districts are considered to be sufficiently furnished with wells and other means of irrigation, but the lower districts of Benares and Goruckpoor, especially the former, have been frequently visited with drought, while Goruckpoor has this year come within the influence of the scarcity which has visited the neighbouring divisions of Bengal. There are good means of communication on the confines of these two districts in the Rivers Ganges and Gogra, while the lower portion of the Goomtee is also navigable. As yet no works of irrigation have been carried out in Benares and Goruckpoor. In the original complete scheme, the Sardah Canal would have irrigated Benares, but

nothing has been hitherto proposed for Goruckpoor, as it was supposed to be sufficiently supplied with natural facilities for irrigation. There are no railways as yet, but if the contemplated connection of the Oudh and Rohilkhund system with the Northern Bengal State Railway be ever carried out, one line would run across the Goruckpoor District.

Turning to the districts belonging to the North-Western Provinces on the right bank of the Jumna, the Agra Canal, which has lately been opened, will furnish irrigation to about 300,000 acres, and protect a strip of country averaging 20 miles wide parallel to the river. Beyond this to the south-west lie the districts of Bundelkhund, a tract which has been desolated over and over again, and which all accounts go to show is in a most depressed condition. It is traversed by three considerable streams, the Betwa, Dussan and Keyn, which have all been investigated, and orders have been issued for the preparation of a project from the Betwa. It is absolutely necessary that irrigation should be provided as early as possible for this tract; but as the rivers are spasmodic in their action, and carry but a small volume in the cold weather, it is necessary that their waters be utilized principally for the autumn crop.

There are no means of communication beyond the ordinary roads, and, therefore, in my reviews of the schemes for Bundelkhund, I urged the importance of not neglecting to provide a small line of navigation, which, being connected with the Jumna, would enable produce to be conveyed in the cheapest manner from the Doab and the districts to the southward. Mr. Ricketts' Reports on Bundelkhund have forcibly brought to light the necessity for works both of irrigation and communication, and pointed out the losses which have accrued to Government both directly and indirectly for the want of such works.

Lastly, the District of Mirzapoor, on the right bank of the Ganges, has felt the effects of drought simultaneously with the adjacent Province of Behar, but for that portion of it through which the Western Main Canal of the Soane project must be carried, irrigation and communication can both be provided. The terminus of that canal should be at Mirzapore. Beyond that place I think it will be feasible to supply a connecting link with the terminus of the Lower Ganges Canal at Allahabad from the River Tonse. This line has not as yet been investigated, but if found to be practicable at a reasonable expense, it is a work which should without doubt be carried out. The East Indian Railway runs through lower portion of the district which borders the Ganges.

Summarizing, then, the condition of the North-Western Provinces, it may be said that, out of a total area of 40,000 square miles, 25,500 square miles are protected with works of irrigation, 4,400 square miles are partially provided with improved communication, but have need of a more permanent system of irrigation works, and 9,800 square miles are wholly destitute of both.

Thus—	Sq. miles.	
Protected—		
Ganges-Jumna Doab ...	20,000	
Agra Canal ...	3,000	
With partial irrigation—		
Part of Rohilkhund ...	2,500	
		25,500
Partially provided with communications, but with no irrigation works—		
Benares and Goruckpoor ...		4,400
Wholly unprovided with either—		
West Rohilkhund ...	4,000	
Mirzapoor ...	800	
Bundelkhund ...	5,000	
		9,800
		39,700

Proceeding southwards, the first province met with in Bengal is Behar, where the scarcity of the present year has told with the most severity. The frequency with which this province has been subjected to droughts led to the projection of the scheme of canals from the Soane, by means of which all Shahabad, Behar, the tract between the Kurumnassa and the Ganges, and a portion of Gya and Patna as far as Monghyr, will be thoroughly secure as far as the rice crop is concerned, while for the spring crop there is water in the Soane itself for about half the acreage that can be brought under cultivation throughout the 7,500 square miles under command of the canals, and by a judicious storage of the minor streams, probably a considerable further area of the cold-weather crops may be supplied with irrigation.

The provision of navigation works in these canals will further secure inter-communication amongst all parts of the province, and as all the various lines of canal will be connected with the Ganges, South Behar will always be accessible to the entire river systems of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh. Besides this, the East Indian Railway skirts the extremity of the Patna and Shahabad Districts.

For Northern Behar, two similar schemes have been thoroughly investigated and designed, but as yet no work has been actually carried out thereon. Recently, however, orders have issued for a commencement of the High Level Canal from the Gunduck along the frontier of the Chumparun District as far as the River Bagmuttee, but the scheme for Lower Tirhoot still remains in abeyance.

The existing means of communication are principally confined to the ordinary roads, scarcely any of which are metalled.

The Gunduck is navigable for boats of light draught during the cold weather for a distance of 70 miles, or as far as Govindgunge. Boats also find their way during the rains by the tortuous route of the Bagmuttee and Boor Gunduck as far as Mozufferpoor.

The Government has, I believe, under contemplation a system of State Railways throughout the entire tract of country north of the Ganges by which the Oudh and Rohilkhund system

will be connected with that of Lower Bengal, and in so far as that may be carried out, the inter-communication of the various districts will to a great extent be secured, but I would earnestly press upon Government the desirability of at the same time not omitting to render the canal system of North Behar navigable similarly to that which is being carried out on the Soane scheme, for the districts to the north of the Ganges are under precisely similar conditions as those of the south in relation to the great river system of Bengal. The additional cost of the works necessary to make the canals in North Behar navigable will be much less than in those from the Soane, owing to the gentler slope of the country and the larger volume of water continuously available, whereby the necessity, and consequently the extent and expense of resorting to still-water navigation are considerably reduced.

The peculiar advantages attendant on water-carriage and its suitability to the circumstances of India generally and to Bengal in particular, will be explained further on in this Note, and, therefore, I will only state here that it enables the mass of the population to effect what no other means of transit can accomplish, and that is to carry on an interchange of food grain and every other commodity perfectly independent of extraneous assistance either from the Government or the European capitalist, and is thus calculated to regulate, especially in times of scarcity, the food-supply with the least disturbance of the ordinary operations of trade.

The Patna Division comprises about 23,700 square miles. Of that area, the Soane scheme will thoroughly protect 7,500 square miles south of the Ganges, leaving 16,200 square miles yet to be provided for, of which the two Gunduck schemes would protect 5,000 square miles more.

Eastward of the Bagmuttee, and between it and the Koosi, are the Estate of Durbungah and the northern districts of the Bhaugulpoor Commissionership. These appear to have always suffered in common with the Districts of Behar, and are this year in the centre of the severest scarcity. Durbungah being at present under the Court of Wards, has its public works managed by a special Officer attached to the Estate, but it might be brought within a comprehensive system which seems feasible from the River Koosi, and which could be arranged so as to work in with, and be connected with the Gunduck system.

The Koosi is a snow-fed river, and carries at all times a considerable volume of water. Nothing that I am aware of has ever been attempted in the way of improving the river as regards navigation; neither has any effort been made to utilise its water for irrigation purposes. The area contained in this tract measures about 6,000 square miles, and may be said to be at this present time without any communication beyond the ordinary unmetalled roads. The State Railway lately commenced from Chumpta Ghât on the Ganges to Durbungah will, when complete, be the first improvement in the communications of this tract.

Between the Koosi and the Bramahpootra lie the Districts of Dinagepoor, Maldah and Rungpoor, occupying an area of 17,700 square miles, and all affected to a greater or less degree by the drought of this year. The normal agricultural condition of these districts has hitherto been so good, that nothing in the way of artificial irrigation has ever been considered necessary. They are traversed by many streams, amongst which are two very considerable rivers, the Mahanuddy and the Teesta, both of which being snow-fed, carry a large cold-weather volume. Of the possibility of improving them for navigation purposes, I cannot offer an opinion, as I am not personally acquainted with their capabilities, but the matter is well worth investigation, as also the practicability of leading out irrigation channels, if not for the rice, at all events for the spring crops.

The Northern Bengal State Railway will run through Rungpoor, and the contemplated connecting link with the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway will traverse it as well as Dinagepoor at right angles, but until those works are carried out, the districts in question are, with the exception of the Ganges and Darjeeling Road, dependent on the ordinary country tracks.

Between the Soane and Damooda nothing has yet been attempted in the way of irrigation works. Intermediately lie the Sonthal Pergunnahs, which have been frequently visited with scarcity. The description of works suitable for this area of 5,500 square miles would be a series of small tanks similar to those which are to be found all over the Madras Presidency, and which are scattered over the table-land of Mysore. The several streams which now drain off into the Ganges, or into its minor tributaries, the More and Adjye, might thus be turned to useful account with, probably, a very moderate expenditure.

The Loop and Chord Lines of the East Indian Railway skirt the extremity of these Pergunnahs, the greatest intermediate distance being about 100 miles. There are also various cross-roads intersecting them, and the Ganges flows past the north-east corner, so this tract is perfectly accessible, and there should be no difficulty in furnishing it with food when need so requires.

In the Commissionership of Burdwan, the Districts of Hooghly, Burdwan and Midnapoor, containing about 10,000 square miles, suffered badly in the great famine of 1866. Burdwan, besides having 10 inches less rain than Calcutta, is peculiarly liable to experience a failure of it in the end of September and beginning of October, just at the time when the rice crop is about to mature, and when an absence of rain is likely to imperil the entire crop. In both Hooghly and Burdwan this year such a failure has occurred, and there has been a corresponding short outturn in the harvest except where, by a timely supply of water given in a rude manner from the Damooda, a considerable area of cultivation was saved. An estimate

for a small scheme from that river for leading water into the old channels of the Damooda running through Hooghly has been sanctioned, but this will not be of the slightest assistance to the Burdwan District, the upper portion of which is in much need of irrigation. The original comprehensive scheme of the Damooda Canal taken off from Raneegunge can alone furnish a supply to Burdwan, and by its connection with the River Hooghly, all the country through which it runs will be placed in communication with the rest of the river system. As regards communications, the lower part of the Hooghly District is traversed by natural tidal channels navigable by small boats. The Damooda itself is also navigated with difficulty during the rainy season as far as Raneegunge, but there are no means of access to the greater portion of Burdwan except by the East Indian Railway which skirts the right bank of the Damooda. An extension of the original canal project into the eastern part of that district, and a navigable branch from the town of Burdwan to the Hooghly at Culna, as suggested lately by Colonel Haig, would, without doubt, increase the usefulness as well as improve the financial aspect of the scheme.

The districts comprised in the Commissionership of the Presidency Division, *viz.*, Nuddea and Jessore, embracing an area of 9875 square miles, suffered badly, though in a less degree, than the western districts in the famine of 1866. In the present year it is believed that, beyond the pressure resulting from high prices, there will be no distress. The usual rainfall in the Nuddea Districts is in most years sufficient to ensure the maturity of the rice-crop, but there is a considerable area of spring cultivation in various portions of it which has been hitherto entirely dependent on the winter rains, and for which there is little doubt canal irrigation would be always acceptable.

A scheme which was very thoroughly investigated and designed a few years ago, but which had for its principal object the construction of a first-class navigation canal from the Ganges at Sahibgunge with a view to accommodate the enormous traffic with Calcutta that now passes by the Nuddea Rivers in the rains, but is obliged to take the circuitous route of the Sunderbunds for five months of the year, would furnish an ample supply of water for the cold-weather crops of Nuddea and Moorshedabad. This project, which was originally drawn up under my own orders while Chief Engineer in Bengal, has not been submitted to the Government of India, owing, I believe, to the magnitude of some of the works involved, but if anything is to be done for the improvement of the Nuddea Districts, or for giving increased facilities for the vast water-borne traffic to Calcutta, it can only be accomplished by such a project, or some modification of it. As regards means of communication, these districts themselves are well off as long as the rivers remain navigable. The Eastern Bengal Railway skirts the southern extremity of Nuddea, and the Nulhattee Railway runs on the west to Moorshedabad, while the Ganges is available for the eastward. The district is also well intersected with roads, so that in respect of furnishing supplies of food there could never by any difficulty.

Chota Nagpoor, which covers an extent of 43,900 square miles, with a population of 3¾ millions, has not, that I am aware of, ever been properly investigated as to its capabilities for irrigation works. I am not acquainted with the tract of country myself, and, therefore, am unable to indicate exactly what steps should be taken; but I expect that something analogous to the tank system of Madras will be found suitable for Chota Nagpoor. The districts comprising it suffered in the great Orissa famine of 1866. Situated away from the line of navigable rivers, as well as from the East Indian Railway, the nearest point to which is on the Chord Line, it is, perhaps, of all Bengal the least accessible tract. A great portion of it is, however, uninhabited, and the population is stated to be somewhat under 90 to the square mile. How far it would serve as an outlet for the teeming districts adjoining it, in the event of facilities being afforded for cultivation by the construction of minor works of irrigation and by improved means of communication, I cannot say, but it is a matter worthy of consideration, and may, perhaps, have already engaged the attention of the Bengal Government.

The chief wants of the eastern districts of Bengal are improved means of communication, or rather of utilising the magnificent water-ways of which they are possessed. A canal from Dacca to near the confluence of the Ganges and Brahmapootra was lately proposed by the Government of Bengal, and as the cost was beyond the means of the provincial resources, a loan was asked for from the Government of India. I have no doubt of the expediency of the proposed work if properly carried out, but instead of stopping it at the Brahmapootra, I consider it should be carried on until it is connected with the present system of the Calcutta canals. The traffic from the eastern districts which now enter those canals is shown by the statement which accompanied the Goalundo Committee's Report to have amounted in 1872-73 to 1½ millions of tons, or, after deducting 800,000 tons of firewood, to three times as much as was carried by the Eastern Bengal Railway, notwithstanding that it has to follow a most circuitous, and, at certain seasons of the year, a somewhat dangerous route. This large traffic certainly deserves more attention than it has yet received, and there can be little doubt but that if a more direct and perfectly safe route were secured for it, it would largely increase and would repay the interest of such outlay as the improvement of the route might entail, for the saving in distance and risk would be much more than sufficient to enable the boat-owners to pay the canal tolls.

The remaining portion of Bengal is the Province of Orissa, with which the Midnapoor District may properly be considered. Exclusive of the Tributary Mehals and Midnapoor, it

contains 7,700 square miles. The security of this Province from any further visitation of famine can only be effected by the completion of the Orissa scheme in its integrity. The works hitherto constructed, or in progress, will secure the northern portion of the Mahanuddy, Brahminee and Byturnee Deltas—an area of 1,200 square miles.

The Midnapoor Canal, which is in operation throughout its whole length, protects the tract of country between the Cossye and the River Huldee—an area of about 600 square miles.

There yet remain to be provided for, the Central and Southern Deltas of the Mahanuddy, the high level tract from the Salundee to Balasore, that portion of the Balasore District between the Balasore River and the Subanreeka, and so much of the Midnapoor District as is contained between the Rivers Subanreeka and Cossye.

	Square miles.
1.—Central Delta	500
2.—Southern „	650
3.—High-level tract to Balasore ...	600
4.—From Balasore to the Subanreeka ...	300
5.—From the Subanreeka to Midnapoor	650
Total ...	2,700

The gross area of these several tracts amounts to 2,700 square miles as marginally shown.

There is not the slightest doubt that any one of these sections of Orissa, if visited by another drought, will suffer severely. The estimates for the Central Delta Sections are ready with the Superintending Engineer, and only require the sanction of Government to admit of their being carried out and completed in a couple of years. The details of the Pooree Section have not yet been finally settled. With the Northern and Central Deltas fully provided for, any failure in Pooree could for the time, perhaps, be supplemented, as there would be sufficient food forthcoming, and the distances to which it would have to be transported would not be great; still, the district suffers greatly from floods as well as drought, and urgently requires to be protected from both evils.

It would not, however, be so easy to supply the tract between Bhuddruck on the Salundee, and Midnapoor, a length of 120 miles. Grain could, of course, be conveyed by sea to Balasore, but the entrance to its river is not easy during the south-west monsoon, and food would have to be conveyed by land from the two present termini of the high-level canal.

The early completion, therefore, of these intermediate links is an urgent necessity, for it is not only the preservation of the country lying between that canal and the coast that has to be considered, but of the hill tracts stretching away to the borders of Chota Nagpoor, and which are only accessible by roads from certain points on the line of the canal. The surveys of the fourth section of the high-level canal between Bhuddruck and Balasore, which were on the eve of completion, have lately been suspended, and the Officer engaged thereon transferred to Tirhoot. Those between Balasore and Midnapoor will probably require to be prepared anew, as it is many years since the original estimates were framed, and many of the designs then prepared have been mislaid. By carrying on work simultaneously from both ends, the completion of the canal and inland water communication between Cuttack and Calcutta ought not to occupy many years.

The length of navigable canals already in operation is about 210 miles, but the total length of connected navigation which these canals admit of being utilized by joining the natural tidal creeks and river estuaries at the mouths of the Mahanuddy, Brahminee, Byturnee, Hooghly and adjacent rivers cannot be less than 400 miles.

In Bengal, then, out of an area of about 78,000* square miles in which this year the crops have suffered more or less from scarcity of rain, about 12,000 only will be protected by the Orissa and Soane schemes.

* Thus:—

	Square miles.
Patna Division ...	16,200
East of ditto to River Koosi ...	6,000
East of Koosi to Brahmapootra ...	17,700
Sonthal Pergunnahs	5,500
In Burdwan Commissionership ...	10,000
In Nuddea District	9,900
Orissa	7,700
Midnapoor	5,000
Total ...	78,000

In the Madras Presidency the two Northern Districts, Ganjam and Vizagapatam, generally known as the Northern Circars, have been frequently subjected to drought of more or less severity, the condition of Ganjam in 1866 being similar to that of Orrissa. There are a number of small irrigation works scattered throughout it. The only contemplated new work of any importance is that called the Rooshkoolia Project, the designs and estimates of which are, I believe, under the consideration of the Madras Government. The District of Vizagapatam consists principally of the large estates of Vizianagram and Bobbili; the numerous Irrigation works in which, consisting of tanks and small river channels, are all managed by their respective owners. There are no other means of communication in these districts beyond the ordinary roads, of which, however, there is an excellent system laid out and constructed for the most part during the scarcity of 1852-53, and as these all converge to the ports, of which there are several along the eastern coast, the Vizagapatam District can be always supplied without difficulty with grain from other localities. The Ganjam District, however, can best draw its supplies from Orissa *via* the Chilka Lake, with which the Pooree system of canals will be connected, and hence the requirements for Ganjam present an additional reason for pushing on with that portion of the Orissa scheme and completing the links yet wanting in the chain of water communication. South of Vizagapatam are the great Deltas of the Godavery and Kistna. The grand system of canals in the former is approaching com-

pletion, but that of the Kistna is still backward. As the two Deltas are, however, linked together by an admirable chain of navigable canals, not only are they thoroughly protected from a recurrence of such a famine as that by which they were decimated in 1833, but they are able to contribute out of their abundance to the rest of India.

The completion of the Kistna scheme should, however, now be pushed forward and not allowed to linger on as it has been doing for several years.

In the Nellore District, the Southern Pennair scheme is in operation, but a similar one, called the Sungum Project, estimated for the northern portion, has been recommended to the Secretary of State, and only awaits sanction pending the receipt of certain explanations called for by Her Majesty's Government. The required explanations having been furnished by the Madras Government, should be forwarded without further delay. The principal work of communication in connection with the littoral districts north of Madras is the East Coast Canal, the early extension of which from its present terminus is most desirable, as by its means the Deltas of the Godavery and Kistna, and the upper portions of the River Godavery, where the recently discovered coal measures are situated, will be connected with the railway system of Madras.

This canal extension, which has been under consideration for the last 20 years, does not appear to have yet got beyond the region of discussion, but it is a most important work, and should not be delayed.

The Districts of North Arcot, Chingleput and Cuddapah are essentially dependent on tank irrigation, as well as those of Madura and Tinnevelly, where almost every drop of the small rivers which traverse them is stored in reservoirs, some of which are of considerable size.

Tanjore, part of Trichinopoly and South Arcot are provided for by the Cauvery series of canals. There is but one line of navigation in the Cauvery Delta, and that very inferior, but the Great Southern Railway traverses the Districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly. Its northern terminus connects it with the South-Western Line at Erode, and the extension of the Carnatic Railway will connect its southern extremity. The extension to Madura will link that District also with the Madras system. It was, I believe, originally contemplated to extend the East Coast Canal southwards as far as Negapatam, the port of Tanjore. It is to be hoped that this has not been abandoned, for it is likely to prove just as useful and important as the northern extension.

The District of Coimbatore is partly supplied by river channels and partly by tanks; that of Salem almost entirely by the latter. On the western coast, the State of Travancore manages its own works, and the two Districts of Malabar and South Canara, enjoying the full influence of the S. W. monsoon, are naturally well supplied with water. The Madras Railway skirts the boundary of the Malabar District and Travancore State, ending at the Port of Beypoor. There is also a good inland navigation along a succession of backwaters parallel to the coast.

The Madras Provinces possess one great advantage from their geographical position. With an enormous length of coast line studded with ports, almost every district is accessible by sea, and the distances across the peninsula being but short in comparison with those of Northern India, the labour of transport should be a much less difficult task. Still the distances from the interior to the coast are sufficiently long to add greatly to the cost of carriage of food-grains, the prices of which, generally speaking, range higher than in Northern India, and hence the desirability of carrying out such works as navigable canals and a system of cheap railways wherever feasible. Much of the advantage of the coast communication is, however, counteracted by the fact of there being so few harbours, and of vessels having to load and discharge their cargoes in open roadsteads,—an operation attended with much difficulty in the S.-W. monsoon.

The Province of Mysore, whose administration is directly under the Government of India, has, generally speaking, a small rainfall, and hence it being necessary to store every available drop, it is principally dependent on an extensive system of tanks, the whole of which is at the present time being placed in perfect repair from the surplus funds of that State. The branch of the Madras Railway to Bangalore connects that large place with the general railway system, while the province is intersected with numerous excellent roads.

North of Mysore are situated the Districts of Bellary and Kurnool, in both of which drought may be said to be the rule rather than the exception. The first-named district is studded with tanks, some of very large capacity, but all more or less dependent on local rainfall. What is needed for its better security from drought is a canal from the River Tumbuddra, the execution of which formed part of the Madras Irrigation Company's project, but which it seems scarcely probable they will have the means to accomplish within a reasonable period. The project is an expensive one, but unless carried out, the District of Bellary must remain always more or less dependent on the small and variable rainfall which obtains in that part of the Peninsula.

In Kurnool, the Madras Irrigation Company's canal, which is taken off the River Tumbuddra, will do all that is necessary for the monsoon cultivation; without storage, however, the supply in that river is insufficient to assist the cold-weather crops, and the Company is not allowed to draw off any water until the Government canals in the Kistna Delta are fully supplied. The construction of reservoirs is much required also to maintain perennial navigation in the Company's canal, but it seems doubtful when they will be able to raise sufficient capital

to undertake them. The extension of this scheme to meet the East Coast Canal is an important link in the communications which should be borne in mind. Whether this extension will be feasible as long as the works belong to the Company seems doubtful, but until it is carried out, the usefulness of the Kurnool-Cuddapah line of navigation will be very restricted. As soon as it is connected with the East Coast Canal, however, the central districts of the Peninsula will be placed in communication with the great delta system to the north, and with Madras and the general railway system to the south.

The total area under irrigation in the Madras territories according to the latest accounts amounts to over 4¾ million acres.

* * * * *

So much of that large area as is supplied from rivers which are filled by the S.-W. monsoon may be considered secure, but that which is cultivated under tanks dependent entirely on local rains, must of necessity be more or less precarious; for it there is no remedy beyond improving the communications so as to place such tracts within reach of those districts where the food-supply is always secure. Hence the importance of the East Coast Canal and its connection with the inland districts wherever practicable. The works still required for Madras have been provided for in the forecast statement with the exception of the East Coast Canal, Bellary project and extension of the Kurnool Canal. There appears to be some technical difficulty in assigning loan funds for the Coast Canal, and therefore special grants should be made for it from the ordinary agricultural funds. The two others are still included in the limits of the Irrigation Company's scheme, and therefore, of course, could not be entered in the forecast. I shall, however, assume that the Bellary project will sooner or later have to be undertaken by the Government.

In the centre of the Peninsula lie the Nizam's dominions, and beyond them the Berars. In the latter, little has been done as yet beyond the investigation of small projects, but parts of Hyderabad are studded with very fine tanks. The branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway between Bhosawul and Nagpore runs through the centre of the Berars, and the line from Poona to the Kistna skirts a portion of Hyderabad, with the capital of which it is connected by a direct line from Gulburga.

To the north of the Nizam's territory lie the Central Provinces, in which no new irrigation works have as yet been carried out. Investigations have been made for three or four projects, but the very low rates which the Revenue Officers assert can only be levied for irrigation water will scarcely admit of securing adequate returns. These Provinces, however, have generally shared in the droughts which have overtaken the North-Western Provinces, and only as lately as 1868-69 suffered considerably. It is incumbent, however, therefore, that steps should be taken to meet the repeated deficiencies of rainfall, and the best remedy will, I think, be found in the construction of a series of inexpensive tanks such as those which abound in the neighbouring tracts of the Nizam's dominions. There are several rivers, feeders of the Godavery, from which a reliable supply of water might be obtained, and which would render the tracts of country under their command independent of the local rainfall.

Two lines of rail at present traverse part of the Central Provinces. On the eastward the River Mahanuddy skirts the districts of Chutteesghur and Sumbulpoor. A canal from a few miles above the latter place could be carried parallel to that river down to within reach of the navigable portion near Cuttack, and thus an outlet for those districts to the sea-board would be opened *viâ* Orissa, and irrigation be afforded on the way to a part of Sumbulpoor. This project was partly investigated by the Officers of the East Indian Irrigation Company. But the most important line of communication for the Central Provinces is undoubtedly the River Godavery, the works for whose improvement have undergone the most unfortunate vicissitudes, and, after a large expenditure, have been left in just such a state as to obtain from that expenditure the least possible result. The completion even of the First Barrier Canal would utilise about 200 miles of the river, while the construction of the Second Barrier works would carry the navigation well into the Nizam's dominions and to the outskirts of the populous portion of the Central Provinces. The completion of the communication to the latter, however, would procure for them at the cheapest possible prices the various food-grains, salt, sugar, and other products of the fertile delta districts in exchange for their cotton and other products. The importance of the Godavery navigation has been so often and so forcibly urged by those best acquainted with it, that it would be superfluous for me to dwell on it further than to express my own belief, based on intimate personal knowledge of the river and its capabilities, that it is one of those lines of communication, the perfecting of which will prove of the highest value to the tracts of country which will be connected by it.

In the Bombay Presidency, both Khandeish and the Deccan are liable to droughts, but irrigation works are principally confined to small channels from the rivers or tanks. No large projects have been carried out there as yet, with the exception of the Kurruckwasla Reservoir near Poona, and the Moota Moola Canals leading therefrom, the Ekrook Tank near Sholapoor, and the canals from the Rivers Krishna and Hathmuttee.

The Taptee project for the irrigation of Guzerat, the estimates of which are now before the Government of India, is the largest yet designed. Final orders have not as yet issued thereon.

The area under irrigation in the Bombay Presidency from all sources, excepting wells and exclusive of Sindh, is somewhat under 150,000 acres. The works now under construction provide for a further area of only 176,000 acres, and if the Taptee project, commanding 94,000 acres, be added, the total area provided for would not exceed 370,000 acres. The

present and prospective irrigated area in the Bombay Presidency proper being so small, would seem to indicate that cultivation was, as a rule, independent of it. From the new works in the Deccan, the progress of irrigation has certainly been very gradual, but this, no doubt, is partly owing to the expense and labour involved in an undulating country in preparing the fields for wet cultivation where hitherto only dry crops have been raised in sole dependence on the rains.

Whether owing to a difference in fiscal administration, or to other causes, the people in Khandeish and the Deccan seem better able to weather out seasons of scarcity, but they are nevertheless often exposed to droughts, and there are several minor schemes which will, no doubt, prove valuable to the tracts concerned. Some of these have been provided for in the forecast under the head of "Other Projects."

As regards communication, with the exception of the coasting trade, the traffic in Bombay is all dependent on land carriage. With its three lines of railway and their branches running through each of its principal territorial divisions, it has the means of importing food from other provinces at a comparatively low rate in times of scarcity, and with a coast line fringing almost its entire length, the task of supplying the Bombay districts with food, should the necessity ever arise, would be comparatively easy.

It only remains to describe the Province of Sindh. To all intents and purposes, Sindh is a perfectly rainless country; but as far as cultivation is concerned, this is partly compensated for in the magnificent river which flows through its midst, and which is capable of being led over every part of its delta.

Hitherto, irrigation from the Indus has been confined to the season of the freshes, simply because the canals which have been taken out of it are all on the inundation system; but seeing the enormous volume which it carries in the lowest season, seldom less than 60,000 cubic feet per second, it seems matter for regret that, where water is so valuable, so large a quantity should be allowed to run to waste to the sea, and that the cultivated area in Sindh should be limited to what can be raised during the inundation months, thus practically leaving the agricultural community without occupation during the remainder of the year. Colonel Fife proposed to remedy this defect by the construction of a system of perennial canals, for the first of which he designed a large canal from the left bank of the gorge at Roree, but the wholesale silting up of the Sukkur Canal on the opposite bank of the river raised discussions as to the possibility of keeping open the Roree Canal as designed.

There are certainly difficulties connected with the great deposit of silt in the Indus Canals, but I believe they are not insuperable, and, seeing the advantages that would accrue from the cultivation of spring crops in a climate suited to the growth of wheat and similar cereals, I think the subject of perennial canals in Sindh should not be allowed to drop altogether. After a tour through Sindh I made suggestions by which the Eastern Narra series might be converted into a perennial system, and if a commencement made with these is found to be attended with successful results, the general scheme could be extended hereafter. The irrigated area in Sindh this year amounted to 1,618,400 acres; in fact, without water, cultivation is impossible, and the only limit to the extension of canals is the population. Experience, however, on the canals constructed of late years from the Eastern Narra shows that immigration from the neighbouring desert tract of Jeysulmere quickly follows the introduction of water in any new locality.

The chief means of communication in Sindh is the River Indus, but this at present is unconnected with the Kurrachee Harbour, and now that the break-water there has been completed, and ships are beginning to resort to that port again, the connection of the Indus with that harbour is a matter of importance. There is also the railway from Kotree to Kurrachee, and its connection with Mooltan is also in progress, but some years must elapse before it is completed. When the extension of the Eastern Narra series is undertaken, not only should the main canal be rendered navigable, but at least one cross line should be carried from Oomerkote to the Indus at Hyderabad, as at present all traffic is dependent on camel carriage, which is very costly, and a high cost of transit is one of the disadvantages under which Sindh at present labours.

Having thus described the circumstances and existing conditions of each province in their geographical order, it remains to examine how far their respective requirements, as regards means of irrigation and communication—for the two are inseparably connected—are met by the several schemes already sanctioned and in progress.

In the forecast of expenditure on irrigation works prepared last year were entered all the schemes which have as yet been sanctioned either in whole or in part.

The estimates amounted in aggregate to £18,487,000, and the estimated expenditure to the end of the current year 1873-74 to £6,927,000. The actual outlay has been £6,255,411. There were also a certain number of projects entered as "contemplated," whose estimated cost was set down at £1,838,000, and the expenditure on these, chiefly on investigation, was set down at £97,000. The actual outly has amounted to £80,270.

Of the sanctioned schemes, I do not think that those in any one province can be accelerated at the expense of those in another without prejudice, nay, even without danger to the locality in which the retarded works may be situated, unless it be the works in the Bombay Presidency, where the recurrence and pressure of scarcity seem to be less frequent and severe than in any other part of India.

If the relative amount of rainfall is alone to be taken as a standard by which the requirements of the respective provinces of India are to be gauged, then Sindh and the rainless tracts of Punjab in the north, and Mysore and adjacent districts in the peninsula, would stand first;

but several other points have also to be considered, such as the degree of regularity of the actual rainfall, the staple food of each locality, and the quantity as well as the regularity of the supply of water required for its growth, the population dependent on such food, the accessibility of the locality from other provinces, the nature and extent of its communications, the cost of transit, and the ruling prices of grain and other produce. It will be at once evident that all these points must be considered together, and that, if precedence is to be given to any one part of India more than to another in providing an insurance against famine, irrigation works are most urgently required in those localities where the food of the people is dependent on a single crop, which is liable to be suddenly and seriously injured, if not altogether lost, by either irregularity, insufficiency, or too early cessation of the periodical rains, and where the population dependent on such crop is densest; for a failure in such a locality is liable to be entire, is much more difficult to contend with, more disastrous in its effects, and far more lasting in its consequences, than where the population is comparatively scanty, and is not wholly dependent on any single staple of food. Hence the famines in the North-Western Provinces have been more intense than those in the Punjab, and those in Bengal, though less frequent, generally attended with more loss of life than in the North-Western Provinces. For instance, the mortality in Orissa in 1866 is stated to have been 31·34 per cent., while that in the North-Western Provinces in 1869 was about 8 per cent. additional to that occurring in an ordinary year. Forty years ago, famine in Madras decimated the population of the districts in which it occurred, but, owing to increased facilities of communication, the droughts of later years have been more easily met, and, therefore, attended with less loss of life.

On the other hand, as far as experience up to the present time serves as a guide, the demand and utilization of water in Northern India is more regular in tracts where the rainfall is normally small than where it is larger, and therefore the income from irrigation is likely to be both larger and less fluctuating, so that, perhaps, the capital outlay on irrigation schemes may be sooner repaid. Against this view, however, it may be urged that, as regards the only province in Bengal in which irrigation works have as yet been constructed, there has scarcely been time to judge whether the demand for water will be fluctuating according to the seasons, or whether, when the practice of irrigation has once taken root, it will not continue to be perfectly regular. My own opinion is that, in purely rice-growing tracts, artificial irrigation *must* eventually be resorted to as a permanency, *first*, because it permits of agricultural operations being commenced much earlier and carried on with more regularity and comparative absence of all risk; *second*, that river water will always be preferred to the natural rainfall on account of its fertilizing property and its effect in lessening the exhaustion of the soil.

Therefore, as regards the utility of artificial irrigation, and the degree of regularity with which it will be resorted to, I think that though its development in Bengal may be slower at first, yet that eventually it is likely to be as extensively and as permanently appreciated as in the Upper Provinces. Viewed commercially, it is probable that the direct receipts from canals in Northern India, after the water has once become available for distribution, will be larger annually, and increase more rapidly than in Lower Bengal; but if the losses to the State from periodically recurring droughts be taken into consideration, and their prevention be set against the slower development of direct revenue, I suspect that the financial results would be in favour of the Lower Provinces. For instance, the expenditure in the famine of 1866 cost the Government—

		£
	For importation of food and remission of revenue...	1,538,800
Vide Mr. Geddes' compilation, page 304.	For public works	643,500
	TOTAL ...	2,182,300

In the present year the net outlay may probably reach five millions, so that in a period of eight years, drought in Bengal alone will have cost the State over seven millions sterling, or nearly at the rate of one million in a year. A very small portion of this outlay can yield any return, and hence it may be taken as a measure of what it really is worth the State's while to expend in the way of insuring those provinces against future similar visitations.

I think, therefore, that all the sanctioned schemes enumerated in the forecast must continue to be diligently prosecuted, and that, if it be found necessary to omit any for the present, it is only the Taptee project in Bombay that can be discontinued, for the large Moota scheme and the minor projects have progressed so far that they must be completed. The amount allowed in the forecast for these schemes is—

	Sanctioned schemes. £	Contemplated. £	TOTAL. £
For 1874-75	1,373,000	202,000	
1875-76	1,292,000	257,000	
1876-77	1,256,000	245,000	
1877-78	1,225,000	204,000	
TOTAL ...	5,146,000	908,000	
Average ...	1,286,500	227,000	1,513,500
Deduct contributions from Native States ...			106,250
			1,307,250

or a little more than 1½ millions. For the "contemplated" schemes, an average allowance of £227,000 was allotted, but amongst these no provision has been entered for the Rechna Doab project in the Punjab, or for Bundelkhund in the North-Western Provinces, or for the Gunduck

and other schemes in Bengal, alluded to in this Note, for, at the time the forecast was prepared, there were no prognostications of the scarcity which has since occurred, and the Government of Bengal had indicated no intention or desire of submitting them for sanction within any specified time.

If the works recommended in this Note be added to the list of "Contemplated Projects," the aggregate estimate of such works will be increased from £1,838,000 to £14,088,000 by the following schemes—

		£
Punjab	1.—Sind-Sagur Doab	2,000,000
	2.—Rechna "	2,000,000
	3.—Derajat Canals	500,000
North-Western Provinces	4.—Bundelkhund works	750,000
Bengal	5.—The Gunduck schemes	3,000,000
	6.—The Damooda Canal (Colonel Haig's Estimate.)	1,000,000
	7.—The Nuddea or Lower Ganges Canal	2,000,000
Madras	8.—The Upper Tumbuddra	1,500,000
		12,750,000
	Add already entered	1,838,000
	TOTAL	14,088,000

If their relative importance is to be regarded in the light of irrigation works only, I should classify the principal contemplated works thus—

1.—Bundelkhund.
2.—The Gunduck.
3.—The upper part of the Sind-Sagur Doab.
4.—The Damooda.
5.—The Rechna Doab.
6.—The Pennair Extension (Sungum project), Madras.
7.—The Eastern Ganges Canal.
8.—The Swat project.
9.—The tanks in the Central Provinces.
10.—The Derajat Canals.
11.—The Upper Tumbuddra project in Madras.
12.—The Nuddea Canals.

Supposing that the grant for irrigation works could be increased from £1,300,000 to £2,000,000 per annum, there would remain £700,000 available for carrying out the above additional works, which, at that rate of progress, would therefore occupy about 20 years; but as after 1877-78 there would remain only £11,580,000 to be expended on the sanctioned works, and £881,000 on the contemplated works already entered, besides £9,550,000 on the additional works just enumerated, the total to be expended after 1877-78 would be roughly £22,000,000. If the grant for £2,000,000 annually continued to be maintained, the whole would be completed in 11 years from that time, or by the year 1888-89. It may be prudent perhaps to allow for an increase of ten per cent. on the above sum as a possible excess over the estimates.

The net income from the *total* capital outlay on irrigation works in operation in Northern India for the current year is 4·25 per cent., including the item of enhanced land revenue. The effect on the general prosperity of the country, such as increasing the export trade, adding to the circulation of bullion, diminishing the cost of transport, and equalizing prices, cannot be set down in figures, but the results of irrigation and communications combined have this year been made evident in the large contributions of food grains from the Upper Provinces and from Orissa. I believe, therefore, the indirect effects of completing the several projected schemes will be such on the country generally, that though there may not be a direct income in the shape of water-rates from each specific project for some years to come sufficient to cover the interest on the total capital outlay, yet that, by the security of the land revenue from those periodical fluctuations to which it has hitherto been so often subjected, not only will no additional burden in the shape of extra taxation be laid on the country by incurring that outlay, but the State will both be saved from such expenditure as the present year has imposed, and its general revenues will rise in consequence of the stimulus given by increased production, and by the increased facilities for conveying that produce to all parts of the empire as well as to the markets of the world.

A review professedly discussing the class of works necessary for either the mitigation or prevention of famine would be incomplete if it did not deal with the kindred subject of communications as well as with that of irrigation. In every visitation of drought which has overtaken India, the efforts of the Government have been most severely taxed, not so much in the procuring of food, as in its conveyance to the required destination, and the fact has been made unmistakably clear that, notwithstanding all that has been done, and all the outlay incurred, the country, as a whole, is as yet but very imperfectly supplied with cheap means of transit.

In considering, then, what yet requires to be done towards supplementing deficiencies in this respect, regard should be had at the outset to whatever natural facilities may exist ready to our hands. Particular tracts of country throughout this vast Continent doubtless require exceptional measures, and local peculiarities of position require to be specially considered; but there are two fundamental principles which must always govern the question :—

First—The necessity for connecting the different provinces one with another and with the sea-board by as many routes as possible; and

Second—The enormous distances which have to be traversed render it imperative that the cost of transit by those routes should be reduced to a minimum.

The best method of combining these two requisites is the problem that presents itself for solution.

It cannot be laid down that any particular system of communication must be rigidly adhered to—whether railways or water-carriage; for, under certain geographical conditions, it is clear that in either case the cost both of first construction and subsequent working expenses may be so great as to render it impossible to reduce the cost of transit to the necessary low unit at which bulky goods of small value can afford to be moved, and hence it may happen that in some cases railways may prove to be the cheaper mode of conveyance, as, for instance, in hilly or undulating tracts, or where, as in Central India, the rainfall is not only small, but spasmodic, and where there is no possibility of storage at any reasonable cost. On the other hand, the construction of a line of railway across a country subject to the overflow of such enormous bodies of water as the drainage of the Himalayas, or of rivers fed by the S.-W. monsoon, must necessarily be attended with such a high cost for bridging, that to meet only the interest on first cost would entail the imposition of rates of freight which would be perfectly prohibitory to such goods as form the great mass of traffic in a poor country. As a general rule, it is certain that wherever practicable within a reasonable outlay, water-carriage admits of the cheapest mode of conveyance, inasmuch as the working expenses are so exceedingly small. An inspection of the map will show its applicability to a great part of India, while the enormous traffic that takes place on the rivers of Bengal indicates its pre-eminent suitability to the circumstances of its provinces, and its thorough appreciation by the people of the country.

But cheap as transport on rivers is, the working expenses can never be reduced to the same low rate as is obtainable on canals, because on the latter—

First—The current can be reduced to a minimum;

Second—There is an absence of all risk from storms, and therefore no need of incurring the expense for insurance;

Third—The distances are generally shorter;

Fourth—Canals can be worked by night as well as by day;

Fifth—Smaller crews will suffice.

Besides that of cheapness, water-carriage by canals possesses the following advantages:—

1*st*.—It admits of any class of goods being carried in the manner and at the speed which proves to be most economical and suitable for it without the slightest interference to any other class.

2*nd*.—The landing or shipment of cargo is not confined to certain fixed stations as is the case with railways, but boats can stop anywhere on their journey to load and unload.

3*rd*.—The boat itself often serves as a ware-house in which the owner can keep his cargo until it is sold.

4*th*.—The capacity for traffic is almost unlimited, even in the case of canals with locks, provided the locks are properly designed. A lock 150 feet long by 20 feet broad will pass single boats of 300 tons, or say only half that amount of tonnage if distributed amongst a number of small boats. The locks on the Midnapoor Canal are manœuvered in three minutes, but supposing twice that time were occupied, then at the rate of 10 lock-fulls of 150 tons per hour, the capacity of a single lock would be at the rate of $10 \times 150 \times 24 = 36{,}000$ tons per day, or over 13 million tons per annum. If a larger traffic required to be accommodated, it could be met either by increasing the speed at which the locks were worked, or doubling their number.

5*th*.—In the case of State canals, unless worked by the State, there is no necessity for maintaining an enormous and expensive apparatus, or establishment for working the traffic, as all that is carried on by a separate agency and by private capital, thus avoiding a large expenditure by the State both in the first cost and subsequent maintenance of rolling-stock.

Whatever, then, may be said for other parts of India, it can scarcely, I think, be gainsaid that for Bengal and all those portions of the Upper Provinces also where canals can be taken out of rivers with a permanent supply of water, and which can be worked into the immense existing system of navigable rivers, advantage should be taken so to design them at the outset as to combine the property of navigation with irrigation. Nowhere in the world can canals be constructed so cheaply, for the *additional* expense attendant on making irrigation canals navigable is comparatively small, varying from one-third in a country with a steep fall to one-tenth of the whole cost in one with a flat slope, or from £3,200 per mile as on the irrigation reaches of the Midnapoor Canal, to between £700 and £1,200 on the Punjab and North Western Provinces canals. In every case that a canal is connected with one of the Bengal rivers, it becomes immediately accessible to the whole of the water system, which measures about 3,300 miles. The consequence is that, as soon as it becomes known that any particular article of food or of household consumption or trade is in demand, the whole existing river plant is set in motion to convey the required article from the place where it abounds to that where it is wanted. Wherever such inter-communications exist, it is quite certain that food at all events will always be conveyed to the places where it is in demand. In no other way can it be so effectively and cheaply distributed, for boats will not only stop at the exact place where there is a demand, but will serve as warehouses until their cargoes are discharged. The fact that many boat-owners are petty merchants trading on their own account is a peculiar feature in the water-borne traffic of this country, and a wider diffusion of trade is thereby ensured than where the boatmen are simply carriers of other people's goods. As an illustration of the manner in which boats ply from one distant place to another, I may mention that, when inspecting the Midnapoor Canal the other day, I found boats from such opposite places as Benares, Dacca and Patna all plying in that canal, though only six months had elapsed since it had been opened for through traffic.

The activity on the canals during the past year has been very considerable. On the Ganges Canal there has been a traffic of 91,000 tons carried probably between 200 to 300 miles.

On the Calcutta Canals about 1,800,000 tons have been moved.

On the Orissa Canals there have been 221,000 tons lifted on 210 miles, or at the rate of 1,000 tons per mile.

On the Godavery Canals 870,000 tons were lifted over a length of 300 miles, or at the rate of 2,900 tons per mile.

No figures for comparison with the railway for the current year are yet available, but during the first-half year of 1872, 646,000 tons were lifted over a length of 1,280 miles on the East Indian Railway, giving about 500 tons per mile of railway, or if an equal amount of traffic obtained in the second-half of the same year, the total lifted was about 1,000 tons per mile during the year.

It has been remarked, if such be the case with canal traffic, how is it that no corresponding receipts are forthcoming such as are obtained on the railways. The answer is very simple, that the receipts on the railways consist of the whole traffic earnings, while those from the canals are only tolls which are a very small fraction of the earnings of the carrier. Were the Government to work their canals themselves, as they are doing the State Railways, instead of only allowing others to work them, then there would be equally large receipts forthcoming; but, except in the case of passenger traffic, this is not desirable and even for passengers it would be better to leave their conveyance to private enterprize.

The actual *cost* of transit on canals is very low, probably in most instances not more than $\frac{1}{8}$th of a penny per ton-mile, but the *charge* varies everywhere, and is regulated by the relative amount of demand and supply of carriage available.

In Orissa and the Godavery the charge fluctuates between 3 and 6 pies, equal to $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{6}{8}$ of a penny per ton-mile, and on the River Ganges it is even less for long distances.

Seeing, therefore, the vital importance of multiplying inter-communications, and the absolute necessity of keeping the cost of transit as low as possible, I am sure that the Government will find that the additional cost of rendering navigable all the irrigation canals which are either in course of construction or contemplated, will be money economically expended, and nowhere more so than on the canals in North Behar, where, owing to special facilities in the gentle slope of the country, the works requisite to render them navigable can be added at so small a cost.

In a Memoir on the famines which affected Bengal in the last century, Sir George Campbell has insisted strongly on the necessity for inter-communication.

In the "conclusions" which he draws from the history of the various famines he observes :—

3.—That, looking to the fatal effects of a failure of the rice crop in the countries of the Lower Ganges which are not supplied by artificial irrigation, and the known frightful results of famine in the Punjab in 1783, efforts should be made to supply irrigation to those countries as far as is compatible with financial necessities.

4.—And that, above all, the means of inter-communication should be placed on such a footing that they may really be efficient to supply the millions of one province from the abundance of others in case of future famine.

45. It will doubtless always be remembered that to transport food sufficient for the supply of great masses of population we shall require means of carriage far beyond the requirements of any ordinary trade. The line of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, which has now been sanctioned, communicating with the more navigable waters of the Ganges, will, in conjunction with the East Indian Railway, afford a double line of communication between the Upper and Lower Gangetic countries; and by the time that both lines are double, and that their traffic arrangements are rendered thoroughly efficient, it may be hoped that these lines, aided by water carriage, will suffice to render available the resources of one zone of the country to the necessities of another. I will only venture to express again a hope that this end may be attained before another famine overtakes us.

46. I would further urge the extreme desirableness of pushing on the means of communication between the Punjab and the Gangetic country, the conditions of which are so dissimilar, that it has usually happened that want in one has been accompanied by great abundance in the other.

* * * * * * *

After recommending certain additions and extensions which have since been carried out on the railways, he adds.—

In case the Western Jumna Canal is remodelled (as has long been recommended), and a canal is made from the Sutlej, water communication between the Punjab and Gangetic countries might also be established.

In the projects which have lately been sanctioned, and are in progress, the above suggested connection of the Punjab with the Gangetic countries has been provided for. The Baree Doab Canal will be connected with the Sutlej and Sirhind Canal. This last is to be joined to the Western Jumna, which in its turn will be connected with the Agra Canal, and so with the Jumna itself at Agra. The navigation following that river will pick up the Western Main Canal of the Sone Series, either at Mirzapore or Chunar, and be carried on by the Eastern Main Canal to the Ganges at Monghyr. The intermediate lines will connect it with the Gunduck system and with the Oude rivers, and the Ganges itself will carry on the connection with all the rivers as far as the Brahmapootra to the east, while the Hooghly will lead it to the Damooda, the Midnapoor and Orissa series of canals on the south and west. If the Hindun Cut and the Eastern Jumna Canal be made navigable and connected with the Ganges Canal, then the system of the North-Western Provinces will be linked in with that of the Punjab, otherwise it will remain isolated, and its usefulness comparatively restricted. If this design be faithfully adhered to and properly carried out, then every Province will in its turn be able to contribute to the necessities of any other, and all their varied products will be interchangeable at the lowest possible rates. Further, by the construction of the Lower Sutlej series of canals from the wier at Hurreekee Pattan, the line of communication will be continued to the Indus, and a traffic will then be generated, the limits to which are beyond the possibilities of calculation, but an idea of which may be formed from that which is now taking place on the great water-systems of America.

F. H. RUNDALL,
Inspector General of Irrigation.

31*st March* 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XL of 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 10th October 1874.	For week ending 11th October 1873.	Total from 1st January to 10th October 1874.	Total from 1st January to 11th October 1873.	Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th Nov, 1874	East Indian, Main	4,73,806	4,69,814	2,83,39,542	2,01,81,124	81,58,418	...
14th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpore	28,085	29,649	20,74,395	14,26,885	6,47,510	...
14th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	88,575	62,965	28,75,666	23,75,852	4,99,814	...
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	40,406	25,758	14,33,504	7,85,212	6,48,292	...
14th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi ...	85,789	1,29,277	60,41,339	43,03,599	17,37,740	...
7th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,14,299	1,05,536	45,25,919	53,13,557	...	7,87,638
14th ditto ...	South Indian ...	19,090	16,653	7,38,812	8,98,614	...	1,59,802
14th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	2,67,843	2,93,522	1,54,44,632	1,43,31,899	11,12,733	...
21st ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ...	66,616	1,00,395	44,07,702	42,61,695	1,46,007	...
	TOTAL ...	11,84,509	12,33,569	6,58,81,511	5,38,78,437	1,20,03,074	...
	State.						
14th Nov. 1874	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,539	1,055	78,644	79,584	...	940
24th Oct. 1874	Nulhattee ...	1,727	1,211	68,398	65,627	2,771	...
14th Nov. 1874	Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	8,174	4,289	1,94,180	59,060*a*	1,35,120	...
7th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Agra District ...	6,065	...	1,66,682	...	1,66,682	...
24th Oct. ...	Holkar ...	3,550	...	57,013*b*	...	57,013	...
24th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	* ...	...	23,989*c*	15,324*d*	8,665	...
24th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	..	...	26,306*e*	19,833*f*	6,473	
24th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	* ...	...	17,244*g*	...	17,244	...
24th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	3,603*h*	...	3,603*h*	...	3,603	...
	TOTAL ...	24,658	6,555	6,36,059	2,39,428	3,96,631	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,09,167	12,40,124	6,65,17,570	5,41,17,865	1,23,99,705	...

a Total receipts from 1st April to 11th October 1873.
b Total receipts from 1st February to 10th October 1874.
c Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874.
d Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd June 1873.
e Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874.
f Total receipts from 1st January to 23rd August 1873.
g Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874.
h Receipts for 9th and 10th October 1874.
* Closed from 15th June 1874.

No. XLI of 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 17th Oct. 1874.	For week ending 18th Oct. 1873.	Total from 1st January to 17th Oct. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 18th Oct. 1873.	Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21st Nov. 1874 ...	East Indian, Main...	5,08,376	6,08,100	2,88,47,918	2,07,89,224	80,58,694	...
21st ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpore...	33,924	40,341	21,08,319	14,67,227	6,41,092	...
21st ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	73,901	64,024	29,49,567	24,39,876	5,09,691	...
7th ditto ...	Oudh & Rohilkhund	49,319	25,663	14,82,823	8,10,876	6,71,947	...
14th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab,& Delhi	89,083	1,16,569	61,30,422	44,20,168	17,10,254	...
7th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,23,629	1,14,228	46,49,548	54,27,785	...	7,78,237
14th ditto ...	South Indian ...	18,219	17,870	7,57,031	9,16,484	...	1,59,453
14th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	2,82,929	3,56,468	1,57,27,560	1,46,88,366	10,39,194	...
21st ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ...	78,436	98,387	44,86,138	43,60,083	1,26,055	...
	TOTAL ...	12,57,816	14,41,650	6,71,39,326	5,53,20,089	1,18,19,237	...
	State.						
14th Nov. 1874...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,515	2,118	80,159	81,702	...	1,543
24th Oct. 1874...	Nulhattee ...	1,566	1,369	69,965	66,996	2,969	...
14th Nov. 1874...	Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	5,755	4,678	1,99,935	63,739*a*	1,36,196	...
7th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Agra District ...	11,954	...	1,78,636	...	1,78,636	...
24th Oct. 1874...	Holkar ...	3,269	...	60,282*b*	...	60,282	...
24th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	* ...	...	23,989*c*	15,324*d*	8,665	...
24th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	...	..	26,306*e*	19,833*f*	6,473	...
24th ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	* ...	...	17,244*g*	...	17,244	...
24th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	6,369	...	9,972*h*	...	9,972	...
	TOTAL ...	30,428	8,165	6,66,488	2,47,594	4,18,894	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	12,88,244	14,49,815	6,78,05,814	5,55,67,683	1,22,38,131	...

a Total receipts from 1st April to 18th October 1873.
b Total receipts from 1st February to 17th October 1874.
c Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874.
d Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd June 1873.
e Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874.
f Total receipts from 1st January to 23rd August 1873.
g Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874.
h Total receipts from 9th to 17th October 1874.
* Closed from 15th June 1874.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT			RICE, COMMON.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 13 8	12 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	14 0	13 0	13 8	15 0	13 8	15 4	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 14 0	13 12	11 4	18 0	19 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	11 4	16 0	15 8	15 0	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 12 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	15 0		11 4	11 4	10 8	21 0	21 0	14 4	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	10 0		...		12 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 13 0	12 8	12 0	E 16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	19 0 to 22 0	8 0 to 8 8	8 0 to 8 8	9 4	13 8 to 14 0	12 8 to 13 0	12 8	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 0	13 0	12 0		...		12 8	12 8	10 10½	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts															
	Calcutta	13 4	13 0	...	16 0	16 0	..	8 8	8 4		12 8	12 4	...	16 0	16 0	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	E 12 0 to 14 0	11 8 to 15 4	14 8	E 14 0 to 15 4	15 0	26 10	F 6 10	6 10	8 0	13 5	14 0	19 0	E 13 5	13 5	...
7	Nuddea *	13 5	12 5	11 7			20 0		.	11 7	G 11 7	10 15		...	...	...
8	Jessore	H 12 0	11 12	11 0				11 8	11 0	12 8	17 0	16 0	18 4	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	I 15 0 to 15 8	15 0	12 0	E 15 0 to 23 0	15 0 to 18 0	25	11 0 to 11 8	10 8 to 11 0	11 0	17 0 to 19 0	16 0 to 19 0	12 0	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	J 12 8	12 8	11 0	12 4	12 4	14 8	18 0	18 0	12 8	28 0	28 0	14 8	...	...	...
11	Maldah	17 0	18 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	11 8	26 0 to 30 0	24 0 to 25 0	12 8	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye	13 8 to 15 0	13 8 to 16 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	24 0	9 0 to 15 0	9 12 to 16 8	12 0	21 15 to 25 8	21 0 to 22 8	13 8	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	12 12	12 12	10 2	..			8 9	7 7½	11 4	20 14	27 0	14 1	..	...	...
14	Bogra	12 0	10 8	12 8		..		8 4	7 8	9 12	32 0	30 0	15 0	..	...	...
15	Pubna	13 8	13 8	15 0	...			8 0	8 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	16 8	..	...	...
16	Darjeeling	7 0	8 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	4 0	3 0	7 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	K 9 3	9 3	.	.		..	13 0	13 0		22 0	22 5	...	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.*															
	Eastern Districts															
18	Dacca	14 0	13 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	21 8	14 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...
19	Fureedpore	L 12 8	14 0	14 0	.	..	..	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge		...	.	...	...	M ...	15 0	14 0	11 6	19 0	17 0	14 14	..	..	...
21	Mymensingh	N 12 0	11 8	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	13 0	22 8	20 0	17 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat 10 to 14-4 seers, barley 13-8 to 20 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 14 to 21 seers, and gram 16 to 17-12 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 14 seers, barley 12 to 20 seers, best rice of last year's harvest 12 to 15-8 seers, and present harvest 18 seers, common rice of last year's harvest 15 to 19 seers, present harvest 18 to 20 seers, maize 21 to 30 seers, and gram 11-8 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow —Wheat 9 to 15 seers, barley 15 to 15-8 seers, best rice 12 to 27-8 seers, common rice 18 to 31 seers, and gram 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13 8 seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 11 to 14 seers, and gram 13 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow —Best rice 8 to 8-4 seers, common rice 12-8 to 20 seers, and gram 13-12 to 16 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 16-14 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 5th December 1874.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
															BENGAL.	
															Western Districts	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 12	14 8	240 0	240 0	90 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Burdwan.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	16 0	440 0	440 0	360 0	8 4	8 4	8 2	Bankoora.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 4	8 8	8 12	Beerbhoom.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 4	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Midnapore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Howrah.	
															Central Districts.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.	
E 16 0	16 0	...	E 11 4	10 8	...	15 4	15 4	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10	8 9½	8 10½	Nuddea.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 14	Jessore.	
E 28 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	...	14 8 to 15 0	14 8 to 15 0	16 0	120 0 to 140 0	160 0	120 0	8 0 to 8 8	8 8	9 4	Moorshedabad.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	10 4	170 0	170 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	7 8	Dinagepore.	
14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Maldah.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8 to 18 0	16 8 to 18 0	13 8	320 0	320 0	400 0	7 15½	7 15½	8 2½	Rajshahye.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 4	107 0	107 0	128 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	11 0	67 8	67 8	66 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bogra.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	Julpigoree.	
															Cooch Behar *	
															Eastern Districts.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 5	10 10	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 11	8 11	8 15	Dacca.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	8 0	Fureedpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	100 0	100 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 4	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 6	Mymensingh.	

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 13 seers, best rice 11 to 16 seers, common rice 14-2 to 23 seers, and gram 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14-8 to 15 seers, best rice 10 to 22-8 seers, common rice 20-8 to 25-4 seers, and gram 15 to 17 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 22 to 26-8 seers, common rice 24 to 30 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 21 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Common rice from 18 to 23 seers, and gram 13 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 12 to 23 seers, common rice 16 to 23 seers, paddy 30 to 45 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

N In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 10 to 11-6 seers, common rice 16 to 26-8 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*	O 9 8	10 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	P ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	10 10	10 10	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 8	21 0	24 0	15 0 to 16 0	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	10 11	10 11	13 13	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah*	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	13 3	12 2	14 5	20 0	17 7	17 7	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	19 0	19 0	16 4	30 0	28 0	18 8	14 0	13 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	14 8	24 0	24 0	...
27	Gya	Q 18 0	17 8	10 8	21 0	20 0	12 8	11 8	11 0	9 0	23 8	23 8	10 8	E 17 0	17 0	...
28	Shahabad	R 17 0	16 8	13 0	21 0	20 4	18 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	14 8	25 0	21 8	...
29	Tirhoot	S 15 0	14 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	8 0	10 8	20 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...
30	Sarun	17 0	16 8	12 8	25 0	22 0	18 0	9 0	8 4	9 0	25 0	22 8	12 0	27 0	26 0	20 0
31	Chumparun	T 13 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	33 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	17 8	16 8	13 6	21 0	21 0	21 0	10 5	10 5	9 4	18 9	14 7	13 6	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	17 0	16 6	12 10	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	10 1	20 13	20 13	12 11	...	...	...
34	Purneah	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	9 0	28 0	25 0	10 0	...	...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	U 13 0	12 0	11 0	E 13 0 to 22 0	14 0 to 20 0	12 0 to 20 0	12 0	11 0	12 8	20 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack...	18 6	18 6	13 2	...	...	...	17 1	18 6	17 1	28 14	26 4	24 15	...	...	...
37	Pooree	14 7	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	18 6	27 9	27 9	23 10	...	...	...
38	Balasore	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	21 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-West Frontier Agency.															
39	Hazareebagh	12 0	13 0	10 0	E 14 0 to 18 0	14 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0 to 21 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...
40	Lohardugga	9 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	15 0	23 0	18 0	13 0	29 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...
41	Singbhoom.†															
42	Manbhoom	V 10 8	10 8	10 8	E 16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	24 0 to 30 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...

* Return for next preceding week.
† Return not received.
O In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 15 seers, and common rice 16 to 20 seers per rupee.
P In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 15 to 21-4 seers, and common rice 17 to 23 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, barley 18-4 to 24 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 22-8 seers, maize 26 seers, and gram 14-8 to 18-4 seers per rupee.
R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 16 seers, barley 19 to 21 seers, best rice 8-8 to 11 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, great millet 23 seers, lesser millet 20 seers, maize 20 to 24 seers, and gram 19 to 20 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal on the 5th December 1874—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood			Salt.			DISTRICTS	REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S Ch		
															Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	11 8	120 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Chittagong *	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	280 0	280 0		7 8	7 8	8 0	Noakholly.	
...	...	...	...	...	..	12 0	12 0	9 8	..	.		8 8	8 8	8 12	Tipperah.	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
...	...	...	...	...	..	8 8	8 4	8 0	...	...		7 6	7 6	8 0	Hill Tipperah *	
															BEHAR	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	19 8	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.	
...	...	...	33 0	31 0	16 0	17 8	18 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Gya.	
E 24 0	22 0	17 0	22 0	20 0	...	19 8	20 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 0	Shahabad.	
...	...	.	33 0	32 8	19 0	24 0	22 8	15 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 4	7 12	7 12	Tirhoot.	
...	...	...	27 0	25 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Sarun.	
...	...	...	37 0	37 0	40 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	...	...	..	7 8	7 8	6 12	Chumparun.	
...	...	...	..	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 2	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Monghyr.	
...	..	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 3	15 13	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah.	
E 15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
															ORISSA	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	14 7	22 5	21 5	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	Cuttack.	
...	...	..	...	...		21 0	21 0	23 10	100 0	100 0	105 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.	
..	...	...	...	.		11 0	11 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Balasore.	
															CHOTA NAGPORE.	
															South-West Frontier Agency.	
...	...	...	36 0	42 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	13 0	240 0	210 0	210 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Hazareebagh.	
...	...	...	45 0	48 0	32 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 12	6 8	6 12	Lohardugga	
															Singbhoom †	
E 17 0	17 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom.	

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 27-8 seers, barley 12 to 27-8 seers, best rice 9 to 25 seers, common rice 13 to 30 seers, lesser millets 21 to 44 seers, maize 25 to 43 seers, and gram 14 to 27 seers per rupee

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 15 seers, barley 12-8 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 32-8 seers, lesser millet 10 to 55 seers, maize 35 to 45 seers, and gram 10 to 21 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 26 seers, common rice 14 to 32 seers, maize 30 to 50 seers, and gram 12-8 to 28 seers per rupee.

V In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 15 seers, best rice 12 to 24 seers, common rice 16 to 27 seers, maize 32 to 50 seers, and gram 7 to 15 seers per rupee.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1874, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1892, 1893, 1898 AND 1899 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 5TH DECEMBER 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralou Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.		
MADRAS. Ganjam ...	11 8	10 3	11 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	24 3	24 4	26 1	32 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 0	35 2	58 6	40 0	40 0	33 3	323 7	323 7	...	13 4	13 4	16 8	
BOMBAY. Thur and Parkur	14 8	14 8	14 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	11 4	10 0	9 8	12 0	...	...	23 8	20 8	20 8	19 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	
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RAJPOOTANA. Meywar ...	15 10	16 0	12 4	21 14	22 12	23 8	...	...	...	8 0	7 10	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	15 10	17 4	165 0	165 0	100 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL KHUREEF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1874.

Canal Divisions.		Water distributed during the month of Oct. 1874. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during Current Fusl.
Ganges Canal.	Northern ...	10·00	...	740	...	24,886
	Meerut ...	8·30	4·0	969	244	35,667
	Anoopshuhur ...	6·80	...	700	...	19,809
	Boolundshuhur...	7·35	3·9	972	19	40,662
	Allygurh ...	5·50	...	994	1,288	57,892
	Etawah ...	4·80	0·6	771	273	43,136
	Cawnpore ...	6·20	1·3	958	287	40,809
	Total, Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	...	262,861
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	3·6	1,250	991	73,029
	Doon Canals ...	...	...	...	124	5,360
	Rohilkhund Canals ...	...	...	...	28	11,358
	Bundelkhund Irrigation Works	...		...	...	1,253
	Grand Total...	...	...	...	...	353,861

Navigation Returns, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic.

Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and Down. Mds.	Total up and Down. No.
Grains :—						
Wheat ...	...	...	3,250	...	3,250	...
Gram ...	...	...	170	...	170	...
Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or Dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajhur or mixed Grain ...	...	...	350	...	350	...
Dal ...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Jowar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian Corn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	3,770	...	3,770	...
Cotton ...	...	...	678	...	678	...
Oil-seeds ...	2	...	1,802	...	1,804	...
Salts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals ...	624	...	20	...	644	...
Building Materials ...	...	...	1,650	...	1,650	...
Firewood ...	...	...	450	...	450	...
Bamboos ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber ...	...	2	...	36	...	38
Miscellaneous ...	482	...	...	10	482	10
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,108	2	8,370	46	9,478	...
Total during corresponding period of last year.	3,073	372	24,277	361	27,350	48
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	733
Decrease ...	1,965	370	15,907	...	...	...

Land Irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Total from 1st April to 31st October 1874.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Seharunpore ...	32,058	40·0	33·2
Moozuffernuggur	49,492	28·4	27·2
Meerut ...	73,359	24·9	25·3
Boolundshuhur...	43,201	34·3	24·1
Allygurh ...	36,930	30·2	22·8
Muttra ...	...	49·9	28·1
Agra ...	6,461	46·3	27·4
Etah ...	7,492	24 5	25·6
Mynpoory ...	19,937	23·4	28·9
Futtehgurh ...	8,646	26·0	29·9
Etawah ...	24,449	40·9	32·0
Cawnpore ...	33,865	26·1	30·1
Dehra Doon ...	5,360	58·3	65·4
Bijnour ...	918	38·0	34·4
Terai ...	2,909	26·3	47·6
Bareilly ...	7,531	31·4	40·7
Jhansie ...	913	43·9	36·2
Humeerpore ...	340	37·3	35·2
Total ...	353,861	...	...
Total for the same period last year.	365,724	...	...
Decrease ...	11,863	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Water entered the canal on the 16th, but the demand for kharif had ceased, while that for gram 'palio' was only to a small extent.

E. Jumna Canal.—There was a general demand for sugarcane and a partial demand for late grown rice, maize and cotton.

Doon Canals.—No remarks. Traffic navigation was hardly practicable till the end of the month.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10th DECEMBER 1874.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Reports from all provinces continue to be satisfactory. No rain has fallen during the week, except some scanty showers in Mysore and the southern districts of Madras: a fall would improve prospects in the Punjab and parts of Bombay. In the latter presidency blight is apprehended in some districts owing to cloudy weather. The outturn of the winter rice crop in Bengal is reported excellent: and the spring crops are everywhere progressing favourably.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Dec. 10th)	...	Rain wanted for later dry crops; canals full; 3 feet 8 inches over anicut; later dry crops still sowing; standing crops good, except cholum; dry paddy, raggy, and cumboo harvested; outturn about three-fourths; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; mild small-pox and fever are general; fever fatal in jungle taluks; pasture sufficient, except in flooded villages.
Kurnool (9th)	*Nil*	Season favourable; crops in good order; paddy harvested; outturn generally good; markets well supplied; prices rising in Ramulkota and Malkapur; steady elsewhere; water and pasture abundant; fever throughout; 0·2 feet water over Shunkesala anicut yesterday.
Tanjore (10th)	No rain at Negapatam.	Rainfall elsewhere scanty; partial freshes in rivers decreasing; no fresh supply to tanks; water over upper anicut none; lower north and south branches half inch; cultivation of wet and dry crops continues; standing crops good; harvest of inferior sorts of paddy and a few dry crops yield fair; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; public health generally good; cattle healthy; pasture sufficient.
Trichinopoly (9th)	*Nil*	Water-supply sufficient; crops in good order; outturn up to average; health good; pasture sufficient.
Malabar (10th)	*Nil*	Season favourable for second crop cultivation; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever and small-pox slight; the former in hilly parts; cattle healthy; pasture good.
		General Remarks—General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Dec. 10th)		Local reports dated yesterday.
Sindh.		
Kurrachee ...	...	State of crops the same as before; foot and mouth disease in Kohistan.
Shikarpur ...	...	Weather colder; fever decreasing; rabi prospects very favourable, but slight damage to young wheat by a kind of cricket which eats off the young shoots; disease among cattle decreasing.
Hyderabad ...	...	State of crops the same as before; fever continues owing to warm weather; cattle disease in three talukas.
Upper Frontier ...	...	In Thull and Kusmore talukas rabi crops, oil-seed, wheat and dhall, and also barani crops, jowari and bajra fair; in Jacobabad oil-seed and wheat well.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	Crops and health good; weather cloudy.
Surat ...	...	State and prospects of crops same as before; fever in some talukas.
Broach ...	...	Kharif crops reaped and are generally good, except bajra in Wagra, and jowar and pulse in Hansat; rabi prospects good; it is feared some crops will be damaged by the cloudy weather which prevailed on the 6th, 7th, and 8th instant; fever continues, and in Anklisur some persons died of it.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	No appreciable change in rabi crops; estimated yield of cotton 46,000 candies; fever and measles prevailing.
Nasik ...	...	No change in public health, weather, and crops.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Weather cool; public health good; fever in Shahpur, Moorbaur, Bhewndy, and Warra talukas; kharif crops good in almost all the talukas; rabi crops good in Dhanoo, Warra, Bhewndy, and Bassim talukas, and is under cultivation in Shahpur, Moorbaur, Kallian, and Panwell talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Out-turn of kharif in taluka Juner is estimated at full rupee; rabi crops doing well; rain much wanted in Indapur, Sirroor, and Bhimthadi; climate and public health good, excepting fever and ague at Indapur.
Ahmednuggur ...	...	Rain wanted; crops in inferior soil withering; health good.
Sholapur ...	...	Kharif and rabi still injured by weather; cotton middling; rabi good in black-soil only; rain wanted.
Satara ...	...	Crops continue good in Walwa; early crops will probably suffer from excessive moisture; rain wanted in Khandalla and Malsirus; slight fever in Walwa.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Kharif and cotton crops in the same state as before; harvesting not completed; rabi sowing almost finished; young crops promising; public health good, except in parts of Bidi, Uthni, and Sumpgaon, where fever prevails and has caused a few deaths in Sumpgaon; cattle disease in Bidi.
Dharwar ...	...	Early crops same as before; sowing of late crops in progress in Hangul and Gaduk talukas, completed in other talukas; plants looking well; cotton thriving, except in Hangul, Bunkapur, and Khurajogi talukas; state of public health same as before.
Kanara ...	...	Prospects of second crop on the coast satisfactory; preparations for second crop in progress above the Ghâts; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevalent.
Kaladgi ...	...	Kharif harvest middling; rabi prospects fair; fever severe in Badami.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot ...	...	Weather cloudy for the last two days; prospects of rabi favourable; fever prevalent.
Wudwan ...	...	No change in the condition of crops; weather cloudy; state of health the same as before.
Baroda ...	...	Kharif crops being threshed and stored; rabi crops in good state; cotton prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Rabi prospects good, except where the rainfall was poor and the soil is bad; but danger from cloudy weather is apprehended in many quarters; kharif crops good.
Bengal— (Dec. 8th)		
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	No rain has fallen in the interior. The amun or late rice harvest has commenced.
Bankura ...	"	Weather cool and dry. The reaping of the hymunti or late paddy is progressing. The winter crops are doing well.
Beerbhoom ...	"	Clear and dry weather. State and prospects of crops good; harvest still in progress.
Midnapore ...	"	Cold and dry weather. Crops ripening and some being cut. Reports from sub-divisions cheering, except from Contai, where over some tracts there has been failure.
Hooghly ...	"	Clear throughout; wind from north. Cold weather crops good. Amun or late rice fair wherever planted out.
24-Pergunnahs ...	"	Weather dry and cool. The amun or late rice is being cut. Prospects of cold weather crops continue good.
Nuddea ...	"	Seasonable weather. No changes worthy of notice in prospects of crops. Prices generally falling.
Moorshedabad ...	"	Cool and seasonable weather. The harvesting of amun or late rice crop is still going on in some places; an average outturn is expected. The new rice has already come into the market, but to a small extent. It sells at from 20 to 25 seers per rupee at Gora Bazar, Rughoonathgunge, and Ramporehat. The state of the cold-weather crops, mulberry and indigo, has been reported to be favourable.
Dinagepore ...	"	Fine weather; state and prospects of the crops very good. Reaping going on.
Maldah ...	"	Weather set, fair, and cool. The hymunti or late rice crop continues to be harvested, yielding a full crop in many parts of the district. The kalai pulse is ripening and is good. The cold weather crops have been sown as usual.
Rajshahye ...	"	Weather cool; fine days and nights. The early amun rice harvest is going on extensively, and the latter rice crop is also being cut in the Bhurind tract. Some of the beels are too full of water to admit of the paddy in them being reaped at present. Some of this will probably be lost. All the cold weather crops are good, kalai pulse and mustard being well advanced in flower. The extent of cold weather crop cultivation is far larger than usual.
Rungpore ...	"	Weather fine and cold. Prospects of the crops good.
Bogra ...	"	Fine and sunny in the middle of the day; heavy dews at night, and cold in the morning. State and prospects of crops unchanged from last week, e. g., rice crops being rapidly cut. All other crops good.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Fine and seasonable weather. The rice harvest is still in progress, and there has been a 14-annas yield. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are good.
Jalpáiguri ...	"	Weather fine, but not as cold as usual for the time of year; this is probably owing to the late rain in October not having as yet dried up. All crops promise as well as can be desired. Late rice is in some places being cut.
Dacca ...	"	Seasonable weather. Crops very good.
Patna ...	"	Seasonable weather. Rice harvest in progress; outturn good. Cold-weather crops prospering.
Gya ...	"	Cool and clear. The aughani or late rice is being mostly reaped. The outturn will be an unusually good one. The rabi or cold-weather crop is promising.
Shahabad ...	"	Weather seasonable and cold with west wind. The aughani or late rice is being rapidly harvested, and will yield a full crop. The prospects of the rabi or cold-weather crops continue excellent.
Tirhoot ...	"	Weather fair. In Tajpore sub-division aughani crops are all secured. Rice crops in some places are being harvested. The prospects of the rabi or cold-weather crops are favourable. Prices of food grains generally falling. In Seetamurhee sub-division prospects of the crops are good. The reaping of rice has commenced. In Durbhunga and Hajeepore sub-divisions the reaping of the rice has commenced, and the prospects of the cold-weather crops are excellent. In the Mudhoobunnee sub-division rice is being cut; its outturn is estimated to be from 12 to 14 annas. The cold-weather crops promise well. In Sudder sub-division the prospects of the cold-weather crops are excellent, and the rice crops on high lands are being harvested. Prices of food grains gradually falling.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Fine. The cold weather appears to have fairly set in. Aughani or late rice is being reaped; the outturn is expected to be 10 annas throughout the district. Rabi or cold-weather crops have germinated well, but rain is wanted to promote their growth; in some places they are being irrigated. Sugarcane is still being cut and put into the mills. Indigo fields are being prepared for next year's crops. Poppy has come up well. Prices are falling.
Chumparun ...	"	Cold clear weather with heavy morning dews. The prospects of the aughani or late rice crop are very good. It is being harvested, and a good outturn is expected. The rabi or cold-weather sowings are progressing satisfactorily.
Monghyr ...	"	Clear and cold with westerly wind. The aughani rice harvest has commenced; crop exceedingly good. Ploughing and sowing for the cold-weather crop going on satisfactorily.
Bhagalpur ...	"	Prospects of the crops unaltered.
Purneah ...	"	Very cold. The aughani or late rice crop is now being reaped with a very abundant return. Cold-weather crops in the course of sowing, and promise well.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	"	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of crops continue most favourable.
Cuttack ...	"	Clear and cold mornings, and evenings foggy; saradh or late rice ripening, and the earlier kinds now being reaped; outturn, a fair average. Winter crops progressing favourably. Prices continue moderate.
Balasore ...	"	The weather has been cold and the sky clear and serene. There has been no rain throughout the district during this week. In some places of the district paddy crops are being reaped, and in some quarters they are ripening. In short the prospect of the paddy crops is most favourable this year. The cold-weather crops, such as urhur (pulse), karpas (cotton), turmeric, moong (pulse), mustard, and sugarcane are doing well. In some portions of pergunnah Kaimah dalua paddy is being sown.
Lohardugga ...	"	Fine weather, cold and quite seasonable. A great portion of the rice crop has now been cut, and the outturn has been very good. In Palamow this harvest will be particularly fine. The prospects of the cold weather crops are also very good.
Maunbhoom ...	"	Fine bright cold weather with heavy dews at night. The late paddy crops are now being cut all over the district and are yielding well. Oil-seeds, especially mustard, are doing well; wheat and barley are just showing above ground.
		PUBLIC HEALTH.
		Burdwan: fever as before. Bankura: great many cases of fever reported. 24-Pergunnahs: a few cases of cholera reported from thanas Busserhat and Kalarua; fever still prevailing in Barripore. Nuddea: cholera is spreading in the Meherpore and Chooadangah sub-divisions. Moorshedabad: cholera is slightly prevalent in a few stations of the Sudder sub-district. Rajshahye: public health good and cholera much abated. Furreedpore: cholera and fever still prevalent, especially in the southern part of the district; casualties from both epidemics show a slight decline, though still numerous. Tipperah: a few cases of cholera and small-pox in the sub-division of Brahmunberiah. Patna: general health excellent. Tirhoot: public health good. Bhagalpur: general health good, except for a little fever in Kishengunge. Purneah: some cholera cases reported from thana Bulrampore. Cuttack: a good deal of low fever about. Balasore: general health of the district good. Hazáribagh: sporadic cases of small-pox and cholera in the district, and one case of small-pox within cantonments during the week. Maunbhoom: health of the people good.
		General Remarks.—The prospects of the rice crop continue favourable. Harvesting is progressing extensively and with excellent results. In Backergunge it is reported to be a crop of exceptional excellence. Cold-weather crops are doing well in almost all places, and sowings are still in progress in some places. Prices falling.
N. W. P.—		No report received.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Dec. 9th)	*Nil*	Health fair; sowings almost complete.
Hissar "	"	Health good; crops progressing favourably, but rain wanted.
Umballa "	"	Health and crops good.
Jullundur "	"	Ditto ditto.
Lahore "	"	Ditto ditto.
Mooltan "	"	Health generally good; sowings nearly finished.
Dera Ismail Khan "	"	Health good; rain wanted.
Rawul Pindi "	"	Health good; harvest prospects fair, but rain wanted.
Peshâwar "	"	Slight fever prevalent; sowings and ploughings in progress; on irrigated lands rain wanted.
		General Remarks.—Health prospects of province good; agricultural prospects fair, but would be improved by rain.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Dec. 9th)	*Nil*	Prospects of crops continue favourable; irrigation going on; sugarcane cut; weather clear; public health good.
Fyzabad "	"	
C. Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Dec. 5th)	...	Weather cool; prospects favourable; small-pox disappeared; fever prevalent.
Sambalpur ...	...	Weather clear; rice harvest fair; fever prevalent.
Bilaspur ...	...	Weather clear; prospects good; fever prevalent; prices rising.
Raipur (6th)	...	Weather clear; rice harvest excellent; health good; prices easy.
Chanda ...	...	Weather seasonable; prospects excellent; fever prevalent; prices low.
Balaghât (7th)	...	Weather clear; rice harvesting; rabi sowing; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Chhindwara ...	...	Weather clear; rain wanted; prospects unchanged; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
C. Provinces—*continued.*		
Bhandara (Dec. 8th)	...	Weather clear; dew required for rabi; kharif harvest completing; small-pox abating; fever prevalent; prices easy.
Wardha (9th)	...	Cotton and jowar harvesting; rabi thriving; prices stationary.
Nagpur ...	...	Weather cold; rabi thriving; health good; export of rice and wheat continues; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Weather cloudy; rain wanted; health good; prices rising.
Seoni ...	...	Rain required for rabi; sowings nearly completed.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather clear; rabi promising; health good.
Hoshangabad, Betul	...	Prospects continue excellent.
Nimar ...	...	Price of jowar fallen; small-pox appearing.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Rabi promising; fever and small-pox prevailing; prices falling.
Dumoh (Dec. 10th)	...	Rain wanted; prices falling; small-pox prevails.
Mandla ...	...	Prices falling.
		General Remarks.—The prospects generally continue excellent; the kharif, wherever reaped, turned out well.
B. Burma— (Dec. 10th)		
Arakan ...	...	Crops good; fever prevalent at Akyab.
Pegu ...	...	Health good; crops good.
Tenasserim ...	...	Not received.
		General Remarks.—Health and crops satisfactory.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (Dec. 10th)	...	Hardly any rain this week; wet and dry crops in good condition; cattle disease continues in parts of three districts; public health generally good.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects good; picking of coffee in Coorg, and harvesting of paddy and dry crops continue.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Dec. 10th)	*Nil.*	Heavy mists in mornings; clear cool days; cold dewy nights; prospects of crops continue favourable; public health good; sub-divisional return not received.
Sylhet "	...	Harvesting continues; outturn good; cholera prevalent.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Dec. 10th)	*Nil.*	Jowari cutting and cotton picking continued.
Rajpootana—		
Jeypore (Dec. 10th)	*Nil.*	Agricultural prospects continue satisfactory; public health good; weather seasonable.
Bhurtpore "	"	Sky hazy; health and prospects good.
Ajmere "	"	Health good; crops good; weather favourable.
Serohee (Nov. 30th)	...	Water abundant in wells; health very good; prospects favourable; weather seasonable.
Meywar (27th)	...	Water plentiful; health and prospects good.
Marwar (28th)	...	Water got from wells; health good; rabi crops progressing.
Harowtee ...	...	Water-supply as usual; health and prospects good.
Ulwar (26th)	...	Tanks and wells fairly well filled; health good; some rain wanted; wheat crops.
Deolee (Dec. 5th)	*Nil.*	Health and prospects good.
Central India— (Dec. 9th)		
Indore ...	*Nil.*	
Neemuch ...		
Gwalior ...		
Rutlam ...		
		General Remarks.—Health and prospects good throughout Central India.
Nepal—	...	No report received.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 51.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 16th December 1874.

No. 12.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, Section 10, is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 15th December 1874.

No. 952.—Mr. J. B. Lyall, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of two weeks' leave on medical certificate.

The 17th December 1874.

No. 959.—The under-mentioned members of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service reported their arrival in Lahore to the Government of the Punjab on the dates specified opposite to their names:—

Mr. J. R. Drummond, 27th ultimo.
Mr. J. A. Anderson, 2nd instant.

No. 961.—Mr. Cecil M. W. Brett, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival in Calcutta to the Government of Bengal on the 30th ultimo.

No. 963.—Mr. W. M. Souttar, Registrar of the High Court, Calcutta, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 5th instant, on return from the furlough granted him in the Home Department Notification No. 1898, dated the 2nd December 1873.

Mr. Souttar is granted the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

The 18th December 1874.

No. 965.—Mr. A. E. C. Casey, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival in Allahabad to the Government of the North-Western Provinces on the 23rd ultimo.

No. 967.—APPOINTMENTS.—Pundit Harí Kishen, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in Oudh, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 12th ultimo, *vice* Munshi Muhammad Hussen Khan, retired.

Munshi Muhammad Ehsan, Tehsildar, 2nd Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, *vice* Pundit Harí Kishen, promoted.

Munshi Khizr Muhammad, Tehsildar, 2nd Grade, to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade during the absence on furlough of Muhammad Ikramullah Khan, or until further orders.

The last clause of the Home Department Notification No. 868, dated the 27th ultimo, appointing Mr. L. G. Probyn to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, is cancelled.

No. 969.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the under-mentioned Officers to be Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Grade in Assam :—

Mr. H. F. Matthews, C. S.
Mr. J. K. Wight, C. S.
Mr. G. Godfrey, C. S.

No. 977.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Establishments),—under date Fort William, the 18th December 1874.

Read—

Public despatch to Secretary of State, No. 73, dated 23rd October 1873.
Judicial despatch from Secretary of State, No. 28, dated 11th June 1874, replying to above.
Resolution dated 12th May 1874, No. 305.
From Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 69, dated 14th April.
To Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 413, dated 20th June.
From Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 299, dated 16th July.

RESOLUTION.—The Home Department Resolution No. 305, dated 12th May last, announced the arrangements by which the list of the Assam Commission, as it then stood, was provisionally formed, and a staff of officers sufficient for his immediate requirements was placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner.

The Assam Commission thus provisionally arranged included the following officers :—

1 Chief Commissioner.
1 Judicial Commissioner (or Judge) of Upper Assam.
10 Deputy Commissioners for the 10 Districts, with a place upon the 3rd grade for the Chief Commissioner's Secretary.
12 Assistant Commissioners.

2. The sanction of the Secretary of State to the transfer of the District of Sylhet to the Chief Commissionership of Assam has now been received, and the territorial limits of the new Province have thus been finally adjusted. It remains, therefore, to determine what permanent form of administration shall be adopted for the whole Chief Commissionership, and what additions are necessary to the strength of the Commission in order to complete its working constitution and to provide for Sylhet.

3. As to the form of administration, the Governor General in Council has decided to continue for the present the existing arrangement by which the High Court at Calcutta superintends the administration of justice, and is itself the Supreme Court of Appeal. Therefore, so far as the judicial work of the Province is concerned, there is no necessity for the appointment of a Judicial Commissioner. Moreover, Assam is a province with little revenue, a scanty population, and light general work. Education is backward. The advantages of registration are scarcely recognized. The jails are of a petty character; and of the police the most important portion would, owing to the peculiar relations of Assam with the Frontier Tribes, necessarily remain under the direct control of the Chief Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner has signified his desire to undertake, for the present, the duties of departmental inspection, and the Governor General in Council agrees that they may be with advantage intrusted to him. It has, therefore, been resolved to place the entire administration under the direct control of the Chief Commissioner, and to leave the Deputy Commissioners immediately subordinate to him without the intervention either of a Judicial Commissioner or of Commissioners of Divisions. In order that the Chief Commissioner may, as far as possible, be relieved of minor details which might unduly hamper the performance of his duties, his Secretariat staff will be strengthened by the addition of an Assistant Secretary on Rs. 700 a month.

4. It has been determined that in the permanent organization of the Commission, the appointments of Secretary and Assistant Secretary shall stand separate from the graded list, as in other similar Commissions, and shall not be graded in the ranks of the Deputy Commissioners or of the Assistant Commissioners. The provisional list published by the Resolution of 12th May has, therefore, in this respect been altered.

5. To provide for the executive administration of Sylhet the following appointments have been added to the Commission :—

	Salary. Rs.	A.	P.
1 Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade ...	1,833	5	4
1 Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade	800	0	0

The reductions in the Bengal Establishment will be—

	Rs.
1 Magistrate-Collector, 2nd grade ...	1,800
1 Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade ...	700

The Judge of Sylhet and Cachar will be selected by the Governor General in Council from among the covenanted civilians in Bengal, who have adopted the judicial line of service under the provisions of Home Department letter No. 1452, dated 8th April 1873. The office is now held by a Judge of the first class, whose services the Chief Commissioner desires to retain; and, therefore, the salary will for the present be Rs. 2,500, a corresponding deduction of one appointment being made from the 1st grade Judgeships in Bengal. But whenever the present incumbent vacates, the salary of the office will be reduced to Rs. 2,000.

6. The Chief Commissioner has strongly represented the necessity of some addition to the staff of officers employed in Cachar. In order, therefore, to provide for the employment there of an officer who will replace the Joint-Magistrate who would ordinarily be allotted to a Regulation District, and who will take a share in the civil judicial business, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make a further addition of one appointment to the number of Assistant Commissioners of the 2nd grade.

7. Finally, to enable the Chief Commissioner to fill up temporary vacancies from his own reserve, the Governor General in Council directs that the establishment of Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd grade shall be increased from three to seven. The sanctioned complement of the Assam Commission will then include 33 officers exclusive of

the Chief Commissioner. The whole Administration is shown in detail as follows:—

Chief Commissioner of Assam.
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner.
Judge of Upper Assam.
Judge of Sylhet.

Deputy Commissioners, 1st Grade	...	4*
" " 2nd "	...	2†
" " 3rd "	...	3
" " 4th "	...	2
Assistant Commissioners, 1st Grade	...	5
" " 2nd "	...	6
" " 3rd "	...	7

8. The appointments in Sylhet will be held by covenanted civilians. The covenanted civilians who are transferred from any other Province to Assam will be seconded, and their names retained in italics upon the lists of the Presidency or Province to which they were originally appointed from England.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal and to the Chief Commissioner of Assam for information and guidance, and to the Financial Department for information and further orders.

No. 978.—With reference to Home Department Resolution No. 977 of this day's date, the following list of Officers in the Assam Commission is published for general information:—

Chief Commr.	...	Col. R. H. Keatinge, V. C., C. S. I.
Secy. to Chief Commr.		Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson, B. A., C. S.
Asst. Secy.	...	Vacant.
Judicial Commr., Assam		Col. W. Agnew.
Judge of Sylhet	...	Mr. H. Muspratt, C. S.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, *1st Grade*—(4).

(1) Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Bivar.
(2) Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Comber.
(3) Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Graham.
(4) Mr. A. L. Clay, C. S.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, *2nd Grade*—(2).

(5) Lieutenant-Colonel T. Lamb.
(6) Major J. F. Sherer.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, *3rd Grade*—(3).

(7) Major A. E. Campbell.
(8) Major W. C. S. Clarke.
(9) Mr. O. G. R. McWilliam, C. S.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, *4th Grade*—(2).

(10) Captain W. J. Williamson.
(11) Captain J. Butler.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS, *1st Grade*—(5).

(12) Captain A. N. Phillips.
(13) Major W. H. J. Lance.
(14) Mr. W. O. A. Beckett.
(15) Mr. Arthur Forbes, B. A., C. S.
(16) Mr. A. C. Campbell.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS, *2nd Grade*—(6).

(17) Mr. P. T. Carnegy
(18) Captain M. O. Boyd.
(19) Captain H. J. Peet.
(20) Captain T. B. Michell.
(21) Mr. G. H. Damant, C. S.
(22) Captain E. N. D. La Touche.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS, *3rd Grade*—(7).

(23) Captain J. Johnstone.
(24) Mr. H. F. Matthews, C. S.
(25) Mr. J. K. Wight, C. S.
(26) Mr. G. Godfrey, C. S.
(27) Lieutenant W. A. Holcombe.
(28) Lieutenant H. St. P. Maxwell.
(29) Lieutenant M. A. Gray, Offg.

* To be reduced to three hereafter.
† To be increased to three hereafter.

No. 981.—The following alterations of rank are made in the British Burmah Police, with effect from the 6th September 1874:—

Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Grove, Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade.

Captain R. Houghton, Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, and officiating in the 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment.

No. 983.—The following temporary promotions are made in the British Burmah Police, with effect from the 14th August 1874:—

Mr. T. W. Wood, Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, to officiate as Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade.

Mr. M. McLeod, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to officiate as Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade.

No. 985.—The under-mentioned members of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service reported their arrival at Allahabad to the Government of the North-Western Provinces on the 15th ultimo:—

Mr. F. L. Petre.
Mr. H. Fraser.

No. 83.—The following Regulations for the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India to be held in March 1875, are published for general information:—

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF 1875.

N. B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On Tuesday, March 16th, 1875, and following days, an examination of candidates will be held in London. At this examination not fewer than candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces,] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.*—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any person desirous of competing at this examination must produce to the Civil Service Commissioners, before the 1st of February 1875, evidence showing—

(*a*) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

(*b*) That his age, on the 1st March, 1875, will be above seventeen years and under twenty-one years. [*N. B.—In the case of natives of India this must be certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which the candidate may have resided.*]

(*c*) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.†

(*d*) That he is of good moral character;

he must also pay such fee as the Secretary of State for India may prescribe‡

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Com-

* The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter.

† Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st January 1875.

‡ The fee for this examination will be £5, payable by means of a special stamp according to instructions which will be communicated to candidates.

missioners, the candidate will, upon payment of the prescribed fee, be admitted to the examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the certificate of qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and if already selected, will be removed from the position of a probationer.

4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

	Marks.
English Composition	500
History of England—including that of the Laws and Constitution	500
English Language and Literature ...	500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece ...	750
" " " Rome ...	750
" " " France...	375
" " " Germany	375
" " " Italy ...	375
Mathematics (pure and mixed) ...	1,250
Natural Science: that is (1) Chemistry, including Heat; (2) Electricity and Magnetism; (3) Geology and Mineralogy; (4) Zoology; (5) Botany	1,000
*** The total (1,000) marks may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of science included under this head.	
Moral Sciences: that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature ...	500
Arabic Language and Literature ...	500

Candidates are at liberty to name, before February 1, 1875, any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are *obligatory*.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.*

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the selected candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected candidate. A selected candidate declining to accept the appointment which may be offered to him will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

* "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. *We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer.*"—Report of Committee of 1854. A deduction of marks will be made under each subject, *including Mathematics.*

9. Selected candidates before proceeding to India will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects:—*

	Marks.
1. Oriental languages:	
Sanskrit	500
Vernacular† languages of India (each)	400
2. The History and Geography of India ...	350
3. Law	1,250
4. Political Economy	350

In these examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one examination. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. Any candidate who, at any of the periodical examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

11. The selected candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of age, health, and character, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

12. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S. W., from whom the proper form for the purpose may be obtained.

29*th July* 1874.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements:—

(1.) *Selected candidates will be permitted to choose,‡ according to the order in which they stand in the list resulting from the open competition as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal the Division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed, but this choice will be subject to a different arrangement, should the Secretary of State or Government of India deem it necessary.*

(2.) *No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India before he shall have passed the Final Examination and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.*

(3.) *The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.*

(4.) *It is the intention of the Secretary of State to allow the sum of £50 after each of the three first*

* Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

† Including, besides the languages prescribed for the several Presidencies, such other languages as may, with the approval of the Commissioners, be taken up as subjects of examination.

‡ This choice must be exercised immediately after the result of the open competition is announced, on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

half-years of probation, and £150 after the last half-year, to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.

(5.) *All selected candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical examination, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. For a candidate under age a surety will be required.*

(6). *After passing the Final Examination, each candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants and giving a bond for £1,000, jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable on these documents amount to £1 10s.*

(7.) *Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of 1877 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

FORM OF APPLICATION; TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES.

*** *This Form must be sent so as to be received at the Office of the Civil Service Commission before the 1st of February,* 1875.

*Date*_____

SIR,

I BEG to inform you that I desire to be a candidate at the forthcoming examination for the Civil Service of India.

As required by the Regulations, I transmit herewith—

(1.) A certificate of my birth, showing that I was born on the day of 18 , and that therefore my age on March 1, 1875, will be above 17 years (complete,) and under 21 years.

(2.) A certificate signed by of my having "no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me for the Civil Service of India."

(3.) Proof of my moral character, *viz.:*
(1.) A testimonial from
(2.) A testimonial from

(4.) A statement of the branches of knowledge in which I desire to be examined, *viz.:*—

(1.) If a General Register Office certificate cannot be obtained, the instructions printed on the other side will show what evidence should be supplied. If evidence is already in the hands of the Commissioners, strike out "A certificate of my birth," and insert "Evidence is already in the possession of the Commissioners."

(2.) The terms indicated by the marks of quotation must appear in the certificate, which must be given after personal examination, and bear date not earlier than 1st January, 1875.

(3.) Two testimonials must be sent bearing date not earlier than 1st January, 1875. One of them should be given by an intimate acquaintance (not a relative) of not less than three or four years' standing; the other, if the candidate has recently left school, should be given by his late schoolmaster, or if he has had employment of any kind, by his late employer. If the candidate has been at any University, he should send a certificate of good conduct from his College tutor.

(4.) If mathematics be named, state whether pure or mixed, or both are intended; if natural science be mentioned, state which branches.

I have also to state, with reference to Section 2, Clause (*a*,) of the Regulations, that I am a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

*Name in full*_____

*Address*_____

To the Secretary,
Civil Service Commission.

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I.—EVERY candidate born in England or Wales should produce a certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers. This certificate may be obtained at Somerset House, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II.—A candidate who is a Native of India must have his age certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which he may have resided.

III.—Every other candidate *not producing the certificate* mentioned in Clause 1, must prove his age by Statutory Declaration, and should also, if possible, produce a record of Birth or Baptism from some official Register; under which term may be included the Parochial Registers of Baptisms, the non-Parochial Registers of Baptisms and Births deposited at Somerset House under Acts of Parliament, the Register kept at the India Office of persons born in India, &c., &c. This Regulation applies—

1. To all candidates not born in England or Wales.

2. To candidates who, though born in England or Wales, cannot produce the Registrar-General's certificate.

The Civil Service Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of deciding in each case upon the sufficiency of the evidence produced, but they subjoin the following general rules for the guidance of candidates:—

(*a*.) The Declaration should specify precisely the date and place of birth, and should, if possible, be made by the father or mother of the candidate. If made by any other person, it should state the circumstances which enable the Declarant to speak to the fact. If an entry in a Bible or other family record be referred to, the Bible or other record must be produced at the time of making the Declaration, and must be mentioned in the Declaration as having been so produced.

(*b*.) If the candidate was born in England or Wales, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no entry has been found in the books of the Registrar-General; or a separate Declaration must be made to that effect.

(*c*.) If no extract from any Register is produced, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no such record is believed to exist; or a separate Declaration must be made to that effect.

(*d*.) Statutory Declarations must be exactly in the form prescribed by the Act of 5 and 6 William IV., c. 62. A printed form, if re-

quired, will be supplied on application to the Civil Service Commissioners.

N. B.—Clergymen, as such, are not qualified to take Declarations.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 17th December 1874.

No. 397.—The Reverend J. Kilbee Stuart is appointed to be Chaplain of Fyzabad *vice* the Reverend W. J. Burdett, who has obtained furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 399.—The services of the Reverend W. H. Bray, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 401.—The services of the Reverend E. G. Davis, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Fort William, the 18th December 1874.

No. 1356.—Mr. B. Ribbentrop, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, in the Punjab, is transferred to British Burma.

SURVEYS.

The 15th December 1874.

No. 750.—Major H. Godwin-Austen, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Topographical Survey, having returned from furlough and resumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 27th October 1874, Captain R. V. Riddell, R. E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, reverted to the 3rd Grade of Deputy Superintendent, with effect from the 28th idem.

The 17th December 1874.

No. 755.—Dr. T. Oldham, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, returned from furlough on the morning of the 16th instant, and took over charge of the duties of his office on the same date, from Mr. H. B. Medlicott, Officiating Superintendent.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 18th December 1874.

No. 215*J.*—With reference to Notification No. 178J. of the 23rd September 1874, the Governor General in Council directs the addition of Savanoor to the list of Native States, Territories and Chiefships in which the High Court at Bombay is authorized to exercise original and appellate criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects of Her Majesty, being Christians.

No. 217*J.*—Under Section 43 of Act XXII of 1864, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in supersession of paragraph 2 of Notification No. 299, dated 29th October 1868, to direct that cases committed by the Cantonment Magistrate at Baroda shall be tried by the Agent to the Governor General and Special Commissioner at Baroda, and appeals from the sentences and orders of the Cantonment Magistrate shall be heard and determined by the same authority.

GENERAL.

The 18th December 1874.

No. 2532 *G.*—APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments are made in the Deolee Irregular Force, consequent on the retirement from the service of Colonel MacDonald :—

Major C. H. Clay, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant.

Captain J. H. L. Greenfield, Adjutant, to be 2nd-in-Command.

Captain P. W. Smith, Officiating Adjutant of the Mhairwarra Battalion, to be Adjutant.

No. 2534*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 1098G of the 22nd May last, the appointment of Captain R. G. E. Dalrymple as Boundary Settlement Officer, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent at Bhopal, will have effect from the 21st January 1874.

No. 2535*G.*—So much of Notification No. 1648G of the 5th August last as appointed Lieutenant G. E. Money, 16th Lancers, to the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is cancelled.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 17th December 1874.

No. 7311.—Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State in the year 1874-75 to end of December 1874, including bills drawn before 1st April 1874, but paid since that date or still outstanding—

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
Estimated for the whole year ...	10,000,000	10,74,60,000	1-10·3339	74,60,000
Actual to date ...	8,041,837	8,66,52,000	1-10·27	62,33,630
Remains to make estimate good...	1,958,163	2,08,08,000	1-10·58	12,26,370

Estimated loss on bills for Rs. 8,66,52,000, at 1-10·3339, Rs. 59,99,310
Actual " " " " 1-10·27, " 62,33,630

Loss in excess of estimate ... ... Rs. 2,34,420

The 18th December 1874.

No. 7313.—Mr. T. G. Trevor, Officiating Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for one month from the 1st instant.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 18th December 1874.

No. 7310.—The Governor General in Council directs that the words "Bombay Presidency and the" be inserted immediately before the words "Central Provinces" in the *Exception* to Section 1 (*b*) of Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 17th December 1874.

No. 7195.—The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta and Bombay in November 1874 is published for general information :—

	Calcutta.			Bombay.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.	
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In November 1874 ..		4,437	1,47,973	63,608	1,71,237	4,55,765

The 18th December 1874.

No. 7203.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 20, Act III of 1871, the following accounts of the profits of the Currency Note circulation, and of the charges and expenses incidental thereto, during the years 1872-73 and 1873-74, or from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1874, are published for general information. :—

Account of the profits of the Currency Note circulation and of the charges and expenses incidental thereto, during the years 1872-73 *and* 1873-74, *or from April* 1872 *to March* 1874, *prepared in conformity with Section* 20, *Act III of* 1871.

Dr.

Charges and Expenses	1872-73. Rs. A. P.	1873-74 Rs. A. P.
Salaries of Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, &c.	48,926 13 2	50,233 15 3
Establishments ..	1,45,085 12 4	1,47,002 3 3
Temporary Establishment	3,400 10 0	6,582 0 1
Charges for remittance ..	5,739 14 1	62,548 8 11
Stationery ...	1,632 12 10	1,694 14 4
Printing Charges	4,770 8 7	2,771 10 2
Service Telegrams	3 267 0 0	2,126 0 0
Purchase of Service Stamps	1,418 2 0	1,397 5 0
House, Lighting, Police and Water Rates	5,891 6 1	5,408 15 5
Cost of Note Forms	75,279 12 8	1,57,704 11 4
Two-thirds freight on Europe stores ..	20 1 4	103 10 0
Pensions and Gratuities ...	1,266 0 0	1,266 0 0
Cost of repairs, &c., to Currency building	2,496 1 11	7,049 1 5
Cost of Chests, Bags, and Locks	1,564 12 0	6,635 4 6
Contingencies ...	6,721 11 3	6,943 8 2
Travelling Allowance	381 11 0	309 3 0
Commission paid to the Bank of Bengal for selling and purchasing Government Securities	3,592 8 0	
Dead Stock (cost of Office furniture, &c.	1,226 8 6	1,199 3 2
Cost of Minerva Press for cancelling Currency Notes at the Calcutta Paper Currency Office	833 4 8	
	3,13,515 6 5	4,55,076 2 0
Profit of Note circulation ..	20,78,711 15 11	19,15,607 14 6
TOTAL	23,92,227 6 4	23,71,584 0 6

Cr.

Profits.	1872-73. Rs. A. P.	1873-74. Rs. A. P.
Interest on Government Securities ...	23,88,274 8 10	23,64,998 0 0
Miscellaneous Receipts	52 13 6	4,186 0 6
Rent realized for the first floor of the Currency building, 1, Dalhousie Square ...	3,900 0 0	2,400 0 0
TOTAL ...	23,92,227 6 4	23,71,584 0 6

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 18th December 1874.

No. 7280.—The Civil Annuity Funds of Madras and Bombay having been abolished, the Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Rule 9 under Section 35 of the Civil Pension Code :—

9. The deduction made under this section from the salary of a covenanted civil servant includes the deduction on account of annuity. The portion which is to be considered as deduction on account of annuity is equal to one-twenty-fourth part of the salary remaining to the officer after the whole deduction.

Where, however, the salary to be drawn is already fixed on other considerations (as, *e. g.*, where the officer is to receive a salary equal to what he drew prior to the transfer), the contribution under this section should be calculated upon the salary which remains to him after the usual deduction on account of annuity.

Example.—The pay of A. B. is Rs. 1,000. The deduction on account of his annuity is Rs. 40, and the contribution which he must pay, if transferred to serve under the native state, is $\frac{1000-40}{4}$ =240. The whole charge on the native state is Rs. 1,000, *plus* Rs. 240, or Rs. 1,240. Out of this A. B. will pay Rs. 240 to Government; A. B. will separately pay Rs. 40 on account of annuity.

The Governor General in Council also directs that the note within brackets which precedes Section 1 of Supplement A to the Civil Pension Code be omitted.

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

The 18th December 1874.

No. 7200.—Privilege leave for seven weeks, beginning on the 9th December 1874, is granted to Mr. M. Percy, Officiating Post Master of Calcutta.

Mr. S. Sullen, Post Master of Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Post Master of Calcutta during Mr. Percy's absence.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

The 18th December 1874.

No. 7317.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act VII of 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to

remit the fees leviable on the under-mentioned documents:—

Copy of the judgment or order given by a Criminal Court under Section 464, Code of Criminal Procedure, to the accused person or persons affected by such judgment or order, provided that such person is in Jail, or that the Court for some special reason sees fit to give such copy free of cost.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William the 17th December 1874.

No. 1175 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. I. Murray, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 14th Bengal Lancers,—date of arrival at Fort William, 24th November 1874 (date of departure on furlough, 11th November 1872).

No. 1176 *of* 1874.—Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. I. Murray. C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 14th Bengal Lancers, is allowed an extension of leave from the 11th to the 24th November 1874, the date on which he reported his return to India from the furlough to Europe granted him by G. G. O. No. 1244 of 1872.

No. 1177 *of* 1874.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 27th October 1874, page 5113, is published for general information:—

War Office, October 26th, 1874.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the under-mentioned Officer, whose claim to the same has been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for an act of bravery which he performed during the late Ashanti War, as recorded against his name, *viz.*:—

Regiment.	Rank and Name.	Act of bravery for which recommended.
6th Bengal Cavalry.	Major Reginald William Sartorius, C. M. G.	For having, during the attack on Abogoo, on the 17th January last, removed from under a heavy fire Serjeant Major Braimah Doctor, a Houssa Non-Commissioned Officer, who was mortally wounded, and placed him under cover.

No. 1178 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned native medical pupils of the Calcutta Medical College, admitted by G. G. O. No. 389 and No. 916 of 1871, are dismissed the service:—

Denobundo Dass, No. 93.
Zillo Roheem, No. 149.
Ally Newaz, No. 234.

No. 1179 *of* 1874.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Quartermaster General's Department.

Captain H. P. Pearson, of the 2nd Battalion, 12th Foot, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, to be a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General on the Establishment, *vice* Captain W. S. A. Lockhart, whose term of staff service in that grade will expire on the 5th January 1875.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) M. J. King-Harman, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General to complete the Establishment, *vice* Captain H. P. Pearson.

No. 1180 *of* 1874.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Public Works Department, No. 647, dated the 9th December 1874, the services of Captain H. S. Clive, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Department Public Works, Mysore, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 11th September 1874.

No. 1181 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their return from England:—

Lieutenant Colonel N. Barton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 5th December 1874.

Captain E. R. Conolly, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab,—date of arrival at Bombay, 28th October 1874 (date of departure on furlough, 21st May 1872).

Captain E. M. L. Marriott, of the General List Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class,—date of arrival at Bombay, 7th December 1874.

Sub-Conductor G. S. Beckett, 1st Grade Supervisor, Public Works Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 4th December 1874.

No. 1182 *of* 1874.—Subadar Luchmun Thappah, of the 3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, and is allowed the pension of his rank, *viz.*, Rs. 25 per mensem, with effect from the date he may be struck off the strength of the Corps.

No. 1183 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

Gunner George Jeakles, late of the Royal Horse Artillery,—rate of pension per diem, 1*s.* 2*d.* (one shilling and two pence) from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance. All chargeable to Imperial Revenue.

No. 1184 *of* 1874.—Gungence, widow of Havildar Goor Buccus Roy, of the late 51st Regiment of Native Infantry, is admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the 3rd Class Order of Merit on her late husband for three years from the 25th October 1873.

The stipend will be disbursed in the North-Western Provinces Circle of pension payment.

No. 1185 *of* 1874.—The following promotion is made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Punjab Frontier Force.

5th Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Boodh Singh, to be Jemadar, from the 16th November 1874, *vice* Sipahi Khan, deceased.

No. 1186 *of* 1874.—The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Cadre of the late 54th Native Infantry.	Captain L. Blathwayt, Staff Corps.	Major.	17th December 1874.	Major J. G. Barlow, deceased.

No. 1187 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Invalids of the Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, are admitted to the stipends noted opposite their respective names, with effect from the date they may have been struck off the strength of the corps :—

Jemadar Hussein Coolie Khan, Rs. 12 per month.
Havildar Gulzada, Rs. 7 per month.
Sowar Run Singh, Rs. 4 per month.

No. 1188 *of* 1874.—Captain Charles Cleworth, of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps is allowed leave of absence for fifteen months to proceed to Europe from the 13th December 1874.

No. 1189 *of* 1874.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that the scale of necessaries prescribed in G. G. O. No. 276 of 10th March 1869 for women and children, will be given to each woman and child belonging to the troops on board, whether themselves invalids or healthy, or related to invalid or healthy troops.

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

No. 1190 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgeon Griffith Griffith, of the Medical Department,—for twenty months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Francis Henry Woodgate, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1191 *of* 1874.—First Class Apothecary J. Casey, of the Subordinate Medical Department, attached to the Indus Valley State Railway, is granted an extension of leave from the 10th to the 19th February 1874, the date on which he reported his return to India from the furlough to Europe granted him by G. G. O. No. 520 of 1872.

The 18*th December* 1874.

No. 1192 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officers, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the dates specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Arthur L'Estrange Hamilton Holmes,—13th December 1874.

Lieutenant Matthew Horace Hayes,—17th December 1874.

No. 1193 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain Charles Stewart Pratt, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1194 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Lieutenant Colonel A. H. B. Bruce, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1126 of 1874,—*Surat*, 4th December 1874, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant H. FitzG. Stevens, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1115 of 1874,—*Surat*, 4th December 1874, from Calcutta.

Conductor N. Thorburn, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, G. G. O. No. 1030 of 1874,—*El Dorado*, 14th December 1874, from Calcutta.

Conductor G. Palmer, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, G. G. O. No. 1128 of 1874,—*Euphrates*, 18th November 1874, from Bombay.

Conductor F. Edmonds, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, G. G. O. No. 1011 of 1874,—*Malabar*, 25th November 1874, from Bombay.

No. 1195 *of* 1874.—The following appointment is made in the under-mentioned corps of the Native Army :—

11*th Bengal Lancers.*

Ressaidar Mohamed Afzul Khan, Khan Bahadoor, is appointed Woordie Major from the 7th April 1874, *vice* Jhunda Singh, deceased.

No. 1196 *of* 1874.—The services of Lieutenant Colonel F. Brine, of the Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 18*th December* 1874.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 5th to 18th December 1874 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.
Bengal Infantry ...	Major J. G. Barlow	Dec. 16, 1874	Calcutta.	
Her Majesty's 1-14th Foot.	Sub-Lieut. M. M. Hill.	„ 14, 1874	Seetapore.	

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 15th December 1874.

No. 657.—Mr. W. Ogden, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, Agra District, Rajpootana State Railway, is confirmed in his appointment.

No. 658.—The following exchange of appointments between the under-mentioned 4th Grade Accountants is sanctioned :—

Mr. J. H. Trott from the Central Provinces to the Military Works Branch, and K. Subhanna Naidoo from the Military Works Branch to the Central Provinces.

No. 659.—Captain S. S. Jacob, B. S. C., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on return from furlough, resumed charge of his duties as Executive Engineer of the Jeypore State from Mr. T. W. Miles, on the forenoon of the 25th November 1874.

No. 660.—Mr. W. A. Bell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Holkar State Railway, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director of State Railways to British Burmah.

No. 661.—Sergeant T. R. Beecher, R. E., Overseer, 1st Grade, Western Rajpootana Railway Survey, is remanded to military duty.

No. 662.—Mr. H. Gower, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred from His Highness the Nizam's Railway to State Railways under the Director.

No. 663.—The privilege leave for three months granted in Notification No. 456 of the 23rd July 1874 to Mr. S. G. Wood, Accountant, 2nd Grade, Accountant General's Office, Public Works Department, has been commuted by the Secretary of State for India into leave on medical certificate for six months under Section 14, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

The 17th December 1874.

No. 664.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 624, dated 25th November 1874, for "Mr. J. R. Bagley," read Mr. F. R. Bagley.

The 18th December 1874.

No. 665.—Mr. D. O'Neill, Probationary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Neemuch State Railway, is confirmed in his appointment.

No. 666.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following temporary promotions of Superintending Engineers attached to Local Administrations, with effect from the dates specified :—

Officiating Superintending Engineer, to be temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Chrystie, Major W., R. E., Mysore,—from 10th September 1874.

Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, to be temporary Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Alexander, Colonel F., S. C., Oudh,—from 10th September to 12th October 1874.

Chrystie, Major W., R. E. (temporary), Mysore, —from 12th October 1874, *vice* Alexander, on furlough.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1874.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

The *Gazette of India* will be published every Saturday at Calcutta, until further notice.

All communications and remittances should be sent to the Publisher, No. 8, Hastings Street.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

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AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Beenagaon, the 11th December 1874.

No. 11*P*.—Captain E. Temple, Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, and Assistant Political Agent, Bundelkund, availed himself on the forenoon of the 17th October 1874 of the privilege leave granted him in Central India Agency Notification No. 1478, dated 3rd idem; and resumed charge of his duties from Captain S. A. Swinley on the forenoon of the 16th November 1874.

H. D. DALY, *Major General,*
Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 12th December 1874.

No. 42.—Rahmat Ally, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Northern Road Division, is granted six months' leave on private affairs, under Section 5, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 43.—Kesho Mahadeo, Overseer, 1st Grade, Mhow Division, has been granted one month's privilege leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 44.—Mr. C. Von Ahn, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Road Division, returned on the forenoon of the 22nd November 1874, from one month's privilege leave granted him in this Administration Notification No. 37, of the 31st October 1874.

No. 45.—Mr. R. E. Nelson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Mhow Division, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination as prescribed in the P. W. Code, Chapter 11, Section IV, para. 22.

A. CADELL, *Col., R. E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

Camp Doodoo, the 7th December 1874.

No. $\frac{4500}{138}$ *M*.—APPOINTMENT.—Captain Percy Smith, appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-Command and Squadron Officer of the Deolee Irregular Force, under Foreign Office No. 2250 G, dated 7th November 1874, received charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 19th November 1874.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th December 1874.

Privilege leave of absence for ten days is allowed to Captain Llewellyn Wavell, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, 2nd Grade, under Chapter VI, Section 21, of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

The 15th December 1874.

No. 12.—PROMOTION.—Mr. George Batley Scott, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, to be Surveyor, 4th Grade, from this date.

JOHN MACDONALD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th December 1874.

Captain R. V. Riddell, R. E., Deputy Superintendent, Topographical Surveys, having reported his return from the three months' privilege leave granted to him in Notification dated the 28th September last, on the forenoon of the 9th December 1874, the unexpired portion (six days) of his leave is hereby cancelled.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY. OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Doon, the 15th December 1874.

No. 77.—Mr. C. Wood, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave for forty-two days, with effect from 21st instant.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 13th October 1874.

Notice is hereby given that sales by public auction of the Government rice marginally noted will be held at the Opium Sale Rooms near the Office of the Board of Revenue, as follows :—

BURMAH.
2 maund bags ... 2,11,500
1 „ „ ... 35,000
MADRAS.
2 maund bags ... 69,750

	BURMAH.		MADRAS.
	About one maund bags.	About two maund bags.	About two maund bags.
On Monday the 16th November.	...	62,000	18,000
On Monday the 7th December.	20,000	59,250	12,250
On Tuesday the 29th December.	...	80,000	...
On Monday the 18th January 1875.	15,000	10,250	39,500
	35,000	2,11,500	69,750

The following are the conditions of the sale :—

1. The sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A. M. of the day fixed and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P. M.

2. Each lot shall contain 1,000 bags of an average weight as ascertained by examining and weighing in the presence of intending purchasers a percentage of at least 100 bags of each description of rice, on days (at least ten days previous to day of sale) to be fixed by public advertisement. The average nett weight thus ascertained will be declared at time of sale and will also be notified in the *Exchange Gazette* for two days previously.

3. The bids must advance Rs. 10 at a time.

4. Intending purchasers will have an opportunity of inspecting samples of the rice at the Office of the undersigned on any day previous to the sale between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and of examining its quality and condition in the godowns on the days to be fixed by public advertisement for testing the average weight of the bags to be sold.

5. A currency note for Rs. 100 shall be taken as a deposit on each lot from the purchaser in the sale room, before the lot is registered in the sale book, and such note shall be considered part of the 20 per cent. deposit referred to in para. 6.

6. A deposit of 20 per cent. of the price of the rice purchased must be paid into the Bank of Bengal by each purchaser as a deposit the day after the sale.

7. Within three days after making the deposit of 20 per cent., the remainder of the price must be paid into the Bank of Bengal, or the first deposits will be forfeited.

8. Payment in full may be made at any time within four days after the sale.

9. Application for delivery orders are to be made to the undersigned, and such orders will be issued according to priority of application; but no delivery order shall be issued, or application for the same be entertained or recorded, until the full amount of purchase money shall have been paid. Delivery orders shall specify the dates on which delivery is to be taken, and these dates will be fixed, as far as practicable, with reference to the wishes of purchasers; but rice not taken delivery of on the date or dates named in the order shall remain in the godown until all subsequent orders of same sale shall have been satisfied; nor shall the purchaser have any claim upon Government in respect of such delayed delivery.

10. Delivery in full must be taken within 30 days of date of sale, or the amount deposited shall be forfeited.

11. The buyer must satisfy himself in every respect as to the quality, description and weight of the rice before the day of sale. No subsequent complaints or reclamations will be admitted.

12. The Officer superintending the sale on the part of Government is empowered to reject at his discretion the bid of any individual unless such individual shall on demand tender at the time a deposit, either in Government of India Notes, Bank of Bengal receipts, or Government Securities, of a sum equal to 20 per cent. of his bid.

13. Any further information respecting weight, description or quality of the rice advertised for sale that may be desired will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

14. The undersigned reserves to himself the right of altering the dates of sales should circumstances render it expedient, and of withdrawing any unsold lot.

J. GRAHAM, *Major,*
On Special Duty.

39, STRAND, CALCUTTA,
The 13th October 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

1st Circle.

The 12th December 1874.

No. 3456.—Third Grade Overseer Baboo Shumboo Chunder Paul, attached to the Darjeeling Division, Military Works, returned from three months' privilege leave on the 26th November 1874.

W. R. TUCKER, *Major, R. E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Military Works.

5th Circle.

The 9th December 1874.

No. 15.—Mr. H. Bolton, Sub-Engineer, transferred from the 2nd to the 5th Circle, Military Works, by Inspector General's Notification No. 141 of 1st current, is posted to the Lahore Division, Military Works.

C. M. BROWNE, *Major, R. E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

7th Circle.

The 7th December 1874.

No. 4367.—Lieutenant N. Arnott, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, joined the 7th Circle, Special Military Works, on the forenoon of the 4th instant.

The 10th December 1874.

No. 4399.—Lieutenant J. F. Garwood, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the II Raneekhet Special Military Works Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

The 12th December 1874.

No. 4420.—Corporal J. McDonald, Overseer, 1st Grade, joined the II Raneekhet Division, Special Military Works, on the 27th November 1874.

Æ. PERKINS, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned. Creditors are requested to send their proofs with their claims:—

Catchick Arratoon Catchick, of Jackson's Ghât Street, in the Town of Calcutta, carrying on the business of a Jute Screw Merchant, died at Calcutta on the 29th November 1874.

Edward John Rosamond, an Inspector of Police in Sarun, in the Patna Division, Bengal, died at Sarun on the 24th January 1872.

Alexander Elliot Herdman, a Tea Planter in the District of Luckimpore, in Assam, died at Debrooghur on the 22nd May 1874.

James Dundas Macqueen, formerly of No. 24, Northumberland Street, Strand, in the County of Middlesex, but late of No. 21, Russel Road, Addison Road, Kensington, in the same County, Esquire, and formerly a Captain in Her Majesty's Army, died in England on the 5th April 1874.

William Dart, a Supervisor in the Public Works Department, attached to the Indus Valley State Railway, died at Mooltan on the 19th January 1873.

Henry Ingle Baylis, a Captain in the General List of Infantry, attached to the 3rd Goorkha Regiment, died at Pethoragurh, near Almorah, on the 2nd September 1874.

James Rose, carrying on business as a Merchant at No. 1, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, under the style of Messrs. Rose & Co., died in London on the 24th September 1874.

George William Morland, a Captain in the 1st Battalion, 6th Regiment of Foot, died at Umritsur on the 23rd September 1874.

Soorjoo Coomar Goodeve Chuckerbutty, a Surgeon Major in the Bengal Army, died at No. 72, Abingdon Road, Kensington, England, on the 29th September 1874.

Alfred Bond, Junior, a Branch Pilot, in the Bengal Marine Service, drowned near the Sandheads on the 15th October 1874.

William Bruce Stephen, a Tea Planter of Ooloookoosie Tea Garden, died at Nowgong, in Assam, on the 10th June 1874.

HIGH COURT, CAL., *The 12th Dec.* 1874. } L. P. D. BROUGHTON, *Administrator General.*

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 12th December 1874.

No. 109.—The under-mentioned Officer and Upper Subordinate are transferred from the Delhi District, Rajpootana State Railway:—

Mr. J. E. P. Lincké, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Tirhoot State Railway.

Sergeant J. McCawley, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

The 15th December 1874.

No. 110.—Mr. J. W. Christison, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on the 2nd November 1874.

No. 111.—The under-mentioned Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, passed students of Cooper's Hill College, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Director of State Railways, are posted as follows:—

Mr. B. Parkes, B. E., to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr. E. W. Arundell, B. A., to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr. J. Tait, to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. W. G. Allen, to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. T. R. Wynne, to the Rajputana State Railway.

Mr. E. I. Shadbolt, Holkar State Railway.

Mr. J. Watkin, to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. S. Finney, to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

No. 112.—Mr. G. Humfress, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is permanently transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway, to which he is now attached temporarily.

No. 113.—Major F. S. Stanton, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, made over charge of the Delhi District of the Rajputana Railway on the 14th December 1874, to Mr. W. C. Fur-

nivall, in order to proceed to Bombay on special duty preparatory to taking furlough to Europe.

The Agra and Delhi Districts, Rajputana Railway, will be amalgamated under the charge of Mr. Furnivall as Engineer-in-Chief, Rajputana Railway, from this date inclusive.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Parbuttipore, the 12th December 1874.

No. 40.—With reference to Notification No. 26, Mr. T. L. Tanner, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is to officiate as Executive Engineer, Feeder Road Division, from 1st September 1874, until further orders.

The 15th December 1874.

No. 41.—Mr. A. G. Kemp, Sub-Storekeeper, 1st Grade, transferred from the Nizam's State Railway, reported his arrival at Atraie to the Superintendent of Works, Southern District, on the forenoon of the 7th December 1874.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dinapore, the 10th December 1874.

No. 8.—With reference to the Director of State Railways' Notification No. 97 of 30th November 1874, Mr. C. W. Hodson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival on the morning of the 10th instant, and is posted to the Durbunga Division.

The 16th December 1874.

No. 9.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 101 of 4th current, Temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, Hurry Mohun Bannerjea reported his arrival at Bazitpore on the forenoon of the 12th idem, and is posted to the Darbunga Division.

No. 10.—Lieutenant H. G. Kunhardt, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, returned on the forenoon of the 15th current from the three months' special leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 7 of 8th December 1874.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 8th December 1874.

No. 59.—Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, Assistant Engineer, Mhow Division, Holkar State Railway, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from 20th November 1874.

No. 60.—In supersession of this Office Notifications, Nos.. 44 and 52, dated 22nd September and 16th October 1874, respectively, Mr. S. Tripp, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, attached to the Ghât Division, Holkar State Railway, is granted eighty-three days' privilege leave, from 5th September to 26th November 1874.

No. 61.—Mr. S. Tripp, Sub-Engineer, returned to duty on the afternoon of the 27th November 1874 from the privilege leave granted him in the above Notification.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 2nd December 1874.

No. 2457.—Sergeant T. Beecher, R. E., Overseer, 1st Grade, reported his return on the forenoon of the 6th November from the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 2251, dated 30th October 1874, *Gazette of India.*

The 5th December 1874.

No. 2467.—Mr. H. Woodroffe, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th December 1874.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 5th December 1874.

No. 281.—In supersession of this Office Notification No. 258 of 2nd November 1874, Mr. J. W. Christison, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Mehur Division, is granted twenty-five days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, with effect from the 2nd October 1874.

No. 282.—Mr. T. K. Murphy, Supervisor, 1st Grade, reported his return from the privilege and departmental leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 156 of 24th June 1874, at Mooltan, on the forenoon of the 8th October 1874.

No. 284.—Mr. W. Hunt, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his return from the sick leave granted him in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 430 of 7th July 1874, on the forenoon of the 23rd November 1874, and is posted to the Sehwan Division.

F. W. PEILE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 12th December 1874.

No. 169.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 84, dated 4th November 1874, transferring Mr. H. Luckstedt, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Rajpootana to the Punjab Northern State Railway, this officer reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 3rd December 1874, and is posted to the Lahore and Chenab Division of the Survey Circle, which Division he joined on the forenoon of the 8th December 1874.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 8th December 1874.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office will be closed for the Christmas Holidays on Thursday, the 24th, Friday, the 25th, and Saturday, the 26th instant, and also Friday, the 1st January 1875, being New Year's Day.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th December 1874.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans of 1824-25.	4 per cent. Loans of 1828-29.	4 per cent. Loans of 1832-33.	4 per cent. Loans of 1835-36.	4 per cent. Loans of 1842-43.	4 per cent. Loans of 1854-55.	4 per cent. Loans Transfer of 1865.	Of 1856-57.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1870.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1871.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1872.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	5 per cent. Debentures for 10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	5 per cent. Debentures for 15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	4 per cent. Bombay Book Debt Loan of 1865.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 30th November 1874	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,66,827	33,17,100	1,69,33,500	1,11,11,500	1,27,09,300	1,17,900	37,82,300	2,46,000	3,34,23,700	5,15,15,300	34,56,000	35,29,000	29	14,17,99,575
Add—																	
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th December 1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th December 1874	...	...	...	...	11,700	1,37,000	9,000	13,000	...	...	...	2,40,000	2,66,100	...	...	...	6,76,800
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th December 1874	...	...	...	...	...	45,200	5,900	49,700	...	...	...	22,300	3,37,100	...	...	...	4,60,200
	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,66,827	33,28,800	1,71,15,700	1,11,26,400	1,27,72,000	1,17,900	37,82,300	2,46,000	3,36,86,000	5,21,18,500	34,56,000	35,29,000	29	14,29,36,575
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	1,51,500	5,14,900	23,400	1,09,100	1,800	...	...	8,17,600	1,37,200	...	...	...	17,55,500
Balance on 15th December 1874	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,66,827	31,77,300	1,66,00,800	1,11,03,000	1,26,62,900	1,16,100	37,82,300	2,46,000	3,28,68,400	5,19,81,300	34,56,000	35,29,000	29	14,11,81,075

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Oct. 1874, enfaced from India 2,058 lakhs; retransferred from London, 1,976 lakhs.

"	16th October	1874 to 31st	"	"	"	6	"	"	3 "
"	1st November	" to 14th	Nov.	"	"	12	"	"	9 "
"	16th "	" to 30th	"	"	"	0	"	"	4 "
"	1st December	" to 15th	Dec.	"	"	11	"	"	17 "
						2,087			2,009
						2,009			
				Balance against India		... 78			

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 16th December 1874.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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nivall, in order to proceed to Bombay on special duty preparatory to taking furlough to Europe.

The Agra and Delhi Districts, Rajputana Railway, will be amalgamated under the charge of Mr. Furnivall as Engineer-in-Chief, Rajputana Railway, from this date inclusive.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

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CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

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NOTIFICATIONS.

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PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

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ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 8th December 1874.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office will be closed for the Christmas Holidays on Thursday, the 24th, Friday, the 25th, and Saturday, the 26th instant, and also Friday, the 1st January 1875, being New Year's Day.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th December 1874.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	OF 1856-57.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR 10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	4 PER CENT. BOMBAY BOOK DEBT LOAN OF 1865.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 30th November 1874	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,66,827	33,17,100	1,69,33,500	1,11,11,500	1,27,09,300	1,17,900	37,82,300	2,46,000	3,34,23,700	5,15,15,300	34,56,000	35,29,000	29	14,17,99,575
Add—																	
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th December 1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th December 1874	...	...	...	...	11,700	1,37,000	9,000	13,000	...	...	...	2,40,000	2,66,100	...	...	...	6,76,800
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th December 1874	...	...	...	...	...	45,200	5,900	49,700	...	...	...	22,300	3,37,100	...	...	...	4,60,200
	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,66,827	33,28,800	1,71,15,700	1,11,26,400	1,27,72,000	1,17,900	37,82,300	2,46,000	3,36,86,000	5,21,18,500	34,56,000	35,29,000	29	14,29,36,575
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	1,51,500	5,14,900	23,400	1,09,100	1,800	...	...	8,17,600	1,37,200	...	...	...	17,55,500
Balance on 15th December 1874	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,66,827	31,77,300	1,66,00,800	1,11,03,000	1,26,62,900	1,16,100	37,82,300	2,46,000	3,28,68,400	5,19,81,300	34,56,000	35,29,000	29	14,11,81,075

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Oct. 1874, enfaced from India 2,058 lakhs; retransferred from London, 1,976 lakhs.
" 16th October 1874 to 31st " " " " 6 " " " 3 "
" 1st November " to 14th Nov. " " " 12 " " " 9 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " " 0 " " " 4 "
" 1st December " to 15th Dec. " " " 11 " " " 17 "

2,087 — 2,009

Balance against India ... 78

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 16th December 1874.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th December 1874.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,80,36,438	8	0
Reserve Fund	16,07,242	7	9	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	77,65,144	5	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 1,41,24,939 4 11; General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 1,55,56,190 9 9	2,96,81,129	14	8	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	49,77,259	6	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,07,78,948	11	7	Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,82,39,804	13	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,27,529	4	9	Dead Stock	10,90,834	4	11
Sundries	8,28,395	7	3	Stamps	13,267	4	0
				Balances with other Banks ...	7,01,104	5	9
				Sundries	32,377	6	1
				Bullion	8,90,564	0	4
					5,17,46,794	6	3
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,13,84,837 0 5; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 2,19,91,614 7 4	3,33,76,451	7	9
TOTAL ...	8,51,23,245	14	0	TOTAL ...	8,51,23,245	14	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 17th December* 1874.

J. GORDON, *Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

To Timber Merchants, Contractors, and others.

A sale by public auction, at a moderate upset price, of all the Government timber lying at the forest depôts (one in the Public Works Department compound and the other near the Railway station) at Bahramghat, will be held on Monday, the 18th of January 1875, to commence at 8 o'clock in the morning.

The logs will be sold in small lots of an average number of 10 logs in each. Lists of the lots will be distributed to the public by the Darogah in charge of the depôts, two days before the sale and on the date of sale.

A deposit of 10 per cent. of the price will have to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder within one month of the day of sale; failing which, the deposit money will be forfeited and the lot resold.

Delivery of the timber will not be given until payment in full has been made. The timber will be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment it is sold.

Timber must be removed within one month from the date of sale; failing which, ground rent will be charged at the rate of 4 annas per log per mensem.

By order,

R. S. DODSWORTH,

Asst. Conservator of Forests, Kheri Division, Oudh.

CAMP DUDUA GHAT *viâ* LUCKIMPORE, OUDH, *The 4th December* 1874.

NOTICE.

All civil processes intended for residents of City Station or Cantonment of Lucknow should be addressed, not to the undersigned, who possesses no civil jurisdiction therein, but to the Civil Judge, Lucknow.

DEPY. COMMR.'S COURT, LUCKNOW, *The 1st December* 1874.

J. W. QUINTON, *Deputy Commissioner.*

WANTED

For the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Survey Circle, Punjab Northern State Railway, a competent Draughtsman, salary according to qualifications.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Officiating Superintending Engineer, Survey Circle, Punjab Northern State Railway, Lahore.

Report of a Deserter from the 72nd Regiment of Highlanders, dated at Peshawur, this 10th day of December 1874.

Number, Rank, and Name,—806, Bandmaster, Charles Murdoch.	At what Place enlisted,—Boyle.
Age,—30 years.	Parish and County in which born,—Castlebar-Mayo.
Size,—5 feet and 6 inches.	Marks,—*None.*
Color of—Complexion, fair; hair, fair; eyes, grey.	Trade,—Laborer.
Date of Desertion,—Tattoo, 4th December 1874.	Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat, Breeches or Trowsers, Plain clothes, a suit of dark grey tweed, with cap of wide-awake pattern.
Place of Desertion,—Peshawur.	
Date of Enlistment,—15th May 1861.	REMARKS,—Not supposed to have deserted.

M. BERESFORD, *Lieut.-Col., Commanding 72nd Highlanders.*

Report of a Deserter from the B-19th Regiment of Royal Artillery, dated at Morar, this 14th day of December 1874.

Number, Rank and Name,—1729, Driver, George Garrod.	At what Place enlisted,—Woolwich.
Age,—26 years.	Parish and County in which born,—Nailing, Suffolk.
Size,—5 feet and 5½ inches.	Marks,—Two V. M. on right arm, and hisses in his speech.
Color of—Complexion, Ruddy; Hair, Brown; and Eyes, Grey, with cast in right eye.	Trade,—Baker.
Date of Desertion,—10th December 1874.	Coat or Jacket,—Serge Jacket.
Place of Desertion,—Morar.	Waistcoat,—*None.*
Date of Enlistment,—18th November 1868.	Breeches or Trowsers,—Regimental Trowsers.

H. W. FINLAY, *Major, Commanding B-19th R. A.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
7404	L 49—58534	50	H. A. Twidale, Esq.
7405	L 50—35589	100	Babu Omes Chunder Banerjee.
7408	L 50—32827	100	The Deputy Director General of Post Offices in India and the Officiating Post Master General, Bengal.
7409	L 45—25173	20	Babu Ram Chunder Mookerjee.
	L 46—41849	20	
	„ —41847	20	
7411	L 50—65560	100	A. Vurtannes, Esq.
	„ —65561	100	
7412	L 49—41947	50	Messrs. Moran Tea Company, Limited.
	L 19—85804	50	
	„ —82311	50	
	„ —62215	50	
7420	L 50—65714	100	Syud Ahmudoollah.
	L 49—50103	50	
	L 13—05659	20	
	L 40—20566	10	
7421	L 45—09860	20	Babu Neelcunto Chatterjee.
	„ —39993	20	
	L 34—89589	10	
	L 50—04929	100	
	L 36—34319	20	
	L 45—09859	20	
	L 32—35173	10	
	L 34—59702	10	
7426	L 19—96962	50	Ameerali Khan.
7427	A 70—09696	100	Babu Grish Chunder Sircar.
7428	L 20—07201 to „ —07300	5 each	Henry S. Cox, Esq.
	L 42—20261 to „ —20400	10 „	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
7406	L 14—56371 „ —56366	20	Kali Lukshmanjee Rao.
7407	L 35—58293	10	Babu Dabendro Nauth Seal.
	L 37—81087	20	
	„ —89394	20	
	„ —97859	20	
	L 45—32876	20	
	„ —80316	20	
	„ —33555	20	
	„ —35931	20	
	„ —83623	20	
	„ —47555	20	
	L 46—04703	20	
	L 50—28449	100	
	A 71—54659	20	
	A 74—33281	20	
7413	L 45—09512	20	Babu Jogendra Nauth Banerjee.
7414	L 9—16369 „ —16368	5	Babu Hurry Mohun Sanyal.
7415	A 92—36337	50	Buzlool Huck.
	L 19—15456	50	
7416	L 40—91349	10	Babu Promoth Nath Banerjee.
7417	L 49—26895	50	The Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Hajeepor
7418	L 49—28265	50	Messrs. Robert Campbell and Co.
7419	L 13—49781 „ —49789	20	Debeeden Mapajun.
7421	L 49—11694	50	Babu Neelcunto Chatterjee.
	„ —27098	50	
	„ —27083	50	
	„ —27249	50	
	„ —50101	50	
	„ —50813	50	
	„ —27082	50	
	„ —11689	50	
	„ —11685	50	
	„ —27081	50	
7422	L 11—02743	5	Babu Chunder Nauth Roy.
7423	L 50—65506	100	C. E. Livesay, Esq.
	L 45—70980	20	
	L 41—59802	10	
7424	L 19—21175	50	Messrs. Boumally Nawn and Co.

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—*continued.*

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
7429	A 34—26713	20	Babu Madhub Chunder Gupta.
7430	L 39—10781	10	J. N. Moora, Esq.
7432	L 41—59143	10	The Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.
	L 49—43024	50	
	L 50—75271	100	
	L 17—68768	5	
	L 41—26783	10	
	L 46—09863	20	
	L 49—24257	50	
	L 50—75272	100	
	„ —75273	100	
7433	L 14—90934	20	C. A. Chater, Esq.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 18th December 1874.

L. BERKELEY,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
245	B 35—44586	20	Lieutenant Colonel H. E. Dyneley, Madras Cavalry, Bellary.
249	B 32—80130	50	Venkama Rajah, No. 50, Yeruchappa Maistry Street, Madras.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
80	B 36—22286 wrongly joined „ —22284	5	Mohomed Farreed Saib, Cloth Merchant, Triplicane.
205	B 39—28188	5	V. Krishnasawmi Aiyar, Head Master, A. V. School, Palani.
218	B 34—79280	10	T. Rungiah Naidu, Chief Goods Clerk, Madras Railway, Gooty.
246	B 32—87321	50	P. Venkata Rao, Chickapettah, Bangalore.
247	B 41—08734	10	C. Kristnama Chariar, of Cammaulum Poondee, Chingleput District.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 7th December 1874.

D. KISSEN SING,
Asst. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1874-75.		Rs.	
119	C 90—25616	1,000	Abdool Rheman, Juckra Musjeed, Bombay.
	„ —23916	1,000	
	„ —16974	1,000	
	„ —23361	1,000	
120	C 84—55512	20	Isabella Crawford, 26, Love Lane, Mazagon, Bombay.
121	C 86—97661	100	Edward Vender Straaten, care of Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1874-75.		Rs.	
110	M 3—24723	5	Bhicca, Butler to Mrs. F. Laughnan, Poona Hotel, Civil Line, Poona.
117	C 86—80907	100	Major S. F. McGillivray, Superintendent of Police, Canara.
118	C 67—81579	20	Mr. C. P. D'Souza, Government Telegraph Office, Bombay.
50A	C 96—75846 wrongly joined „ —75849	10	Nuthoobhoy Hurjiewandass, Government Stamp Office, Bombay.
51A	C 91—79721 ditto „ —76714	10	Goverdhondass, Vullubdass and Co., Kalkadavee Road, No. 132, Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 8th December 1874.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Akola Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
K 2—12188	20	Talbot Hamilton, Esq., Executive Engineer, Akola.

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 8th December 1874.

C. A. W. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
162	E 4—39276	50	Luckput Rai, Multan.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 12th December 1874.

I. C. BOSE,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
251	D 10—40154	5	Bholanauth Tewari, Director of Public Instruction's Office.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
248	D 10—24855	5	Kirpa Shunker, Agra.
250	D 4—37964	50	Moonshi Sada Sookhlal, Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD.—Paper Currency Office; *The 16th December* 1874.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Asst. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion: Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dec. 7th, 1874...	...	3,22,611	14,62,635	3,08,462	38,07,487
" 8th, " ...	...	3,20,568	11,61,906	2,95,917	41,27,487
" 9th, " ...	5,109	3,21,266	8,65,612	2,87,212	44,47,487
" 10th, " ...	...	3,01,265	5,82,920	2,59,751	47,67,487
" 11th, " ...	...	3,11,429	2,90,687	2,62,155	50,67,487
" 12th, " ...	3,01,183	...	5,91,870	47,130	53,77,487

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 14th Dec.* 1874.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col., Mint Master.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th December 1874.

No. 24227.—The Postmaster General, Bombay, has notified that a portion of the Overland Mail which arrived in Bombay on the 11th November last, was received at Suez damaged by water, and that some newspapers and books, of which a list is given, had to be sent to the Bombay Dead Letter Office, as the addresses thereon were effaced.

Any one who has not received a newspaper which should have come by that mail, is requested to apply here, giving particulars.

T. W. GRIBBLE,
Offg. Postmaster General, Bengal.

The 18th December 1874.

The Overland Mail is expected to arrive in Calcutta by night train on the 20th instant.

Mails for Akyab, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for France, Foreign Europe *viâ* France, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 21st instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 25th instant, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Natal, and Cape of Good Hope, can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 24th instant.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland and Victoria *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 7 P. M.

W. S. SULLEN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required on the public service are only supplied when authorized by the Department under whose orders they are published.

Report on the production of Tobacco in India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price, Re.* 1-8; *packing and postage,* 8 *annas.*

Note on Lac, by J. E. O'Connor. Revised *edition. Price,* 8 *annas; packing and postage,* 3 *annas.*

Vanilla: its cultivation in India, by J. E. O'Connor. *Price,* 8 *annas; packing and postage,* 1 *anna.*

Published by Authority.

Royal 8vo., illustrated with numerous Maps, cloth, lettered.

A Record of the expeditions undertaken against the North-West Frontier Tribes: compiled from the Military and Political Despatches, Lieutenant Colonel McGregor's Gazetteer, and other official sources, by Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Paget, Commandant, 5th Punjab Cavalry. *Price, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage, Re.* 1.

In two vols., foolscap folio.

Correspondence relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 31st, 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2-8 *per vol.; packing and postage, Re.* 1-4 *extra per vol.*

CONTENTS:—Vol. I, the principal official correspondence relating to the Famine. Vol. II, Special Narratives and Minutes by the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K. C. S. I., Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

Vocabulary of Ordnance Stores, for adoption throughout British India: prepared, under the orders of the Government of India, by Ensign J. Tanner, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Bengal Ordnance Department, and rated in the Office of the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, Fort William. *Price, Rs.* 6; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-8 *extra.*

Will be published on 1st January 1875.

Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, the War Services of Officers, &c., corrected up to 1st January 1875. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Rules for Capital Accounts of State Railways, and forms referred to therein. *Price Rs. 3; packing and postage, 14 annas.*

The older Statutes in force in India, edited, with Notes and an Index, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

A collection of Statutes relating to India, passed between the years 1855 and 1870, both inclusive, being a Supplement to the Law relating to India and the East India Company, fifth edition, edited, with an Index to the Statutes relating to India not expressly repealed in August 1867, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price, Rs. 10; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

The Acts of the Government of India from 1854 to date, with Indexes and lists of titles, each separately available.

The Hymns of the Rig-Veda, in the Sam hita and Pada Text, Deva-Nagri Character, by Professo F. Max Müller, M. A., in two Volumes. *Price, Rs. 24 packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

*** The Rig-Veda, the oldest book of Indian literature, has very properly been made one of the principal class-books for those who study Sanskrit in the schools and colleges in India, and though at present a scholar-like knowledge of the Vedic hymns is in the examinations required of the more advanced students only, yet, as soon as editions, translations, grammars, and dictionaries shall have rendered the study of these ancient documents more accessible, I doubt not that the time will come when no one in India will call himself a Sanskrit scholar, who cannot construe the hymns of the ancient Rishis of his country.—*Extract from Preface.*

Beautifully illustrated with numerous colored plates.

The Thanatophidia of India, being a description of the venomous snakes of the Indian Peninsula, with an account of the influence of their poison on life; and a series of experiments. By J. Fayrer, M. D., C. S. I., F. R. S. E., Honorary Physician to the Queen, Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Bengal Army, Professor of Surgery and Senior Surgeon in the Calcutta Medical College and its hospital, Fellow of the University of Calcutta, and late President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. *Price, Rs. 80 per copy; packing and postage, Rs. 2-4.*

Report on the Fresh Water Fish and Fisheries of India and Burma. By Surgeon-Major Francis Day, F. L. S. & F. Z. S., Inspector-General of Fisheries in India. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, annas 10 extra.*

Code of Regulations for the Guidance of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency. Compiled, under the orders of Government, by Staff Surgeon T. M. Bleckley, M. A., M. D., LL. B., Secretary to Inspector-General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forces. *Price, Rs. 10; packing and postage, Re. 1-6; payable in advance.*

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Rules for the Qualification, Admission, and Enrolment of Pleaders and Mooktears in Mofussil Courts. *Price, 4 annas; by post, 5 annas.*

Rules for Admission of Vakeels in the High Court. *Price, 4 annas; by post, 5 annas.*

Just published.

Public Works Department Classified List, corrected up to 1st October 1874. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

Cultivation of Silk in India—Some account of Silk in India, especially of the various attempts to encourage and extend sericulture in that country. Compiled by J. Geoghegan, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce. Foolscap folio, in stiff cover. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, 7 annas.*

New authorized edition corrected up to 1st Decembe 1873; royal 8vo., limp covers, with every alter nate page blank for entering notes and alterations.

The Civil Pension Code. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

The Civil Leave Code. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 3 annas.*

The Acting Allowance Code. *Price, annas 8; packing and postage, 2 annas; or*

The Three Codes bound in one vol. *Price, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

☞ Cash must accompany order. When postage stamps are remitted, one anna additional should be sent for every rupee's worth of stamps for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations. Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Corrected to 31st December 1872. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, Re. 1. Interleaved copy, Rs. 5; packing and postage, Re. 1-12; payable in advance.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap Folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, Re. 1-8; payable in advance.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

Publications for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs. 7-8.*

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1.*

Map of Bengal, 1873, separately. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price, 4 annas.*

Act VII (B. C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form. *Price, 8 annas per copy; or, including postage, 10 annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs. 3.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with map. By Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate on special duty. *Price, Rs. 8.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected). By J. Westland, Esq., C. S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs. 3.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs. 5.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs. 5.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs. 6.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs. 2-8.*

The quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st of October 1874. *Price, Rs. 3; postage 8 annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs. 3.*

Apply to E. M. LEWIS, *Bengal Secretariat Press, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1874.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 164 of the 3½ per cent. of 1853-54, for Rs. 600, originally standing in the name of Soleman Mirza *alias* Saiffood-owlah, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

SOLEMAN MIRZA *alias* SAIFFOOD-OWLAH,
By his constituted Attorney J. Patten, Lucknow.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1874.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th December 1874, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XIII OF 1874.

THE EUROPEAN BRITISH MINORS ACT, 1874.

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SCHEDULE OF FORMS.

An Act to provide in the Panjáb and elsewhere for the guardianship of European British Minors.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide in the Panjáb, Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Coorg, Ajmer and Mairwára and Assam for the guardianship of minors who either are born in the United Kingdom or any British colony, or are the children or grandchildren of persons so born; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The European British Minors Act, 1874:"

Local extent.

It extends to the territories respectively subject to the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb and to the administration of the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Coorg, Ajmer and Mairwára and Assam;

Personal application.

So far as relates to minors, it applies only to persons born in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any British colony, plantation of

settlement other than British India, and to their children and grandchildren;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—

'Minor.'

'Minor' means a person who has not completed the age of eighteen years;

'Guardian.'

'Guardian' means a person who is appointed to take care of a minor's person or property or both; and

Court.'

'Court' means the highest civil Court of appeal in any territory (other than British Burma) to which this Act extends.

In British Burma 'Court' means, in the Town of Rangoon, the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, and, elsewhere, the Court of the Deputy Commissioner.

PART II.—APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIANS.

Appointment by parent.

3. A guardian of the person or property, or both, of any minor may be appointed by will or other instrument to take effect upon the death of the parent appointing—

(a) if the minor is legitimate, by the father, or by either parent if the other is dead or incapable of acting;

(b) if the minor is illegitimate, by the mother.

Appointment by Court.

4. If the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any minor resides finds that the guardianship of his person or property has not been sufficiently provided for under section three, the Court may appoint a guardian of his person or property or both, as the case may be.

If the minor has several properties, the Court may, if it think fit, appoint a guardian for each such property.

If the Court appoints a guardian for any property situate beyond the local limits of its jurisdiction, the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property may be situate shall accept such guardian as duly appointed and give effect to the order appointing him.

Application for appointment.

5. Whoever desires to be appointed the guardian of a minor's person or property, or both, may apply to the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the minor resides by petition setting forth the grounds of his application, and showing—

(*a*) the minor's age and residence;

(*b*) the nature and amount of his property;

(*c*) what relatives he has in India or elsewhere, and

(*d*) the qualifications of the proposed guardian and his willingness to act as such.

Stamp.

The petition shall bear a stamp of five rupees, and the statements therein contained shall be verified by the petitioner or some other competent person in manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and may at the hearing be referred to as evidence.

Verification.

Notice of application.

The Court, if satisfied that there is ground for proceeding, shall give notice of the application to the person (if any) named in the petition as having the custody or being in possession of the person or property of such minor, as well as to any other person whom the Court may think should receive such notice, and shall fix as early a day as may be convenient for the hearing of the petition.

Production of minor.

6. The Court may direct that the person (if any) having the custody of such minor shall produce him at such place and time as may be appointed by the Court, and may make such order for the temporary custody and protection of the minor's person or property as may appear proper.

Evidence of fitness.

7. On the day fixed for the hearing of the petition or as soon after as may be practicable, the petitioner shall adduce evidence to shew the fitness of the proposed guardian;

And the Court shall make such order as it thinks fit in respect to the guardianship of the minor's person or property or both, and the costs of the case.

Procedure.

8. In cases instituted under this Act, the Court shall be guided by the procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure in so far as the same is applicable; and any order made by the Court under section six or section seven may be enforced as if such order had been made in a regular suit or on appeal; and all orders made under this Act by Deputy Commissioners in British Burma shall be appealable as if they were decrees.

Forms.

The forms set forth in the schedule hereto annexed, with such variation as the circumstances of each case require, may be used for the respective purposes mentioned in such schedule.

Subsidiary rules.

And the Court may from time to time prescribe rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure hereunder:

Provided that, in the case of Courts of Deputy Commissioners in British Burma, such rules shall be prescribed by the Judicial Commissioner.

Orders under this Act not to be contested.

9. Save as provided by section eight, no order passed under this Act in respect to the guardianship of a minor's person or property shall be liable to be contested in any other proceeding.

Rules for awarding custody of minor.

10. In appointing the guardian of a minor, the Court shall be guided by the following considerations:—

(a)—By what appears to be for the best interest of the minor in respect to his temporal and his mental and moral welfare; and if the minor is old enough to form an intelligent preference, the Court may consider that preference:

(b)—As between parents adversely claiming the custody or guardianship, neither parent is entitled to it as of right; but if, other things being equal, the minor is of tender years, he should be given to the mother: if he is of an age to require education and preparation for labour and business, then to the father;

(c)—The Court shall also consider the following circumstances according as they may bear upon the guardianship of person or of property:—

(1) Nearness of relationship;

(2) The wishes of a deceased parent;

(3) Any existing or previous connection of the proposed guardian with the minor's person or property.

PART III.—GUARDIANS' DUTIES, RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES.

A.—Guardians of the Person.

Duties of guardian of the person.

11. A guardian of the person is charged with the custody of the ward, and must look to his support, health and education.

Ward's religion.

12. A ward is presumed to be of his father's religion; and the guardian, in the absence of the Court's direction to the contrary, must train the ward in such religion. If the ward is old enough to form an intelligent preference for any religion, the Court, in giving such direction, shall attend to such preference.

Guardian entitled to custody of ward.

13. Any ward who may desert his home may be compelled by order of the Court to return. But such order may be withheld by the Court if it appear—

(a) that the ward has been subjected to maltreatment at the hands of his guardian;

(b) that the conduct of the guardian in other respects renders him unfit for the office, or

(c) that the ward is on reasonable grounds unwilling to return and is old enough to form an intelligent preference on such a subject.

Removal of ward from jurisdiction.

14. No guardian of the person appointed by the Court shall, without the leave of the Court, remove its ward from the limits of its jurisdiction.

Any person wilfully contravening this prohibition shall be liable by order of the Court to fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to both.

B.—Guardians of Property.

Duties of guardian of property.

15. A guardian of the property shall keep safely the property of his ward.

Prohibition of waste.

In the case of immoveable property, he shall not suffer any waste, but shall maintain the buildings (if any) thereon and their appurtenances out of the rents and profits of the property.

Power to lease.

16. The guardian of any immoveable property may make leases for any term not exceeding a year, or from year to year, of such property or any part thereof; and with the sanction of the Court, may make such lease of the property, or any part thereof, for such term of years and subject to such rents and covenants as the Court may direct; but in no such case shall any fine or premium be taken.

The lease shall be settled by an officer of the Court, and a counterpart thereof shall be executed by the lessee, and shall be deposited for safe custody in the Court until the ward completes the age of eighteen years; but all proper parties shall have the use thereof, if necessary, for the purpose of enforcing any covenant therein contained.

Power to use principal for ward's maintenance, &c.

17. The Court may order that the principal of the ward's property, or any part thereof, shall be applied for his maintenance, education, or advancement, and the guardian of such property shall obey such order.

Rules as to guardians of property.

18. Every guardian of the property of a minor shall—

(a) give such security, if any, as the Court thinks fit duly to account for what he shall receive in respect of the minor's property;

(b) pass his accounts at such periods and in such form as the Court directs;

(c) pay the balance due from him thereon;

(d) be entitled to such allowance, if any, as the Court thinks fit for his care and pains in the execution of his duties;

(e) be responsible for any loss occasioned to the property by his wilful default or gross negligence.

C.—As to all Guardians.

Minor guardian incompetent to act.

19. No person appointed a guardian shall be competent to act as such unless he has completed the age of eighteen years.

Guardian under control of Court.

20. Every guardian, whether appointed by a parent or under this Act by a Court, is subject to the control of the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction he resides.

Death of joint guardian.

21. On the death of one of two or more joint guardians, whether appointed by a parent or under this Act, the power continues to the survivor or survivors until a further appointment is made by the Court.

Removal of guardian.

22. A guardian may be removed by the Court for any of the following causes:—

(a) for abuse of his trust;

(b) for continued failure to perform its duties;

(c) for incapacity to perform its duties;

(d) for gross immorality;

(e) for having an interest adverse to the faithful performance of his duties;

(f) for removal from the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court;

(g) the arrival within such local limits of some person whose guardianship the Court may think likely to be more beneficial to the minor than the guardianship of the person so removed;

(h) in the case of a guardian of the property, for insolvency.

Appointment of successor.

In any such case the Court may appoint a successor to the guardian so removed.

Resignation of guardian.

23. Any guardian, whether appointed by a parent or by the Court, desiring to resign his office may apply to the Court to discharge him,

and if the Court finds that there is some other proper person whom it may appoint to such guardianship, it shall discharge the guardian accordingly and appoint such other proper person in his place.

Application for appointment on guardian's removal or resignation.

24. Applications for appointments under section twenty-two or section twenty-three shall be made in manner provided in section five; and the procedure thereon shall be in accordance with section seven.

Close of authority of guardian.

25. The power of a guardian of the person ceases—

(a) by his removal or discharge;

(b) by the ward's attaining majority, and,

(c) in the case of a female ward, by her marriage followed by cohabitation.

The power of a guardian of the property ceases—

(a) by his removal or discharge,

(b) by the ward's attaining majority.

SCHEDULE.

I.—Petition for Appointment of Guardian.

(See section 5).

In the Chief Court of the Panjáb [*or* In the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, *or as the case may be*].

In the matter of *A. B.*, a minor, by *C. D.*, his next friend.

To Mr. Justice (*or as the case may be*).

The petition of *C. D.* of

Sheweth—

1. The said *A. B.* is now of the age of years and upwards. He is the same person as '*A*, son of *C.* and *L. B.*' named in the paper-writing now produced and shown to me and marked *A*, and purporting to be a copy under the seal of the General Register Office of the entry No. in the certified copy of entries of births in the district of *D*, in the county of *L*, for the year 187 .

2. The said *A. B.* is absolutely entitled, under the will of *his maternal uncle E. F.*, late of (*residence and addition*) to the following properties (namely) :—

(a) a house in let to *N. O.* as yearly tenant at Rs. 1,000 a year.

(b) Rs. 20,000 in the four per cent. securities of the Government of India, standing in the names of *R. S.* and *T. W.*, the trustees of the will of the said *E. F.*

(c) Rs. 800 cash in the hands of the said *R. S.* and *T. W.*, arisen from dividends on the said stock.

3. The only relations of the said *A. B.* now living are—(*a*), your petitioner his maternal uncle; (*b*)—*S. H.*, wife of *T. H.* of (*residence and addition*), the half-sister of the said *A. B.*, and (*c*)—*R. D. V.* the half-brother of the said *A. B.*, who is a Captain in Her Majesty's Army, and now stationed at Bombay.

4. The said *A. B.* was, at the time of the death of his father, *C. B.*, which happened on the 187 , and is now, residing as a scholar at Bishop Cotton's School, Simla, in the custody of the Rev. *M. N.* the headmaster.

5. Your petitioner [*here state his qualifications as guardian, e. g., that he has attained his majority, is married, has children, resides with his family at some reasonably healthy place, mentioning it, holds a responsible office, stating it*] and is willing to act as the guardian of the person and property [*or as may be*] of the said *A. B.* during his minority in case this Hon'ble Court shall think fit to appoint me to that office.

Your petitioner therefore prays this Hon'ble Court—

1. That your petitioner or some other proper person may, upon giving security, be appointed the guardian of the person and property of the said *A. B.* during his minority, or until further order.

2. And that the said *C. D.* or other such guardian may from time to time pass his accounts and pay the balances which shall be certified to be due from him into the Government Treasury to the credit of this matter, and that such balances may be laid out in securities of the Government of India, or in loans or bonds secured by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India, or in debentures of railways guaranteed by the Government of India, and the interest to accrue thereon and all accumulations of interest be laid out in like manner.

3. And that the costs of this petition may be taxed as between attorney and client; and that the said *C. D.* or other such guardian may retain and pay the same out of any monies of the said minor which may come to his hands and be allowed the same on passing his said accounts.

(Signed) *C. D.*

Form of Verification.

(*See section* 5).

I, *C. D.*, the petitioner named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

II.—Affidavit of Fitness of Guardian.

(*See section* 7).

In the Chief Court, &c. (*or as the case may be*).

In the matter of *A. B.*, a minor, by *C. D.*, his next friend.

I, E. F., of (*residence and addition*), make oath and say as follows :—

1. I know and have for years past been well acquainted with *C. D.*, the petitioner in this matter.

2. The said *C. D.* is married and has children, namely, a son of the age of years and daughters of the respective ages of and years.

3. The said *C. D.* resides with his wife and children at

4. In my judgment and belief the said *C. D.* is a fit and proper person to be appointed guardian of the person and property of his nephew, the said minor *A. B.*, for the following reasons (*state them*) :—

Sworn at this day of 187
before me *E. F.*

(*Official character and description of E. F.*)

III.—Recognizance by a Guardian of property and his surety, after an order appointing him subject to his giving security.

Stamp as in case of a bond.

(*Short title.*) The senior Judge of the Chief Court of the Panjab [*or as the case may be*] has approved of and allowed this recognizance. X. Y., *Registrar.*

C. D., (*the principal*), of (*residence and addition*), and *L. M.* (*the surety*) acknowledge themselves and each of them acknowledges himself to owe to the Secretary of State for India in Council the sum of Rs. [*to be regulated by the sum which the guardian is likely to receive during the currency of his periodical account*] to be paid to the said Secretary of State for India in Council; and unless they pay the same, they, the said *C. D.* and *L. M.*, do and each of them doth grant for himself, his executors and administrators that the said sum shall be levied and received from them and each of them and from their and his moveable and immoveable property.

Dated the day of 187 .

WHEREAS, by an order of the Court of , made by (*name the Judge*), in a certain matter there depending, intituled 'in the matter of ' [*Recite the order appointing the guardian, subject to his giving security and continue thus*] :—

And whereas (*name the Judge who has approved of the surety and recognizance*) has approved of the above-bounden *L. M.* as surety for the said *C. D.*, and hath also approved of the above written recognizance with the under-written condition as a proper security to be entered into by the said *C. D.* and *L. M.* pursuant to the said order, and in testimony of the said approbation, the Registrar [*or as the case may be*] of the said Court hath signed an allowance in the margin thereof.

Now the condition of the above-written recognizance is such, that if the said *C. D.* shall duly account for every sum of money which he shall receive on account of the property of the said minor *A. B.* and the rents and profits and other income thereof, at such periods as the said Judge shall appoint, and shall duly pay the balances which shall from time to time be certified to be due from him as the said Court or Judge hath directed, or shall hereafter direct, then the above recognizance shall be void, otherwise the same shall remain in force.

C. D. } Taken and acknowledged by the above
L. M. } named *C. D.* and *L. M.*, at in this day of 187 before me

(*Signature and style of office of the officer by whom the recognizance is taken.*)

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th December 1874, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIV OF 1874.

An Act to ascertain the enactments in force in various parts of British India, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS various parts of British India have never been brought within, or have from time to time been removed from, the operation of the general Acts and Regulations and the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts of Judicature;

And whereas doubts have arisen in some cases as to which Acts or Regulations are in force in such parts, and in other cases as to what are the boundaries of such parts: And whereas among such parts are the territories specified in the first schedule hereto annexed, and it is expedient to provide readier means than now exist for ascertaining the enactments in force in such territories and the boundaries thereof, and for administering the law therein:

And whereas it is expedient to declare that certain Acts are in force in a tract of land lying between the Railway Station at Satná and the eastern boundary of the Jabalpur Division;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. Local extent.

1. This Act may be called "The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874:"

This Act extends in the first instance to the whole of British India other than the territories mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed, and it shall come into force in each of the Scheduled Districts on the issue of a notification under section three relating to such District.

Interpretation-clause.

In this Act the term "Scheduled Districts" means the territories mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed; and, from the date fixed in the resolution next hereinafter mentioned, it shall also include any other territory to which the Secretary of State for India, by resolution in Council, may declare the provisions of the thirty-third of Victoria, chapter three, section one, to be applicable.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed.

Notification of enactments in force in Scheduled Districts.

3. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India* and also in the local Gazette, (if any)

(*a*) declare what enactments are actually in force in any of the Scheduled Districts, or in any part of any such District,

(*b*) declare of any enactment that it is not actually in force in any of the said Districts or in any part of any such District,

(*c*) correct any mistake of fact in any notification issued under this section;

Provided that a declaration once made under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of this section shall not be altered by any subsequent declaration other than a declaration under clause (*c*) of this section.

Effect of notification under section 3.

4. On the issue, under section three, of a notification declaring what enactments are in force, or not in force, in any Scheduled District, the enactments so notified shall be deemed to be in force or not in force, according to the tenor of the notification, in such District, and every such notification shall be binding on all Courts of law.

Power to extend enactments to Scheduled Districts.

5. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India* and also in the local Gazette (if any), extend to any of the Scheduled Districts, or to any part of any such District, any enactment which is in force in any part of British India at the date of such extension.

Appointment of officers and regulation of their procedure.

6. The Local Government may from time to time,

(*a*) appoint officers to administer civil and criminal justice and to superintend the settlement and collection of the public revenue, and all matters relating to rent, and otherwise to conduct the administration, within the Scheduled Districts,

(*b*) regulate the procedure of the officers so appointed; but not so as to restrict the operation of any enactment for the time being in force in any of the said Districts,

(*c*) direct by what authority any jurisdiction, powers or duties incident to the operation of any enactment for the time being in force in such District shall be exercised or performed.

Continuance of existing rules and officers.

7. All rules heretofore prescribed by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government for the guidance of officers appointed within any of the Scheduled Districts for all or any of the purposes mentioned in section six and in force at the time of the passing of this Act, shall continue to be in force unless and until the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, otherwise directs.

All existing officers so appointed previous to the date on which this Act comes into force in such District, shall be deemed to have been appointed hereunder.

Settlement of questions as to boundary.

8. Whenever any question arises as to the line of boundary between any of the Scheduled Districts and other territory, such officer as the Local Government or (where the said District and the other territory are not subject to the same Local Government) as the Governor General in Council, from time to time appoints, may consider and determine such line of boundary; and the order made thereon by such officer, if confirmed by the Government which appointed him, shall be conclusive in all Courts of justice.

Place of imprisonment or transportation.

9. Any person liable to be imprisoned or to be transported beyond sea under any order or sentence passed by any officer appointed under section six, may (subject to such rules as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf) be imprisoned in such jail or transported to such place as the Local Government directs.

Extension to Satná strip of Acts relating to public gambling, Pándhari-tax and Salt.

10. Acts No. III of 1867, No. XIV of 1867 and No. XXV of 1869 are hereby declared to be in force in the tract of land ceded to the British Government in the year 1863 and lying between the Railway Station at Satná and the eastern boundary of the Jabalpur District.

Saving of criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects.

11. Nothing contained in this Act or in any notification issued under the powers hereby conferred shall be deemed

(*a*) to affect the criminal jurisdiction of any Court over European British subjects, or

(*b*) to affect any law other than laws contained in Acts or Regulations or in rules made in exercise of powers conferred by such Acts or Regulations.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 1).

PART I.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, MADRAS.

I. *In Ganjam.*

(1.) The Gumsur Maliahs including Chokapad.
(2.) The Surada Maliahs.
(3.) The Chinna Kimedi Maliahs.
(4.) The Pedda Kimedi Maliahs.
(5.) The Bodaguda Maliahs.
(6.) The Surangi Maliahs.
(7.) The Parla Kimedi Maliahs.
(8.) The Muttás of Koradá and Ronaba (otherwise called Sríkarma).
(9.) The Chighatti Maliah.
(10.) The Juradá Maliah.
(11.) The Jalantra Maliah.
(12.) The Mandasa Maliah.
(13.) The Budarasinghi Maliah,
(14.) The Kuttingia Maliah.

II. *In Vizagapatam.*

(1.) The Jeypur Zamíndárí.
(2.) Golconda Hills, west of the River Boderu.
(3.) The Madugol Maliahs.
(4.) The Kasipur Zamíndárí.
(5.) The Panchipenta Maliahs.
(6.) Mondemkolla, in the Merangi Zamíndárí.
(7.) The Konda Muttá of Belgám.
(8.) The Gumma and Konda Muttás of Kurpam.
(9.) The Kottam, Rám and Konda Muttás of Pálkonda.

III. *In the Godávari District.*

(1.) The Bhadráchalam Táluq.
(2.) The Rákapilli Táluq.
(3.) The Rampá Country.

IV. *In the Indian Ocean.*

The Laccadive Islands including Minicoy.

PART II.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, BOMBAY.

I.—The Province of Sindh.
II.—The Panch Maháls.
III.—Aden.
IV.—The villages belonging to the following Mehwassi Chiefs :—

(1.) The Párví of Káthí.
(2.) The Párví of Nál.
(3.) The Párví of Singpúr.
(4.) Walwi of Gaohállí.
(5.) The Wassáwa of Chikhlí.
(6.) The Párví of Nawalpúr.

PART III.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, BENGAL.

I.—The Jalpáígorí and Darjeeling Divisions.
II.—The Hill tracts of Chittagong.
III.—The Santhál Parganas.
IV.—The Chutiá Nágpur Division.
V.—The Mahále of Angúl and Banki.

PART IV.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

I. The Jhánsí Division comprising the Districts of Jhánsí, Jalaun and Lalatpur.

II. The Province of Kumáon and Garhwál.

III. The Terai Parganas, comprising—Bázpúr, Káshípúr, Jaspúr, Rudarpúr, Gadarpúr, Kilpúrí, Nának-Matthá and Bilherí.

IV. In the Mirzapur District :—
(1.) The tappás of Agori Khás and South Kon in the Pargana of Agori.
(2.) The tappá of British Singrauli in the Pargana of Singrauli.
(3.) The tappás of Phulwá, Dudhi and Barhá in the Pargana of Bichipár.
(4.) The portion lying to the South of the Kaimor Range.

V. The Family Domains of the Mahárájá of Benares comprising the following parganas :—
Bhadohi and Kheyra Mángror in the Mirzapur District,
Kaswá Rájá in the Benares District.

VI. The tract of country known as Jaunsar Báwar in the Dehra Dún District.

PART V.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, PANJÁB.

The Districts of Hazára, Pesháwar, Kohát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khán, Dera Ghází Khán, Lahaul and Spiti.

PART VI.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Chhattisgarh Zamíndáris, viz.:—

1. Khariár.
2. Bindrá Nawágarh.
3. Sahezpúr.
4. Gándai.
5. Silhetí.
6. Barbaspúr.
7. Thákurtolá.
8. Lohárá.
9. Gondardehí.
10. Fingeswar.
11. Pándariá.
12. Pendrá.
13. Mátín.
14. Uprorá.
15. Kendá.
16. Láphá.
17. Chhúrí.
18. Korbá.
19. Chapá.
20. Borá Sámbhar.
21. Phúljhar.
22. Kolábirá.
23. Rámpúr.

Chándá Zamíndáris.

1. Ahírí.
2. Ámbágarh Chaukí.
3. Ándhí.
4. Dhanorá.
5. Dúdhmálá.
6. Gewardá.
7. Jhárápáprá.
8. Khutgáon.
9. Koráchá.
10. Kotgal.
11. Muramgáon.
12. Pánábáras.
13. Palasgarh.
14. Rángí.
15. Sirsundí.
16. Sonsarí.
17. Chándálá.
18. Gilgáon.
19. Páwí Mutándá.
20. Pategáon.

Chhindwárá Jágírdáris.

1. Haraí.
2. Chháter.
3. Gorakhghát.
4. Gorpání
5. Baktágarh.
6. Bardágarh.
7. Pachmarhí.
8. Partábgarh.
9. Almod.
10. Sonpúr.
11. Bariám Pagárá.

PART VII.

The Chief Commissionership of Coorg.

PART VIII.

The Chief Commissionership of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

PART IX.

The Chief Commissionership of Ajmer and Mairwára.

PART X.

The Chief Commissionership of Assam.

PART XI.

The Hill Tracts of Arakan.

PART XII.

The Pargana of Mánpur.

PART XIII.

The Cantonment of Morar.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2).

Number and year.	Title.
XI of 1846 ...	An Act for the exemption of certain Territory in the Province of Candeish and the Zillah Ahmednuggur from the operation of the General Regulations.
XXXVII of 1855	An Act to remove from the operation of the general Laws and Regulations certain Districts inhabited by Sonthals and others, and to place the same under the superintendence of an Officer to be specially appointed for that purpose.
X of 1857 ...	An Act to amend Act XXXVII of 1855.
XXII of 1860 ...	An Act to remove certain tracts on the Eastern border of the Chittagong District from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts.
XIV of 1861 ...	An Act to remove certain tracts of Country in the Rohilcund Division from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

Number and year.	Title.
XIX of 1864 ...	An Act to remove certain tracts of Country in the District of Mirzapore from the jurisdiction of the local Courts.
IV of 1868 ...	An Act to exempt certain villages in the Bombay Presidency from the operation of the Regulations and Acts in force in that Presidency.
XXII of 1869 ...	An Act to remove the Gáro Hills from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the General Regulations and Acts and for other purposes.
	BENGAL ACT.
IV of 1863 ...	An Act to amend Act XXII of 1860 (to remove certain tracts on the Eastern border of the Chittagong District from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts.)

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th December 1874, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XV OF 1874.

An Act for declaring the local extent of certain Enactments, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare the local extent of certain Acts passed by the Governor General of India in Council, the Legislative Council of India, and the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations; And whereas it is also expedient to consolidate the laws relating to the local extent of certain Acts and Regulations in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, and in the Lower and the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal :

It is hereby declared and enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Laws Local Extent Act, 1874."

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act the expression "Scheduled Districts" means the territories mentioned in the sixth schedule hereto annexed.

Local extent of Acts in first schedule.

3. The Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are now in force throughout the whole of British India, except the Scheduled Districts.

Local extent of enactments in second schedule.

4. The enactments mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed are now in force throughout the whole of the territories now subject to the government of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, except the Scheduled Districts subject to such government.

Local extent of enactments in third schedule.

5. The enactments mentioned in the third schedule hereto annexed are now in force throughout the whole of the territories now subject to the government of the Governor of Bombay in Council, except the Scheduled Districts subject to such government.

Local extent of enactments in fourth schedule.

6. The enactments mentioned in the fourth schedule hereto annexed are now in force throughout the whole of the territories now subject to the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except the Scheduled Districts subject to such government.

Local extent of enactments in fifth schedule.

7. The enactments mentioned in the fifth schedule hereto annexed are now in force throughout the whole of the territories now subject to the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William, except the Scheduled Districts subject to such government.

Savings.

8. Nothing herein contained shall—

(*a*) bar the power of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, under any law for the time being in force, to extend to any place any Act mentioned in the said first schedule;

(*b*) extend any Act empowering the Local Government to extend the same or any part thereof, or affect in any manner the exercise of such power;

(*c*) affect the operation of any Act or Regulation heretofore extended to or declared to be in force in any of the Scheduled Districts;

(*d*) revive any enactment which has been repealed either generally or with reference to some special subject;

(*e*) extend Madras Regulation VII of 1832 to any place in which Madras Act I of 1866 is in force;

(*f*) extend Act No. XVII of 1840, or Act No. VII of 1852, or Madras Regulation I of 1805, or Madras Regulation II of 1807, to any place in which Madras Act No. VI of 1871 is in force;

(*g*) extend Act No. IX of 1861 to any part of the territories subject to the government of the Governor of Bombay in Council;

(*h*) extend Act No. XI of 1841 or No. XII of 1842 to any place in which Bombay Act No. III of 1867 is in force;

(*i*) extend to the Villages mentioned in the schedule to Act No. IV of 1868 any law not now in force therein;

(*j*) extend to any of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay any law not now in force therein;

(*k*) affect the operation of any enactment not mentioned in any of the schedules hereto annexed.

Enactments repealed.

9. The enactments mentioned in the seventh schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 3).

ACTS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1836, XXVI ...	Governor General's Camp Police.
1837, IV ...	Power to acquire land.
1838, XXV ...	Wills executed before the 1st January 1866.
1839, XXIX ...	Dower, when marriage was contracted before 1st January 1866.
„ XXX ...	Inheritance, where descent took place before 1st January 1866.
„ XXXII ...	Interest.
1840, VI ...	Bills of Exchange.
1841, X ...	Registration of ships.
„ XI ...	Military Courts of Requests.
„ XVIII ...	Exportation of Military Stores.
„ XIX ...	Curators in cases of successions.
1842, IX ...	Lease and Release.
„ XII ...	Military Bázárs.
1843, V ...	Slavery.
1847, XX ...	Copyright.
1850, V ...	Coasting Trade.
„ XI ...	Navigation Laws.
„ XII ...	Default of Public Accountants.
„ XVIII ...	Protection of Judicial Officers.
„ XIX ...	Binding of Apprentices.
„ XXI ...	Non-forfeiture of rights by loss of Caste.
„ XXXIV ...	State Prisoners.
„ XXXVII ...	Inquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants.
1852, XXX ...	Naturalization of Aliens.
„ XXXIII ...	Enforcement of Judgments of Charter Courts and Military Courts of Requests.
1853, II ...	Burdens on land.
1854, XVIII ...	Railways.
„ XXXI ...	Barring entails: conveyances by married women.
1855, XI ...	Mesne profits and improvements.
„ XII ...	Executors and Administrators.
„ XIII ...	Compensation for loss occasioned by death caused by actionable wrong.
„ XXIII ...	Administration of mortgaged estates in cases of descents occurring or devises made before the 1st January 1866.
„ XXIV ...	Penal servitude.
„ XXVIII ...	Interest.

FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1856, IX ...	Bills of Lading.
„ XI ...	Desertion by European Soldiers.
„ XV ...	Marriage of Hindú Widows.
1857, XI ...	Offences against the State.
XXV ...	Forfeiture by Mutineers.
1858, III ...	State Prisoners.
„ XXXV ...	Estates of Lunatics not subject to jurisdiction of Supreme Courts.
„ XXXVI ...	Lunatic Asylums.
1859, I ...	Merchant Seamen.
„ III ...	Cantonment Joint Magistrates.
„ VIII ...	Civil Procedure.
„ IX ...	Sections 16, 17, 18 and 20. Forfeitures.
„ XIV (sec. 15)	Suits to recover possession of land.
„ XV ...	Patents.
1860, XXI ...	Registration of Societies.
„ XXVII ...	Collection of debts on successions.
1861, IX ...	Minors.
„ XXIII ...	Amending Civil Procedure Code.
1862, III ...	Government Seal.
1863, VI ...	Sea Customs.
„ XVI ...	Excise Duty payable on Spirits used in Arts and Manufactures.
„ XXIII ...	Claims to waste-lands.
„ XXXI ...	Gazette of India.
1864, III ...	Foreigners.
„ VI ...	Whipping.
1865, III ...	Common Carriers.
„ XI ...	Mofussil Courts of Small Causes.
„ XV ...	Marriage and Divorce among Parsees.
„ XXI ...	Intestate succession among Parsees.
1866, V ...	Bills of Exchange, Commercial Law.
„ X ...	Companies.
„ XXI ...	Dissolution of marriages of Native Converts.
„ XXVIII ...	Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers.
1867, X ...	References by Courts of Small Causes in the Mofussil.
„ XXV ...	Printing Presses, &c.
1868, X ..	Amending Consolidated Customs Act.
1869, XV ...	Evidence of Prisoners.
1870, I ...	Quarantine.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 4).

(*a*).—MADRAS REGULATIONS.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1802, III (ss. 1, 11, part of s. 16 only).	Procedure of Civil Courts.
„ V (s. 30) ...	Sadr Adálat to act according to justice, &c.
„ XIII ...	Records of Courts.
„ XIX (s. 2) ...	Covenanted Civil Servants forbidden to lend.
„ XXV ...	Settlement of Land-revenue.
„ XXVI (ss. 1, 2 & 3 only).	Registration of málguzárí land.
„ XXIX ...	Karnams.
1803, I ...	Board of Revenue.
„ II ...	Conduct of Collectors, &c.
1804, V ...	Court of Wards.
1805, I ...	Salt-revenue.
1806, II (parts of ss. 1 & 7).	Collectors and Karnams.
1807, II ...	Salt-revenue.
1808, VII ...	Martial Law.
1816, IV ...	Village Munsifs.
„ V ..	Village Pancháyats.
„ IX (s. 43 only).	Prosecution of Zila Magistrates.
„ XI ...	Sections 8, 9, 10, Heads of villages: Section 11, cl. 1, Stolen property: Section 13, Discovery of corpses: Section 14, Register of persons confined by heads of villages; and Section 47, Magistrates charged with maintenance of peace.
„ XII ...	Reference of claims regarding land and produce to Village and District Pancháyats.
„ XIV ...	Native Pleaders.
1817, VII ...	Maintenance of Bridges, &c.; Escheats.
„ VIII (s. 9 only).	Sale for arrears of revenue of estate belonging to Native Officer or Soldier.
1819, I ...	Land-revenue.
„ II ...	State Prisoners.
1821, IV (s. 4) ...	Petty Thefts.
1822, IV ...	Explanation of Madras Regulation XXV. 1802.
„ VII (cl. 1 of s. 3 only).	Native Officers in Revenue and other Public Departments.
„ IX ... } 1823, III ... }	Embezzlement by public servants and malversation in revenue matters.
1828, VII ...	Powers of Subordinate and Assistant Collectors.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

MADRAS REGULATIONS.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1829, V ...	Hindú Wills and Estates.
1830, I ...	Prohibition of Widow-burning.
1831, III ...	Unlawful assemblies; threatening Officers; ryots refusing to attend at annual settlement.
„ V (s. 7, cl. 2 only).	Liability of Ministerial Officers for reception of improperly stamped document.
„ VI ...	Hereditary Village Offices.
„ X ...	Prohibition of Sale of Estates of Minors for Arrears of Revenue.
1832, III ...	Limitation for Suits against orders of Revenue Authorities under Madras Regulation VII of 1828.
„ VII ...	Cantonments.
„ XI ...	Hidden Treasure.
„ XIV ..	Purchase of clothes from Soldiers.

(*b*).—ACTS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL RELATING TO THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1837, XXXVI ...	Criminal Jurisdiction of Collectors.
1838, XII ...	Hidden Treasure.
1839, VII ...	Tahsíldárs.
1840, VIII ...	Awards of Pancháyats.
„ XVII ...	Penalties for breach of Salt Laws.
1844, VI ...	Duties.
1846, I ...	Pleaders.
„ IX ...	Harbours.
1849, X ...	Commissioners of Revenue.
1852, VII ...	Penalties for breach of Salt Laws.
1853, XX ...	Pleaders.
1855, X ...	Section 10—Recusant witnesses.
„ XIV ...	Military Bázárs.
„ XXI ...	Minors.
1856, VIII ...	Control of Gaols.
1857, VII ...	Uncovenanted Agency.
1858, I ...	Compulsory Labour.
„ XIV ...	Minors.
1859, XXIV ...	Police.
1860, XXVIII ...	Boundary Marks.
1869, XI ...	Land Customs.
„ XXIV ...	Salt.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 5).

(*a*).—BOMBAY REGULATIONS.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1827, II ...	Section 21 (caste questions), ss. 47 to 54 (inclusive) and s. 56 (pleaders).
„ IV ...	Section 26 (law applicable to suits): sec. 69, clauses 2 and 3 (attachment and distraint of crops).
„ V ...	Preamble: sec. 9 (acknowledgments of debt): sec. 14 (interest): sec. 15 (mortgages and pledges).
„ VIII ...	Administration of Estates.
„ XII ...	Preamble: sec. 19 (Magistrate's power to make rules): sec. 20 (standards of weights and measures): sec. 27, clause 2 (supervision of suspected persons): sec. 37, clauses *first* and *second* (responsibility of villages for robberies).
„ XIII ...	Section 34, clause *Third*, (letter substituted for summons).
„ XVI ...	Revenue Administration.
XXI ...	Secs. 1 to 16, inclusive (Duty on opium): secs. 46, 54 to 66, inclusive (spirits): secs. 67 to 73, inclusive (penalties).
„ XXII ...	Sec. 18 (Furnishing false certificates to soldiers): sec. 19 (buying uniform, arms, &c.): sec. 20 (recovery of value of embezzled stores): secs. 40, 41, 42, 43 (passage of troops): secs. 45, 46, 47 (requisitions for military aid).
„ XXV ...	State Prisoners.
1830, V ...	Sec. 1 (Revenue Commissioners): sec. 2, clauses 1, 2, 3 (Collectors and Sub-Collectors).
„ XIII ...	Civil jurisdiction of Jágírdárs.
1831, XV ...	Village Patels.
1832, II ...	Realization of Revenue.
1833, V ...	Hereditary Officers.

(*b*).—ACTS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL RELATING TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1838, XVI ...	Judiciary.
„ XVIII ..	Sureties.
„ XIX ...	Coasting Vessels.
1839, XX ...	Revenue.
1840, XV ...	Agents of foreign sovereigns.
1842, XIII ...	Revenue.
„ XVII ...	Revenue Commissioners.
1843, XI ...	Hereditary Officers.
1844, XIX ...	Abolition of Town Duties.
1846, I ...	Pleaders.

THIRD SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

(*b*).—ACTS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL RELATING TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1846, III ...	Sections 1, 5 and 6—Boundary Marks.
1852, III ...	Spirituous Liquors.
„ XXI ...	Deputy Collectors.
1853, XX ...	Pleaders.
1855, X ...	Section 10—Recusant Witnesses.
1856, VIII ...	Control of Gaols.
1864, XX ...	Minors.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 6).

BENGAL REGULATIONS (LOWER PROVINCES).

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1793, I ...	Perpetual Settlement.
„ II ...	Collection of Land Revenue.
„ VIII ...	Rules for Decennial Settlement.
„ XI ...	Native laws of inheritance to Revenue-paying land.
„ XIX ...	Title to lands exempt from Revenue.
XXXVII ...	Title to lands exempt from Revenue under bádsháhí grants.
XXXVIII ...	Section 1—preamble: Section 2—Prohibition of loans by Covenanted Servants.
„ XLVIII ...	Quinquennial Register of Revenue-paying lands.
1794, III ...	Sections 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20—Arrears of Revenue.
1795, LVIII ...	Sections 3 and 4—Decrees relating to land exempt from Revenue.
1797, XV ...	Fees for keeping Revenue Records.
1798, I ...	Conditional Sales of Land.
1799, V ...	Wills and Intestacies of Natives.
1800, VIII ...	Pargana Register of Lands.
1801, I ...	Arrears of Revenue: Division of Joint Estates.
1804, X ...	Punishment by Courts Martial of certain State offences.
1806, XI ...	Passage of Troops.
„ XVII ...	Sections 7 and 8—Mortgages and conditional sales.
1810, XIX ...	Maintenance of Bridges, &c.; Escheats.
„ XX ...	Camp-followers, Bázárs, Cantonments.
1811, XI ...	Revision of jama on lands ordered to be divided.
1812, V ...	Collection of Land-revenue.
„ XI ...	Removal of Foreign Emigrants.

FOURTH SCHEDULE—*continued.*

BENGAL REGULATIONS (LOWER PROVINCES).

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1814, XIX ...	Partition of Revenue-paying Estates.
1817, V ...	Hidden Treasure.
„ XX ...	Section 28, Abkárí: Section 29, Criminal process in Salt and Opium Departments: Section 30, clauses 1, 2 and 5, Building forts; Collecting sepoys and stores; Encroaching on roads; Section 32, Despatches of treasure.
1818, III ...	State Prisoners.
1819, II ...	Resumption of Revenue-free lands.
„ VI ...	Ferries.
1821, IV ...	Powers of Collectors and Magistrates.
1822, III ...	Boards of Land-revenue.
„ XI ...	Section 36 Khás management of purchases by Government: sec. 38, non-liability of Government for errors of Courts.
1823, VI ...	Indigo Contracts.
„ VII ...	Prohibition of loans to Covenanted Civil Servants.
1825, VI ...	Passage of Troops.
„ IX ...	Defaulting Málguzárs.
„ XI ...	Alluvion and Diluvion.
„ XIII ...	Settlement of resumed Lákhiráj land.
„ XIV ...	Authority to confirm Lákhiráj tenures —Native grants.
„ XX ...	Courts Martial and Military Courts of Requests.
1827, III ...	Section 5, Evidence.
„ V ...	Management of Estates under attachment.
1828, III ...	Appeals from decisions of Revenue Authorities.
„ IV ...	Section 1 and section 2, clause 4—Time during which Collectors are to be considered engaged in making settlements.
1829, I ...	Commissioners of Revenue and Board of Revenue.
„ IV ...	Appeals to Special Commissioners under Regulation III of 1828.
„ XVII ...	Widow-burning.
1830, V ...	Sections 1 and 5—Indigo Contracts.

(*b*).—ACTS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL RELATING TO THE LOWER PROVINCES.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1836, X ...	Indigo Contracts.
„ XX ...	Batwáras.
„ XXI ...	Creating Zilas.

FOURTH SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

(*b*).—ACTS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL RELATING TO THE LOWER PROVINCES.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1838, XI ...	Remuneration of Amíns effecting Partitions.
1841, XII ...	Section 2—No Interest on Arrears of Land-revenue.
1847, IX ...	Assessment of new lands.
1848, XX ...	Land-revenue.
1850, XLIV ...	Board of Revenue.
1853, XIX ...	Section 26—Recusant Witnesses.
1855, XXXII ...	Embankments.
1856, XII ...	Civil Court Amíns.
„ XX ...	Chaukídárs.
„ XXI ...	Abkárí.
1857, XIII ...	Opium.
1858, XXXI ...	Settlement of Alluvion.
„ XL ...	Minors.
1859, XI ...	Sales for Arrears of Revenue.
1860, XXIII ...	Abkárí.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section 7*).

(*a*).—BENGAL REGULATIONS (NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES).

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1793, XXXVIII...	Section 1, preamble; Section 2, prohibition of loans by covenanted servants.
1798, I ...	Conditional sales of land.
1799, V ...	Wills and Administration to Natives.
1804, X ...	Punishment by Courts Martial of certain State Offences.
1806, XI ...	Passage of Troops.
„ XVII ...	Sections 7 and 8—Mortgages and conditional sales.
1810, XIX ...	Maintenance and Repair of Bridges, &c.; Escheats.
„ XX ...	Camp-followers, Bázárs, Cantonments.
1812, XI ...	Removal of Foreign Emigrants.
1817, V ...	Hidden Treasure.
1818, III ...	State Prisoners.
1819, VI ...	Ferries.
1822, XI ...	Section 38—Non-liability of Government for errors of Courts.
1823, VI ...	Indigo Contracts.
„ VII ...	Prohibition of loans to Covenanted Civil Servants.
1825, VI ...	Passage of Troops.

FIFTH SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

(a).—BENGAL REGULATIONS (NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.)

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1825, XI ...	Alluvion and Dereliction.
„ XX ...	Courts Martial and Courts of Requests.
1827, III ...	Section 5—Evidence.
„ V ...	Management of Estates under Attachment.
1829, XVII ...	Widow-burning.
1830, V ...	Sections 1 and 5—Indigo Contracts.
1831, VI ...	Section 6—Sadr Adálat.
„ XI ...	Sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8—Police-powers of Tahsíldárs.
1833, I ...	Sadr Board of Revenue.
„ IX ...	Deputy Collectors.

(b).—ACTS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL RELATING TO THE N. W. PROVINCES.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1836, X ...	Indigo Contracts.
„ XXI ...	Creating Zilas.
1853, XIX ...	Section 26—Recusant Witnesses.
1854, XVI ...	Police.
1856, XII ...	Civil Court Amíns.
„ XX ...	Chaukídárs.
1857, XIII ...	Opium.
1858, XL ...	Minors.

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 *and* 7).

PART I.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, MADRAS.

I.—In Ganjam.

(1.) The Gumsur Maliahs including Chokapad.
(2.) The Surada Maliahs.
(3.) The Chinna Kimedi Maliahs.
(4.) The Pedda Kimedi Maliahs.
(5.) The Bodaguda Maliahs.
(6.) The Surangi Maliahs.
(7.) The Parla Kimedi Maliahs.
(8.) The Muttás of Koradá and Ronaba (otherwise called Sríkarma).
(9.) The Chighatti Maliah.
(10.) The Juradá Maliah.
(11.) The Jalantra Maliah.
(12.) The Mandasa Maliah.
(13.) The Budarasinghi Maliah.
(14.) The Kuttingia Maliah.

II.—In Vizagapatam.

(1.) The Jeypur Zamíndárí.
(2.) Golconda Hills, west of the River Boderu.
(3.) The Madugol Maliahs.
(4.) The Kasipur Zamíndárí.
(5.) The Panchipenta Maliahs.
(6.) Mondemkolla, in the Merangi Zamíndárí.
(7.) The Konda Muttá of Belgám.
(8.) The Gumma and Konda Muttás of Kurpam.
(9.) The Kottam, Rám and Konda Muttás of Pálkonda.

SIXTH SCHEDULE—*continued.*

III.—In the Godávari District.

(1.) The Bhadráchalam Táluq.
(2.) The Rákapilli Táluq.
(3.) The Rampá country.

IV.—In the Indian Ocean.

The Laccadive Islands, including Minicoy.

PART II.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, BOMBAY.

I.—The Province of Sindh.
II.—The Panch Maháls.
III.—Aden.
IV.—The villages belonging to the following Mehwassi Chiefs:—
(1.) The Párví of Káthí.
(2.) The Párví of Nál.
(3.) The Párví of Singpúr.
(4.) Walwi of Gaohálli.
(5.) The Wassáwa of Chikhlí.
(6.) The Párví of Nawalpúr.

PART III.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, BENGAL.

I.—The Jalpáígori and Darjeeling Divisions.
II.—The Hill tracts of Chittagong.
III.—The Santhál Parganas.
IV.—The Chutiá Nágpur Division.
V.—The Maháls of Angúl and Banki.

PART IV.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

I.—The Jhánsí Division comprising the Districts of Jhánsí, Jalaun and Lalatpur.
II.—The Province of Kumáon and Garhwál.
III.—The Terai Parganas, comprising—Bázpúr, Káshípúr, Jaspúr, Rudarpúr, Gadarpúr, Kilpúrí, Nának-Matthá and Bilherí.
IV.—In the Mirzapur District:—
(1.) The tappás of Agori Khás and South Kon in the Pargana of Agori.
(2.) The tappá of British Singrauli in the Pargana of Singrauli.
(3.) The tappás of Phulwá, Dudhi and Barhá in the Pargana of Bichipár.
(4.) The portion lying to the South of the Kaimor Range.
V. The Family Domains of the Mahárájá of Benares comprising the following parganas:—
Bhadohi and Kheyra Mángror in the Mirzapur District,
Kaswá Rájá in the Benares District.
VI. The tract of country known as Jaunsar Báwar in the Dehra Dún District.

PART V.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, PANJÁB.

The Districts of Hazára, Pesháwar, Kohát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khán, Dera Ghází Khán, Lahaul and Spiti.

PART VI.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Chhattisgarh Zamíndáris.

1. Khariár.
2. Bindrá Nowágarh.
3. Sahezpúr.
4. Gándai.
5. Silhetí.
6. Barbaspúr.
7. Thákurtolá.
8. Lohárá.
9. Gondardehí.
10. Fingeswar.
11. Pándariá.
12. Pendrá.
13. Mátín.
14. Uprorá.
15. Kendá.
16. Láphá.
17. Chhúrí.
18. Korbá.
19. Chapá.
20. Borá Sámbhar.
21. Phúljhar.
22. Kolábirá.
23. Rámpúr.

SIXTH SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

Chándá Zamíndáris.

1. Ahírí.
2. Ambágarh Chaukí.
3. Aundhí.
4. Dhanorá.
5. Dúdhmálá.
6. Gewardá.
7. Jhárápáprá.
8. Khutgáon.
9. Koráchá.
10. Kotgal.
11. Muramgáon.
12. Pánábáras.
13. Palasgarh.
14. Rángí.
15. Sirsundí.
16. Sonsarí.
17. Chándálá.
18. Gilgáon.
19. Páwí Mutándá.
20. Pategáon.

Chhindwárá Jágírdáris.

1. Haraí.
2. Chháter.
3. Gorakhghát.
4. Gorpání.
5. Baktágarh.
6. Bardágarh.
7. Pachmarhí.
8. Pártábgarh.
9. Almod.
10. Sonpúr.
11. Bariám Pagárá.

PART VII.

The Chief Commissionership of Coorg.

PART VIII.

The Chief Commissionership of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

PART IX.

The Chief Commissionership of Ajmer and Mairwára.

PART X.

The Chief Commissionership of Assam.

PART XI.

The Hill Tracts of Arakan.

PART XII.

The pargana of Mánpur.

PART XIII.

The Cantonment of Morar.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 9).

Part I.—Acts.

Number and year.	SUBJECT OR TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
X of 1838	Kumaon	The whole.
VIII of 1839	Jágír of Chinchni ...	The whole.
VI of 1842	An Act for annexing to the British Territory certain villages belonging to the late Nepanee Jagheer, and acquisitions by exchange from the Sattara State, and for bringing under the Regulations an Inam village of Pergunnah Yelloor	The whole.
X of 1848	An Act for annexing the lapsed State of Mandvee to the Presidency of Bombay.	The whole Act except the title and the following words (namely) "suits on the following subjects shall not be cognizable by the Civil Courts within the said lapsed State of Mandvee," and clause fourth and the first eleven words of clause fifth of section two.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Number and year.	SUBJECT OR TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1853	An Act for bringing the lapsed State of Colaba under the laws of the Presidency of Bombay.	The whole Act except the title, and the following words (namely) "suits on the following subjects shall not be cognizable by the Civil Courts within the said lapsed State of Colaba," and clause fourth and the first eleven words of clause fifth of section two.
XIII of 1853	An Act for bringing under the operation of the Regulations and Acts in force in the Presidency of Bombay certain territories subordinate to that Presidency.	The whole.
XVII of 1853	An Act to repeal Regulation VII of 1816, and to declare the law which is to be in force in the tract of land granted to Maharajah Imrit Rao.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIII of 1858.	An Act for bringing the District of Kurnool under the Laws of the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The whole.
XXXII of 1858.	An Act for bringing the Fort of Tanjore and the adjacent territory under the Laws of the Presidency of Fort St. George.	So much as has not been repealed.
XII of 1863	An Act to bring the Pergunnahs of Mahoba and Jeitpore, in the District of Humeerpore, under the operation of the General Regulations.	So much as has not been repealed.
I of 1864	An Act to bring the Jagheers of Poorwah and Khuddee, in the District of Banda, under the operation of the General Regulations.	The whole.
XXIV of 1864.	An Act relating to the administration of certain districts under the Government of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces.	So much as has not been repealed.
I of 1865	An Act to authorize the extension of certain Acts and Regulations to Territories not subject to the general Regulations.	The whole.
XXII of 1868	An Act to bring Mauza Kheria, in the District of Agra, under the operation of the general Regulations.	The whole.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE—*continued.*

(a).—BOMBAY ACTS.

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
III of 1863.	An Act for bringing under the Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay the territories of Sattara, &c.	Sections five, six and seven, and Schedule C.
IX of 1866	An Act to authorize the extension of certain Regulations and Acts to Territories in the Bombay Presidency not subject to the General Regulations.	The whole.
X of 1866	An Act to shorten the language used in Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council and to make certain provisions regarding thereto.	Section five.

Part II.—Regulations.

(a.)—BENGAL CODE.

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
XLVIII of 1795.	A Regulation for prohibiting Covenanted Civil Servants of the Company employed in the administration of justice, or the collection of the public revenue, in the Province of Benares, from lending money to talookdars, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIX of 1803	A Regulation for prohibiting Covenanted Civil Servants of the Company employed in the administration of justice, or the collection of the public revenue in the provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the Hon'ble the English East India Company, from lending money to zemindars, &c.	The whole.
XXXIV of 1803	A Regulation for determining the Rate of Interest on Money in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Hon'ble the English East India Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
XII of 1806	A Regulation for annexing the Pergunnahs of Sonk, Sonsa and Sahar, situated on the right bank of the River Jumna, to the jurisdiction of the Zillah of Agra, &c.	The whole.
XIV of 1806	A Regulation for abolishing the Court of Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah of the Northern Division of Saharunpore, &c.	The whole.
XVIII of 1816.	A Regulation for annexing to the Zillah of Allahabad the Pergunnah of Hendya, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
II of 1818	A Regulation for annexing to the Zillah of Bundlecund the Elakeh of Khundeh, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

BENGAL CODE.

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
IV of 1818	A Regulation for re-establishing the Dewanny Adawlut of the Northern Division of Saharunpore.	The whole.
V of 1824	A Regulation for extending the operation of Regulation VI, 1823, to the Provinces of Orissa, Behar and Benares, and to the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.	The whole.
XXI of 1825	A Regulation for annexing to the Jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Kumaoon the Tract of Country called the Deyra Doon, &c.	The whole.
V of 1826	A Regulation for annexing to the Zillah of Agra the Pergunnah of Goberdhun.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1826	A Regulation for constituting the Jurisdiction of the Joint Magistrate, stationed at Futtehpore, a distinct Zillah.	The whole.
V of 1829	A Regulation for rescinding part of Regulation X. 1817, and parts of Regulation XXI. 1825.	The whole.
VIII of 1832	A Regulation for rescinding Regulation XIV. 1814.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1833	A Regulation for forming the Jurisdiction of the City of Dacca and the Zillah of Dacca Jelalpore into one District.	So much as has not been repealed.

(b).—BOMBAY CODE.

Number and year.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
X of 1830	A Regulation for bringing under the Operation of the Regulations certain villages in the Collectorship of Kandesh.	The whole.
XIV of 1830	A Regulation for bringing under the Operation of the Regulations such Portion of the Bombay Territory on the Mahabuleshwur Hills as has been ceded to the Hon'ble Company by His Highness the Rajah of Sattara.	The whole.
II of 1834	A Regulation for bringing under the Operation of the Regulations certain Villages which have been ceded to the Hon'ble Company by Angr a Sirkeil in exchange for other Villages.	The whole.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 16th December 1874, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XVI OF 1874.

An Act for the repeal of certain Obsolete Enactments.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the enactments mentioned in the schedule to this Act, which have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express and specific repeal, or have by lapse of time and change of circumstances become unnecessary, or which merely repeal prior enactments, should be expressly and specifically repealed; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Enactments in schedule repealed.

1. The enactments described in the schedule annexed to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule:

Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Statute, Act or Regulation in which such enactment has been applied, incorporated, or referred to:

And this Act shall not affect the validity or invalidity of anything already done or suffered, or any indemnity already granted, or any right or title already acquired or accrued, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or the proof of any past act or thing:

Nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognised, or derived, by, in, or from any enactment hereby repealed:

Nor shall this Act provide or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage or practice not now existing or in force.

Short title. Commencement.

2. This Act may be cited as "The Repealing Act, 1874;" it extends to the whole of British India; and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1835 ...	Decrees for Rent ...	So much as has not been repealed.
X of 1836 ...	Indigo Contracts ...	In sections two, three and four, the first six words.
XX of 1836 ...	Quashing Batwáras ...	In section two, the words and figures "And it is hereby enacted that from the said first day of October, 1836." In section three, the words "And it is hereby enacted that."
XXI of 1836 ...	Creation of Zilas ...	The words and figures "It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of October, 1836."
XXVI of 1836 ...	Governor General's Camp-Police.	In section one, the first five words; and in sections two, three and four, the first six words.
III of 1837 ...	Bengal Sadr Courts ...	So much as has not been repealed.
IV of 1837 ...	Power to acquire land ...	In section one, the first twelve words; and in section two, the first six words.
VI of 1837 ...	Cuttack Málguzárs ...	The first five words.
XXII of 1837 ...	Offences against Revenue Regulations (Madras).	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIX of 1837 ...	Power to prescribe language to be used in judicial proceedings.	The whole Act.
XXXVI of 1837 ...	Criminal jurisdiction (Madras).	In section two, the first six words, and the words "and that."
VII of 1838 ...	Bengal judiciary ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XII of 1838 ...	Treasure trove (Madras)	The words and figures "It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of July 1838."
XVI of 1838 ...	Bombay judiciary ...	Section six; and in each of sections two, three, four and five, the first six words.
XVIII of 1838 ...	Sureties (Bombay) ...	In section one, the first twelve words. In sections two, three, four, five and six, the words "And it is hereby enacted, that."
XIX of 1838 ...	Coasting vessels (Bombay).	In sections two to fourteen (both inclusive), the words "And it is hereby enacted, that;" In section two the words and figures "from the said first day of November 1838" and in section fifteen, the words and figures "And it is hereby enacted, that from the first day of November 1838."
XXII of 1838 ...	Bengal judiciary ...	So much as has not been repealed.

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—(*continued*).

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XXIX of 1838 ...	Salt Department (Bengal).	In each of sections two to thirteen, and seventeen to twenty-two (both inclusive), twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty and thirty-three, the words "And it is hereby enacted, that."
IX of 1839 ...	Pauper suits ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1839 ...	Levy of hakks, &c., (Bombay).	In section one, the first seven words; in sections two and three, the first six words.
XXIV of 1839 ...	Ganjam and Vizagapatam.	In section two, the words and figures "And it is hereby enacted, that from and after the said first day of December 1839." In sections three, four, five, six, seven and eight, the first six words.
VI of 1840 ...	Bills of Exchange ...	In section one, the words and figures "from and after the first day of May, in the year of our Lord 1840." In section two, the first twelve words. In each of the remaining sections, the first six words.
IX of 1840 ...	Damages, &c. ...	In section two, the first six words.
X of 1840 ...	Temple of Jagannáth ...	In sections two and three, the first six words.
XV of 1840 ...	Agents of Foreign Sovereigns (Bombay).	So far as relates to Bombay Regulation XV of 1827.
XVII of 1840 ...	Salt laws (Madras) ...	The words and figures "in modification of Regulation V of 1831, of the Madras Code."
XIX of 1840 ...	Pauper appeals ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIII of 1840 ...	Execution of process ...	In sections two, three, four, six and seven, the first six words; in section five, the first five words; and the word 'that' where it first occurs.
I of 1841 ...	Collection of Revenue ...	The whole Act.
VII of 1841 ...	Examination of absent witnesses.	So much as has not been repealed.
VIII of 1841 ...	Interpleader ...	In sections two, three, four, five and seven, the first six words.
X of 1841 ...	Registry of Ships ...	In sections two, three, four, five, six, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-four and twenty-five, the first six words. In section eight, the first fourteen words. In section twenty-six, the first eight words.
XI of 1841 ...	Military Courts of Requests.	In sections three to seventeen (both inclusive), the first six words. In section five, the words and figures "of the East India Company, under Act No. VII of 1841," and "pursuant to the provisions of Act No. VII of 1841." In section fifteen, the words and figures "(for which purpose the provisions of Act No. II of 1840 shall be applicable)."
XII of 1841 ...	Sales of land for arrears of Revenue.	In section two, the first six words, and the words and figures "which shall fall due after the date specified in section XXXV of this Act."
XVIII of 1841 ...	Arms and Ammunition...	In section three, the first six words.
XIX of 1841 ...	Curators ...	In sections two to nineteen (both inclusive), the first six words.
XXIV of 1841 ...	Illusory appointments, &c.	In section two, the first six words and the words "from the first day of January next." In section four, the first forty-three words, and the words "from the first day of January next." In section five, the first six words.
XXVI of 1841 ...	Extension of parts of 3 & 4 Wm. IV., C. 42.	In sections three, four, seven and nine, the first six words. In section eight, the first five words and the word "that."
XXVII of 1841 ...	Unclaimed dividends ...	In section two, the first six words.
IV of 1842 ...	Boat regulations (Madras)	In section one, the first fourteen words. In sections two, three, four, six to nineteen (both inclusive), twenty-one and twenty-four, the first six words. Section twenty. In sections twenty-two and twenty-three, the first seven words.

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—(*continued*).

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XII of 1842 ...	Military Bázárs ...	Section two, so far as it relates to Act No. XXVIII of 1841, and the first six words.
XIII of 1842 ...	Collection of Revenue (Bombay).	In section two, the first six words, and the words "that it." In sections three to eight (both inclusive), the first six words.
II of 1843 ...	Appeals ...	The whole Act.
V of 1843 ...	Slavery ...	In section one, the first seven words. In sections two and three, the first eight words. In section four, the first six words.
XI of 1843 ...	Hereditary officers (Bombay).	In section two, the word 'And.' In sections three, four, five and six, eight, ten to fifteen (both inclusive), the first six words. In sections seven and nine, the first seven words.
XII of 1843 ...	Judicial language ...	The whole Act.
VI of 1844 ...	Customs Duties (Madras).	Section six. In sections eight to fifteen (both inclusive), the first six words.
XVI of 1844 ...	Salt Duties (Bombay) ...	The preamble. Section six, down to and including the words "weight and that" and the word "Company's."
VIII of 1845 ...	Security for costs ...	The whole Act.
XXI of 1845....	Meriah sacrifices ...	The whole Act.
I of 1846 ...	Pleaders	Sections one, two and three; and in sections four and six to thirteen (both inclusive), the first six words. In section five, the words "nevertheless and it is hereby enacted."
III of 1846 ...	Boundary marks (Bombay)	In sections five and six, the first six words.
XI of 1846 ...	Khándesh and Ahmadnagar.	In sections two, three, four and five, the first six words.
IX of 1847 ...	Assessment of lands gained by alluvion or dereliction.	In sections, two, three, five, six and nine, the first six words. Section four down to and including the words "and that."
XX of 1847 ...	Copyright	In section three, the first six words, and the words "and that." In section five, the first eleven words, and the words "and that." In section six, the first five words, and the words "and that." In section seven, the first five words. In sections eight and nine, the first twelve words. In sections ten and eleven, the first six words. In sections twelve to sixteen (both inclusive), the first five words.
XIV of 1848 ...	Commissions ...	In section one, the first six words.
IX of 1849 ...	Police Magistrates (Madras).	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1850 ...	Presidency Small Cause Courts.	In section six, the words and figures "within the meaning of Act VII of 1841, section VI."
XIX of 1850 ...	Apprentices ...	In sections five and twenty-three, the words "the East" and "Company."
XXXIII of 1850 ...	Sales of Patní tenures ...	In section one, the first six words.
XXXVII of 1850 ...	Inquiries into behaviour of public servants.	In section eight, the words and figures "by Act XXX, 1841."
III of 1852 ...	Spirituous liquors (Bombay).	Section nine.
VII of 1852 ...	Salt Revenue (Madras)	In section four, the words and figures "in the manner prescribed by clause 2, section XXXIII, Regulation XI of 1816, of the Madras Code."
XI of 1852 ...	Title to rent-free estates (Bombay).	Section one from and including the words "and no order" to the end.
XXIII of 1852 ...	Mitigation of Fines ...	The whole Act.
XXX of 1852 ...	Naturalization ...	Section nine.
XVIII of 1853 ...	Sale of spirits in Cantonments.	In section sixteen, the words and figures "shall not come into operation before the 1st day of January 1854, and."

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*(continued)*.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XVIII of 1854 ...	Railways ...	In the preamble, the words "under the superintendence and control of the East India Company," and "in any part of the territories in the possession and under the Government of the said Company." In section two, the words "or of the East India Company." Sections thirty-two and thirty-three.
XXXI of 1854 ...	Fines and recoveries: tenants in tail and married women.	In the title and preamble, the words "to abolish real actions and also fines and common recoveries, and." In section thirteen, the words "the East" and "Company." Section nineteen.
XXXIII of 1854 ...	Judicial language ...	The whole Act.
XIV of 1855 ...	Military Bázárs, Madras	The whole Act.
XVIII of 1855 ...	Pardons and Reprieves ...	The whole Act.
XXIII of 1855 ...	Administration of mortgaged estates.	In section one, the first eight words.
XXIV of 1855 ...	Penal Servitude ...	In section one, the first six words and the words "the East" and "Company".
XXXII of 1855 ...	Embankments ...	Section nineteen, and the last seven words of section eighteen.
XI of 1856 ...	European deserters ...	In section two, the words "or for any of the Settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca." In section four, the words and figures "Act No. XIV of 1849, or."
XIII of 1856 ...	Presidency Towns Police	In the title and preamble, the words "and the several stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca." In section two, the definitions of "station" and "Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature." The expressions "and stations" "or station" "or stations" wherever they occur in the Act. Section nine. In section twenty-two, the words "and within the said Settlement." In sections forty-seven, forty-eight and seventy-four, the words "or the East India Company." Section fifty-three, from and including the words "or of any" down to and including "1851." Section one hundred and eighteen.
XIV of 1856 ...	Improvement of Presidency Towns.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIX of 1856 ...	Emigration ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XXV of 1856 ...	Municipal rates ...	The whole Act.
IV of 1857 ...	Tobacco (Bombay) ...	In section four, the words and figures "within the meaning of Act XXV of 1836."
XXI of 1857 ...	Suburbs of Calcutta	In the title, the words "of the Suburbs of Calcutta and"; in the preamble, the words "the Suburbs of the said town of Calcutta and of," and the words "Suburbs and" in each of the places where they occur. In section one, the words "Suburbs or." In section four, the words "or the East India Company." In the schedule, the words "*Suburbs of Calcutta and*" and the Part headed "SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA."
XXIX of 1857 ...	Land Customs (Bombay)	In section four, the words "as above provided." In section five, the words and figures "and the provisions of sections IV, V and VI of the said Act I of 1852 shall be applicable to the persons so appointed."
I of 1858 ...	Forced labour (Madras)	In section six, the words "or District" in each of the places where they occur, and so much of that section as relates to Madras Regulation VII of 1816.

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—(*continued*).

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XXXIV of 1858 ...	Lunacy (Charter Courts)	Section thirty-one, from and including "and shall" down to the end of the section.
XXXVI of 1858 ...	Lunatic Asylums ...	In section six, the words "and the Stations of the Straits Settlement" and "and Stations." In section seven, the words "or in any Station of the Straits Settlement." In section seventeen, the words and figures "or to affect the provisions of Act IV of 1849, entitled '*An Act for the safe custody of Criminal Lunatics.*'"
XXXVII of 1858...	Nawáb of the Carnatic ..	Section three.
I of 1859 ...	Merchant Seamen ...	In section one hundred and twelve, the last eleven words.
III of 1859 ...	Cantonment Joint Magistrates.	Section eleven.
VII of 1859 ...	Customs ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XIII of 1859 ...	Masters and Workmen	In section one, the words "or in any Station of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca."
XVIII of 1859 ...	Punishment of offences...	Section one.
XXIII of 1859 ...	Land Customs ...	The whole Act..
XXIV of 1859 ...	Police (Madras Presidency).	Section twelve. In section fifty-two, the words and figures "in manner provided by Act II of 1839."
VIII of 1860 ...	Telegraphs ...	In section eighteen, the words "or for the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca."
XVI of 1860 ...	Presidency Municipalities	The whole Act.
XXI of 1860 ...	Registration of Societies	In sections one and eighteen, the words and figures "under Act XIX of 1857."
XXII of 1860 ...	Chittagong ...	Section seven.
XXIII of 1860 ...	Abkárí (Bengal) ...	In section one, the words and figures "On and after the 21st January 1860," and in section four, the word "said."
XXVII of 1860 ...	Collections of debts on successions.	Section one.
XXXI of 1860 ...	Arms	In section twenty-five, the words "Magistrate, Deputy Magistrate, or Assistant to a Magistrate, or Police Officer, or for any other." Sections thirty-seven, thirty-eight and thirty-nine. In section forty-one, the words "or Station."
XLVIII of 1860 ...	Presidency Towns Police	In the title, the words "*and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca.*" In section four, the words "or in any of the Stations of the Straits Settlement," and "or of the Courts of Judicature of such Stations," and "or in the Court of Judicature."
V of 1861 ...	Police	Section eleven.
XVII of 1861 ...	Customs Duties (North-Western Provinces).	In section one, the words and figures "From and after the ninth day of March 1861." Section three.
IV of 1863 ...	Treaty with Burma ...	Section four.
XIX of 1863 ...	Partition	In section two, the words "after the passing of this Act."
XX of 1863 ...	Religious Endowments...	In the preamble, the words and figures "and whereas it is expedient for that purpose to repeal so much of Regulation XIX. 1810 of the Bengal Code, and Regulation VII. 1817 of the Madras Code, as relate to endowments for the support of mosques, Hindoo Temples, or other religious purposes." In section twenty-two, the words "after the passing of this Act."
VI of 1864 ...	Whipping	Sections nine and ten.
VII of 1864 ...	Salt (Central Provinces)	Section four.
XIX of 1864 ...	Mirzápur	Section four.
XXIV of 1865 ...	Warrants of Attorney ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XXX of 1865 ...	Madras Irrigation Company.	Section two.

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—(*continued*).

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XXI of 1866 ...	Native Converts' re-marriage.	Section two. In section thirty-four, the words and figures "or in Acts Nos. XXV of 1864 and V of 1865" and from and including the words "and no Clergyman" to the end of the section; and section thirty-five, from and including the words "But it may" to the end of the section.
XXV of 1866 ...	Transfer to Government of certain securities.	In the title and preamble, the words "and in the Supreme Court of the Straits' Settlement." In section one, the words "or Supreme Court of the Straits' Settlement." So much of section two as has not been repealed. In section four, the words "or Supreme Court, as the case may be," and the words "and, in the case of proceeds transferred and paid under the second section of this Act by order of the Supreme Court of the Straits' Settlement, be established to the satisfaction of the same Court."
XXVII of 1866 ...	Trustees and Mortgagees	In section two, the words "*to abolish real actions and also fines and common recoveries, and.*" Section fifty-five.
XXVIII of 1866 ...	Trustees and Mortgagees' powers.	In section one, the words "and the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca." Section forty-seven.
III of 1867 ...	Public Gambling ...	Section eighteen.
XIII of 1867 ...	Port-dues (Maulmain and Bassein).	In section three, the first eight words.
XIV of 1867 ...	Pándhari (Central Provinces).	Section seven.
XVIII of 1867 ...	Jhánsí Civil Courts ...	In section three, the words "from the date of this Act coming into operation." Section twenty-six.
XIX of 1867 ...	Darjeeling... ...	Section one.
XXIII of 1867 ...	Murderous Outrages (Panjáb.)	Section three.
XVIII of 1868 ...	Nílgiri Hills ...	Section four.
XXV of 1868	Coorg Courts ...	The second paragraph of section one. Section twenty-five.
XI of 1869 ...	Land Customs (Madras and Bombay).	Section three. In section four, the words and figures "schedules to the said Act No. XVII of 1867, or any other."
XV of 1869 ...	Prisoners' testimony ...	In sections seven and eight, the words and figures "appointed under Act No. XXI of 1863" and "appointed under the said Act No. XXI of 1863."
XVI of 1869 ...	Bhután Dvárs ...	Section four.
XVIII of 1869 ...	Stamps	In section seventeen, the words and figures "Act No. XXVI of 1867, section six, or under" and "other." In section forty-five, the words and figures "or Act No. X of 1862 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to stamp duties*)."
XX of 1869 ...	Volunteers ...	In section twenty-six, the words and figures "or the said Act No. XXIII of 1857."
V of 1870 ...	Costs of certain petitions	In the preamble, the words "*and in the Supreme Court of the Straits' Settlement, and the proceeds of certain estates in the charge of the Administrator General of Bengal.*"

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—(*concluded*).

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XXII of 1870 ...	European British subjects	Section five.
XXVI of 1870 ...	Prisons	The third paragraph of section one.
I of 1871 ...	Cattle trespass ...	The third paragraph of section one.
II of 1871 ...	Extension of Prisons' Act to Coorg.	Clause (*b*) of section one.
III of 1871 ...	Paper Currency ...	The third paragraph of section one.
IV of 1871 ...	Coroners	The third paragraph of section one.
V of 1871 ...	Prisoners	The third paragraph of section one.
VI of 1871 ..	Bengal Civil Courts ...	The fourth paragraph of section one
VII of 1871 ...	Emigration ...	The third paragraph of section one.
X of 1871 ...	Excise	The third paragraph of section one.
		Section eighty-eight.
XII of 1871 ...	Income Tax ...	The whole Act.
XIII of 1871 ...	Customs Duties ...	The third paragraph of section one.
		In section four, the words and figures "affects Act No. XX of 1867, or."
XVI of 1871 ...	Survey of Steamers (Burma).	The third paragraph of section one.
XVII of 1871 ...	Land rates (Oudh) ...	The third paragraph of section one.
XVIII of 1871 ...	Land rates (N. W. P.) ...	The third paragraph of section one.
XX of 1871 ...	Land rates (Panjáb) ...	The third paragraph of section one.
XXI of 1871 ...	Dehrá Dún ...	In the preamble, the words "and to indemnify all officers and other persons who have acted in the said district under the said Regulations and Acts."
XXIV of 1871 ...	Local Public Works loans ...	In section one, the words "and shall come into force upon the passing thereof."
XXV of 1871 ...	Railways ...	The third paragraph of section one.
XXVI of 1871 ...	Land improvement ...	The third paragraph of section one.
XXVII of 1871 ...	Criminal tribes ...	In section one, the words "and it shall come into force on the passing thereof."
XXXII of 1871 ...	Civil Courts (Oudh) ...	Paragraphs three and four of section one.
III of 1872 ...	Marriage in certain cases	In section one, the last nine words.
VII of 1872 ...	Burma Courts ...	The last paragraph of section one.
		Sections three and four.
VIII of 1872 ...	Income Tax ...	The whole Act.
X of 1872 ...	Criminal Procedure ...	The third paragraph of section one.
XI of 1872 ..	Foreign Jurisdiction ...	The last paragraph of section one.
XIII of 1872 ...	Patterns and Designs ...	The last nine words of section one.
XV of 1872 ...	Christian Marriage ...	The third paragraph of section one.
XVIII of 1872 ..	Amending Evidence Act	The second paragraph of section one.
XXI of 1872 ...	Native Military Lunatics	The third paragraph of section one.
XXVII of 1872 ...	Postponing Criminal Procedure Code in Sindh.	The whole Act.
I of 1873 ...	Amending Burma Courts' Act.	The third paragraph of section one.
II of 1873 ...	Burma Ferries ...	The third paragraph of section one.
IV of 1873 ...	Panjáb Municipalities ...	The third paragraph of section one.
V of 1873 ...	Government Savings Banks.	The third paragraph of section one.
VI of 1873 ...	Transhipment ...	The third paragraph of section one.
VIII of 1873 ...	Canals and Drainage ...	The third paragraph of section one.
IX of 1873 ...	Panjáb Appeals ...	The third paragraph of section one.
XI of 1873 ...	Central Provinces Municipalities.	The third paragraph of section one.
XII of 1873 ...	Repealing Act, 1873 ...	The whole Act.
XIII of 1873 ...	Burma Timber ...	Section five.
XIV of 1873 ...	Lunatic Soldiers' property	The third paragraph of section one.
XV of 1873 ...	Municipalities (N. W. P. and Oudh).	The third paragraph of section one.
XVI of 1873 ...	Village Police (N. W. P.)	Section two.
V of 1874 ...	Kullu appeals ...	The preamble and section two.
VI of 1874 ...	Privy Council Appeals...	Section two and the schedule.

PART II.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF FORT ST. GEORGE IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
III of 1865 ...	Offences against special and local laws ...	The whole.
I of 1867 ...	Shortening language of Acts ...	Sections six and seven.
III of 1867 ...	Claims against Azím Jah	The whole.
VIII of 1867 ...	Police ...	In section eighty-one, the words and figures "And sections 2 and 4 of Act XXII of 1837 and."
I of 1869 ...	Nílgiri Hills Commissioner	The whole.

PART III.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL.

VII of 1867 ...	District Police ...	Section twelve.
I of 1873 ...	Bombay Port Trust ...	Section one, and Schedule A.
III of 1873 ...	Fees levied under Bombay Act IX of 1863.	The whole.

PART IV.—ACTS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

VII of 1862 ...	Resumption of Revenue	Sections three and four.
VIII of 1868 ...	Partial repeal of Act XXI of 1857.	The whole Act.
II of 1872 ...	Jute Warehouses ...	The last forty-three words of section one.

PART V.—MADRAS REGULATIONS.

III of 1802 ...	Procedure in Zila Courts	Section twenty-one.
IX of 1816 ...	Zila Magistrates ...	So much as has not been repealed.
II of 1819 ...	State Prisoners ...	Section four.
VII of 1822 ...	Rescinding Regulations I of 1809, and V of 1811.	In section three, the words "of the ministerial officers of the Courts of Judicature."
VII of 1832 ...	Military Bázárs ...	The whole.

PART VI.—BENGAL REGULATIONS.

II of 1793 ...	A Regulation for abolishing the Courts of Maal Adawlut, &c.	In section four, the words and figures "published in the manner directed in Regulation XLI. 1793." In section eight, clauses *eleventh* and *twelfth*. In section nine, the first three words. In section ten, the words "or dewans." In section fourteen, the words "and the dewan." In sections fifteen and eighteen, the words "or dewan." In section sixteen, the words "dewan or other." Sections twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-seven, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, forty-six and forty-seven. In section twenty-four, the words and figures "by a Regulation published in the manner directed in Regulation XLI. 1793, or." In section twenty-five, the words "and the species of rupee in which each payment may be made." In section twenty- six, the last sentence.
IV of 1793 ...	A Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding suits, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.

PART VI.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—(*continued*).

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1793 ...	A Regulation for re-enacting with modifications, &c.	Sections one, two, three, five to twelve (both inclusive), forty-two, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, sixty-one and sixty-three. In section seventeen, the second sentence. In section eighteen, the second sentence. Section twenty-one, from and including the words "in the mode" to the end of the section. In section thirty-five, the second sentence. Sections sixty-eight to one hundred and one, both inclusive.
X of 1793 ...	Decennial settlement ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1793 ...	Inheritance ...	Section two, down to and including the word "Higeree." In section three, the words "subsequent to the period specified in section II." Section four, down to and including the words "and that." Section five, except the first ten words, and in section six, the figure and words "VI. Nor to."
XIV of 1793 ...	Recovery of arrears of revenue.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIX of 1793 ...	Non-bádsháhí lákhiráj grants.	Section eighteen. In section two, clause *Second*, the words and figures "and proceeded in it, as required by section XIV. Regulation III. 1793." In section thirty-five, the words "and also to the Provincial Court of Appeal of the Division" and "and to the Provincial Court of Appeal of the Division," and "Provincial Court of Appeal or." In section forty-two, the second and third sentences. In section forty-three, the first four words.
XXXVII of 1793 ...	Bádsháhí lákhiráj grants	In section ten, the words "to the Provincial Court of Appeal, or from the decision of the Provincial Court," and the words "in the event of their ordering the cause to be appealed to the Provincial Court and of its being given against them therein;" and the words "in both cases." Sections thirteen, twenty-five and thirty-four. In section seventeen, the words "every five years." In section twenty-eight, the words "of the five years." In section thirty, the words "and also to the Provincial Court of Appeal of the division," "and to the Provincial Court of Appeal of the division" and "Provincial Court of appeal or." In section thirty-seven, the last two sentences. In section thirty-nine, the words and figures "which is to be formed in each of the Zillahs in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, at the commencement of the Bengal, Fussily and Willaity year 1207, and at the commencement of every succeeding five years," and the word "five."
XXXVIII of 1793...	Lending to zamíndárs ...	In section two, the words "and City" and the words "the Judges of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and the Courts of Circuit, and the registers to their respective Courts."
XLVIII of 1793 ...	A Regulation for forming a quinquennial register, &c.	In section two, clause *First*, the words "every five years." In sections ten, eleven, thirteen, sixteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-eight, twenty-nine and thirty, the word "quinquennial," wherever it occurs. In section ten, the words 'every' and 'five.' In section sixteen, the word "five."

PART VI.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—(*continued*).

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		In section eighteen, the words "and also to the Provincial Court of Appeal of the division," "and to the Provincial Court of Appeal of the division in which it may be included," and "Provincial Court of Appeal or." In section nineteen, the words "at the end of every five years." Section twenty-two. In section twenty-four, clause *Second*. In the same section, clause *Fifth*, the words and figures "Regulation XXV. 1793, that Regulation directing that the division and union of all estates are to be made under." In the same section, clause *Seventh*. In section twenty-six, the last two sentences. Section twenty-seven. In section twenty-nine, the words and figures "at the commencement of the Bengal, Fussily and Willaity year 1207, and at the commencement of every succeeding five years."
L of 1793 ...	A Regulation for empowering the Court of Wards, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
III of 1794 ...	A Regulation for exempting proprietors of land, &c.	The whole Regulation, except sections twelve, thirteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty. In section thirteen, the words and figures "by section III. Regulation XIV. 1793."
VIII of 1795 ...	Extending Regulation IV of 1793.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXVII of 1795 ...	Permanent settlement, Benares.	In section ten, the words and figures "and printed and published in the manner prescribed in Regulation XLI. 1793," and "as referred to in Regulation II. 1795."
LV of 1795 ...	Court of Wards. Security from guardians.	So much as has not been repealed.
I of 1799 ...	Frontier of Silhet ...	In section two, the words "natives of the Company's provinces; and to Armenians, Greeks and all other," and the words "not being British-born subjects; as well as to such British-born subjects as may be authorized by a license from Government to reside in the district of Sylhet." In section six, from and including the words "in the mode" down to the end of the section. Section seven.
V of 1799 ...	Wills and Intestacy ...	In section one, the words and figures "prescribed in section XV of Regulation IV. 1793, viz." In section two, the words and figures "Regulation X. 1793, or" and the word "other" before "Regulation;" and from and including the words "under the general rule" to the end of the section. In sections one, two, three and seven, the words "and City" and "or City," wherever they occur. In section eight, the words and figures "described in Regulation X. 1793" and "by the above or any other Regulation," and the word "the" before "disqualified."
VII of 1799 ...	Realization of rent and revenue.	So much as has not been repealed.
II of 1800 ...	Stone quarries at Chunar	In section two, the words "native inhabitants of the Company's provinces and all other," and from and including the words "not being," down to and including the figures "1793." In section eight, the words and figures "which are exempted from the customs by section X. Regulation III. 1795." Section nine. In section ten, the words "besides an oath, or solemn declaration, for the faithful execution of their respective duties."

PART VI.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—*(continued)*.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1800 ...	Extending to Benares Regulation VII of 1799.	The whole Regulation.
VIII of 1800 ...	Pargana Register ...	In section four, the words "at the commencement of every fifth succeeding year." In sections five, six, seven, nine, ten, fourteen, sixteen, seventeen, nineteen, the word "quinquennial" wherever it occurs. In section five, the words "the interval of five years." In section six, the words "in the Persian language;" and the words and figures "appointed under Regulation XXI. 1793 (extended to Benares by Regulation XXXVII. 1795)," and the words ("or by the city judge in the province of Benares)." In section eleven, the words "directed to be prepared at the expiration of every five years." In section seventeen, the words and figures "appointed under Regulation XXI. 1793," and from and including the words "Such officers shall" to the end of the section. Section twenty-two.
I of 1801 ...	Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, Board of Revenue, &c.	Sections one, two, four, nine and fifteen. In section eight, the words and figures "or to alter the provisions made for the correction of error or collusion in such allotments, by section twenty-five, Regulation XXV. 1793, in cases of private divisions of estates; and by clause *Second* of section twenty-nine, Regulation VII. 1799, in cases of public sales." In section ten, the words and figures "or of suspicion that the purchase has been made in opposition to the Rules contained in clauses 3 and 4 of section XXIX, Regulation VII. 1799," and "for the orders of the Governor General in Council, as directed in clause *Fourth* of section XXIX. Regulation VII. 1799."
VII of 1801 ...	Duty on Coasting Vessels, &c.	The whole Regulation.
XIII of 1803 ...	Records of Courts, Ceded Provinces.	The whole Regulation.
XLIII of 1803 ...	Fees on institution of suits.	So much as has not been repealed.
XLIX of 1803 ...	Assistant Judges ...	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1804 ...	Appointment and removal of Native Officers.	So much as has not been repealed.
X of 1804 ...	Punishment of State offences by Courts Martial, &c.	In section four, the words and figures "or before any special court appointed for the trial of such offences, under Regulation IV. 1799, and Regulation XX. 1803."
X of 1805 ...	Sadr Adálat ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XII of 1805 ...	Settlement and Collection of public revenue, Cuttack, &c.	Sections twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen.
XIII of 1805 ...	Cuttack Police ...	In section two, the words and figures "formed into one zillah, instead of two zillahs, as prescribed in Regulation IV. 1804, and shall be." Section twelve.
VI of 1806 ...	Embankments ...	So much as has not been repealed.
VII of 1806 ...	A Regulation for re-establishing a Court of Civil Judicature in the vicinity of Calcutta, &c.	The whole Regulation.
VIII of 1806 ...	Complaints against Collectors.	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1806 ...	Supplies for Troops, &c.	Sections nine, eleven and twelve.
VIII of 1809 ...	Appointment and removal of ministerial officers.	So much as has not been repealed.
X of 1810 ...	A Regulation for abolishing the duties, &c.	The whole Regulation.

PART VI.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—(*continued*).

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XX of 1810 ...	Camp-followers, bázárs...	Section five, and in section three, the words, "or the second article of the fifteenth section of the Hon'ble Company's."
IX of 1811 ...	Partition ...	The whole Regulation.
XI of 1811 ...	Revision of jama on divided lands.	Section two.
III of 1812 ...	Criminal Procedure, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1812 ...	Collection of Land Revenue.	Section one. Section two, down to and including the words "rescinded; and" Section three, down to and including the words "rescinded: and" Section four, down to and including the words "declared that," and the words and figures "the case to be tried as a summary suit under Regulation VII. 1799." Section twenty-six, from and including the words "provided, however" to the end. Section twenty-seven, from and including the words "and should those authorities" to the end.
XI of 1812 ...	Foreign Immigrants ...	In section five, the words "before the Court of Circuit," in each of the places where they occur, and the words "of circuit."
XV of 1812 ...	Extending parts of Regulation I. 1811.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVIII of 1812 ...	Explaining section 2 of Regulation V. 1812.	Section three, clause *First*.
XXII of 1812 ...	Bandelkhand ...	In section four, the two provisoes.
XIX of 1814 ...	Partition of Revenue-paying estates.	Section two; and in section thirteen, clause *First*. The words "or Board of Commissioners," and "and Board of Commissioners" wherever they occur. In section seventeen, clause *Third*, the second sentence. In section twenty-one, the words "as the case may be" and "respectively."
XXV of 1814 ...	Sadr Díwání Adálat and Provincial Courts.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXVII of 1814 ...	Native Pleaders ...	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1816 ...	Kánungo, Cuttack ...	In section one, from and including the words "to be in force" to the end of the section. In section three, the words and figures "under the provisions of Regulation V. 1804, and Regulation VIII. 1809."
IX of 1816 ...	The Sunderbuns ...	Section one, from and including the words "to be in force" to the end of the section.
XI of 1816 ...	Succession to certain estates in Cuttack.	Sections four, six, ten and twenty; and in section eighteen, the figures and word 'IV,' 'VI,' 'and X.'
XVII of 1816 ...	Police ...	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1817 ...	Hidden Treasure ...	In section five, the words "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares, or" In section six, the words and figures "within the period limited by the notification directed in section IV of this Regulation," *** "and deposited it in the Zillah or City Court, as required by section III." In section seven, the words "and deposited." In section eight, the words and figure "in conformity with section IV and make the deposit thereby required;" and "or the Board of Commissioners in the Western Provinces or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares." In section nine, the words "or City," and the last fourteen words. Section ten.
XII of 1817 ...	Patwáris	In the preamble, the words "from the date of their promulgation." Sections two, four, five and six. In section nine, the words and figures "to furnish the Collector with the statement required in section IV, and;" and "sections V and VII of."

PART VI.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—(*continued*).

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		In section eleven, the words and figures "to furnish the statement required by section IV, or,"*** "sections V and VII of," *** "in those sections," and "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares, as the case may be." In section twenty-six, the words "before a Court of Circuit," *** "in the Regulations," and "under the provisions of the Regulations." In section twenty-seven, the words "before a Court of Circuit" and "in the Regulations." In section thirty-one, the words "the Board of Commissioners or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares, according as he may be subject to one or other of those authorities,"*** "and Commissioner aforesaid." In section thirty-two, the words "Board of Commissioners and Commissioner in Behar and Benares, as the case may be." In section thirty-three, the words "or commissioner." In sections thirty-three and thirty-five, the words "the Board of Commissioners or the Commissioner in Behar or Benares, as the case may be."
XX of 1817 ...	Police	Sections one to eight (both inclusive), ten, eleven, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-four. In section twenty-eight, clause *Second*, the words and figures "as directed in section XXIV. Regulation X. 1813." In section twenty-nine, clause *First*, the words "weaver," "engaged in the provision of the Company's investment, or," "commercial," "commercial resident." In clause *Second*, the word "commercial." In clause *Third*, the words "weavers," *** "engaged in the provision of the Company's investment, or," *** "commercial," *** "commercial resident." In clause *Fourth*, the words "weaver," "engaged in the provision of the Company's investment, or," ***"commercial" and "commercial resident." In clause *Fifth*, the words and figures "as required by the *Second* clause of section XI. Regulation VI. 1801," and the words "commercial resident or." In clause *Ninth*, the words and figures "as required by the provisions of Regulation XIII. 1816, which are herein recapitulated for their information and guidance." Clauses *Tenth* and *Eleventh*. In section thirty, clauses *Third* and *Sixth*; and in clause *Second*, the words and figures "in pursuance of section IX. Regulation XI. 1806."
III of 1818 ...	State prisoners ...	In section four, the words "of circuit" wherever they occur. Section eight. In section nine, the words "to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit, and."
II of 1819 ...	Resumption of Revenue	Sections two, twenty-five and twenty-seven. In section six, the words "in the Persian language and character." In section nineteen, clause *First*, from and including the words "conformably with" to the end of the clause. In sections twenty, twenty-one and thirty, the word "Persian." Section twenty-four, clause *Second*. Section twenty-six, clause *First*, except the words "In cases instituted in the Zillah Court * * * an appeal shall be received by the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut." Clause *Second*, down to and including the words "appeals but," and the words "or Provincial Court" and the word "special" wherever it occurs.

PART VI.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—*(continued)*.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		In section thirty, clauses *Fifth* and *Seventh*, the words "or City."
VI of 1819 ...	Ferries	In section two, clause *First*, and the first six words of clause *Second*. In section three, clause *Second*, the words and figures "under the provisions of Regulation XIX. 1816." In section six, clause *Second*, the words "through the channel of the Superintendents of Police." Section fourteen.
VIII of 1819 ..	Patní Taluqs ...	In section two, the words and figures "under the rule of section V. Regulation XLIV. 1793." In section three, clause *Third*, the words and figures "under the rule contained in the seventh clause of section XV. Regulation VII. 1799, for leases conveying a limited interest in the land." In section eight, clause *Second*, the words "to the Civil Court of the District, and a similar one." In section nine, the words "by the register or acting register of the Civil Court, or, in his absence, by the person in charge of the office of Judge, or of Magistrate of the District within which the lands may be situated." In section fifteen, clause *Second*, the word "summary," and the words and figures "brought under the provisions of section XV. Regulation VII. 1799, or in any application to stay process by distraint, under the rules of Regulation V. 1812."
II of 1820 ...	Offences in Chandernagore.	The whole Regulation.
IV of 1821 ...	Collectors' powers ...	In section six, clause *First*, the words "and City," and the whole of clause *Second*. In section seven, the words "or City" wherever they occur. In section eight, clause *Third*, the words "or the Boards of Commissioners," * * * "or Board of Commissioners."
III of 1822 ...	Board of Revenue ...	Sections two and three, and clauses *Second* and *Third* of section four.
VII of 1822 ...	Settlement—Ceded Provinces and Cuttack.	In section two, the first five clauses, and the first fourteen words of clause *Sixth*. In section five, clause *Second*, section six, clause *First*, section seven, clause *First*, section nine, clause *Second*, section twelve, clause *Second*, and section seventeen, the words "of Commissioners." In section fifteen, the words "or Provincial," and "according to the value of the interest at stake." In section sixteen, the words "or Provincial." In section twenty, clause *Second*, the words "or City." In section twenty-three, clause *Third*, the words "or City." In section twenty-nine, clause *Fifth*, the word "Persian." In section thirty, the words "or City," and "or Provincial Court of the Division," and "under the general Regulations for the administration of civil justice." In section thirty-one, clause *Second*, the words "any register, sudder ameen or" and "registers, sudder ameens and." In section thirty-three, clause *First*, the words and figures "shall be guided by the rules contained in Regulation XVI. 1793, and the other corresponding enactments, and in Regulation VI. 1813, in so far as the same may be applicable, and."
VI of 1823 ...	Indigo suits ...	In section three, clause *First*, the words "or city" and "or to a register exercising the powers of Joint Magistrate."

PART VI.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—*(concluded.)*.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of Repeal.
		In section six, the word "summary" (wherever it occurs), "nevertheless" and "by a summary award;" and the passage beginning with "they shall be either" and ending with "under this Regulation".
VII of 1823 ...	Loans to Covenanted Civil Servants.	Section two, clause *Third*. In section three, the words "and city." Section five. In section eight, the words "provincial," * * * "by the Provincial Courts" and "of the Regulations."
VII of 1825 ...	Sales of land in execution of decrees.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIV of 1825 ...	Revenue Authorities ...	Section six, from and including the words "to the Provincial Court" down to and including "pounds sterling." In the same section, the words "or Provincial."
XV of 1825 ..	Customs duties ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1825 ...	Courts Martial ...	In section four, the words "or City," and the words and figures "under the provisions of Regulation L. 1803."
III of 1827 ...	Ministerial Native Officers	The whole Regulation except section five.
V of 1827 ...	Management of estates under attachment.	In section two, the words and figures "and sections XXVI and XXVII. Regulation V. 1812, and clause *Third*, section V. Regulation VI. 1813." In sections two and three, the words "and City." In section four, the words "or City."
III of 1828 ..	Special Commissioners for hearing Revenue Appeals.	In section two, clause *Third*, the words "through the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut," and "Provincial and." In section four, clause *First*, the words "in a Persian roobukaree." Section six, clauses *Sixth* and *Seventh*. In section ten, clause *Fourth*, the words "the Provincial Courts, or," * * * "or the Provincial," * * * "respectively." In section ten, clause *Fifth*, from and including the words "and the Civil Courts" to the end of the section. Section eleven, clause *First*.
IV of 1828 ...	Powers of Collectors ...	In section two, clause *Fourth*, before the word "magistrates," the words "the powers vested in;" and the words and figures "by Regulation XV. 1824, shall be suspended in regard to all mehauls of which the settlement may be so in progress; and the said officers".
I of 1829 ...	Commissioners of Revenue.	Sections three and five.
IV of 1829 ...	Modifying Regulation III. 1828.	In section two, clause *First*, the words "or City," and "or of a Provincial Court".
XV of 1829 ...	Valuing goods imported by sea.	So much as has not been repealed.
III of 1830 ...	Amending Regulation XV of 1829.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1831 ...	Sadr Díwání Adálat (N. W. P.)	Sections one, two, three, four, five and eight.
XI of 1831 ...	Police-powers of Tahsíldárs.	Section eight.
VI of 1832 ...	Native Assessors ...	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1833 ...	Customs duties ...	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1833 ...	Revenue Settlements ...	Section four.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1874.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 8th December 1874, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in two months:—

No. 16 OF 1874.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the effect of an unlimited grant of probate or letters of administration made by any Court in British India is confined to the Province in which such grant is made: And whereas it is expedient to extend over British India the effect of such grants when made by a High Court; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Unlimited grants of probate or letters of administration made by a High Court to take effect throughout British India.

1. All probates and letters of administration granted by a High Court after the passing of this Act shall, unless otherwise directed by the grant, have effect over all the moveable and immoveable property of the deceased throughout the whole of British India, and shall be conclusive as to the representative title against all debtors of the deceased and all persons holding property which belonged to him; and shall afford full indemnity to all debtors paying their debts and to all persons delivering up such property to the executor or the administrator as the case may be.

Inventory may include property in any part of British India.

2. Except in cases where it is sought to obtain a grant of probate or letters of administration limited to the Province in which the High Court making the grant is situate, the executor or the person applying for administration to the effects of any person hereafter dying in British India and leaving property in more than one Province shall include in the inventory of the effects of the deceased his moveable or immoveable property situate in each of the said Provinces:

And the value of such property situate in the said Provinces, respectively, shall be separately stated in such inventory, and the probate or letters of administration shall be chargeable with a fee corresponding to the entire amount or value of the property affected thereby wheresoever situate within British India.

Relief where too high a court-fee has been paid.

3. And whereas it is expedient to grant relief where too high a court-fee has been paid on any probate of a will or letters of administration, it is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Where any person on applying for the probate of a will or letters of administration has estimated the property of the deceased to be of greater value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has consequently paid too high a court-fee thereon, if such person produces the probate or letters to the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority within six months after the true value of the property has been ascertained,

and delivers to such Authority a particular inventory and valuation of the property of the deceased, verified by affidavit or affirmation,

and if such Authority is satisfied that a greater fee was paid on the probate or letters than the law required,

the said Authority may—

(*a*) cancel the stamp on the probate or letters;

(*b*) substitute another stamp for denoting the duty which should have been paid thereon; and

(*c*) make an allowance for the difference between them as in the case of spoiled stamps, or, if the difference be considerable, repay the same in money, at his discretion.

4. And whereas it is also expedient to grant relief where a grant of probate or letters of administration has been made more than once in respect of the whole or any part of the same estate, it is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Relief in case of several grants.

(a) Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration has been or is made in respect of the whole of the property belonging to an estate, no fees shall be chargeable under the Court Fees Act, 1870, when a like grant is made in respect of the whole or any part of the same property belonging to the same estate;

(b) whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration has been or is made in respect of any property forming part of an estate, the amount of fees then actually paid under the same Act shall be deducted when a like grant is made in respect of property belonging to the same estate, identical with or including the property to which the former grant relates.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. A grant of probate or letters of administration under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, takes effect only in the Province in which the grant is made, and 'Province' is defined as 'a division of British India having a Court of last resort.' Probate or administration granted (say) in Lower Bengal is therefore inoperative in Madras, Bombay and elsewhere in India; and the executor of a shareholder in the Bank of Bengal who dies in Calcutta (where his will is proved), would be liable to the extra expense of appointing three attorneys, and obtaining administration in Madras, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces, if (as might well happen) the deceased was interested in the Banks of Madras and Bombay, and held shares in a tea-plantation in Kumáon.

2. A system involving expensive and tedious formalities may be expected to produce hardship, and cases which have recently come before the Government of India prove that such is actually the case.

3. The remedy is to provide that the person who is duly constituted executor or administrator by a competent Court shall be the owner of his testator's or intestate's property as completely throughout British India as he now is throughout the Province in which probate is granted. And there is no reason why in a country under one Supreme Legislature and one financial system, a representative of a deceased person once duly constituted anywhere, should not be recognized everywhere.

4. It is thought that, in the first instance at all events, the 'competent' Court should be a High Court as defined by Act I of 1868.

5. The opportunity has been taken to insert a provision (resembling that made by 55 Geo. III, c. 184, s. 40) for granting relief when too high a court-fee has been paid on any probate or letters of administration. The matter has been provided for executively (by Financial Notification No. 2025, dated 15th August 1872), but it is more satisfactory to the public that such a provision should be made by the Legislature.

6. The Bill also proposes to give relief from double payment of court-fees where a grant of probate or letters of administration is made more than once in respect of the whole or any part of the same estate. This matter, also, has been provided for by the Executive; but the provision should now be placed on the Indian Statute-book.

A. HOBHOUSE.

Simla, October 16th, 1874.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th December 1874:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-dues was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Marine Department, No. 55 P, dated 10th Dec. 1873, and enclosures.
" " " No. 7 P, dated 3rd January 1874.
" " " No. 68 P, dated 12th February 1874.
" " " No. 182 P, dated 31st May 1874.
" Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 5 C and T, dated 17th April 1874, and enclosures.
" Government of Bengal (Marine Department), No. 1341, dated 16th April 1874, and enclosure.
" Marine Department, No. 18 H, dated 5th May 1874, and enclosure.
" " " No. 40 J, dated 12th May 1874, and enclosure.
" Foreign Department, No. 1111 P, dated 21st May 1874.
" Marine Department, No. 109 J, dated 23rd June 1874, and enclosure.
" Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 84, dated 30th June 1874.
" Government, Fort St. George, No. 226, dated 23rd June 1874.
" " " No. 157, dated 15th May 1874.
" Marine Department, No. 49, dated 14th July 1874, and enclosures.
" Government of Bombay, No. [illegible] R, dated 19th August 1874, and enclosures.
" Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 2665, dated 29th August 1874.
" " dated 21st September 1874, and enclosures.
" Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. [illegible], dated 17th September 1874.
" Government of Bombay, No. [illegible] R, dated 23rd October 1874.
" Government of Bengal, No. 3534M, dated 23rd November 1874, and enclosure.

2. We have extended the exemption of ships belonging to the Royal Navy to ships belonging to, or in the service of, the Government of India. We have on the other hand struck out the exemption of gunpowder and rockets belonging to Government. There is no greater security when private ships carry ammunition for the State than when they carry it for private use.

3. We have defined 'pilot' as 'a person for the time being authorized by the Local Government to pilot vessels.'

4. Considering the possible expediency of hereafter abolishing some of the little-frequented ports, we have empowered the Local Governments, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to withdraw ports from the operation of the Act.

5. We have altered the explanation of 'high-water mark' to 'high-water mark of ordinary spring tides,' as covering that space over which the control of public authority is likely to be constantly wanted. At present the Local Governments have power to define the limits of a port, and it is provided that those limits *shall* always extend to high-water mark, but no interpretation of the expression 'high-water mark' is given. Nor are we aware of any judicial decision in India on this subject, or of any in England except the one mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, which was given in connection with a different subject, that of the proprietary right in land and mines. The Bill, as it stands, leaves to riparian proprietors the same power of enforcing claims against the public as they now have within the limits of high-water mark. We have given the Local Governments a discretion to draw the line within the limits of high-water mark, and we have intimated that the power of definition which they now possess may be exercised by means of maps or posts of demarcation.

6. We have extended section 7, clause (*c*), so as to enable the Local Government to make rules as to rigging-in yards and swinging or taking in davits, boats and other things projecting from vessels in port. We have, in clause (*k*), authorised rules for licensing cargo and other boats; and we have empowered the Local Government to regulate the number of the crew which must remain on board any such vessel. We think it unnecessary that the sanction of the Government of India should be given to every alteration of the rules mentioned in this section, and we have accordingly omitted the words requiring such sanction.

7. We have provided that the Conservator may be a body of persons, and declared that where the Harbour-master is not Conservator, that officer and his assistants shall be under the Conservator's control. This will meet the case of Calcutta, where the Port Commissioners are invested with the powers, and discharge the duties, of Conservator, and the Harbour-master is their Deputy.

8. We have extended the Conservator's power to cut warps, &c., to the rivers and channels, as well as to the ports, in which the Act will operate.

9. We think that the Port officers should have power to enter any building or place, as well as any vessel, within the limits of the port, in which an offence has been or is likely to be committed, and we have altered the Bill so as to give them this power.

10. We have increased to Rs. 2,000 the fine, and to two years the term of imprisonment, with which persons wilfully injuring buoys or moorings may be punished; and we have raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 the penalty for improperly discharging ballast. For the latter offence it appears that, in the rice-ports of British Burma, the present penalty is quite inadequate. We have therefore also provided that a master committing this offence after receiving notice to desist shall be liable to two months' simple imprisonment.

11. As a considerable export of kerosine has recently commenced from Rangoon, we have authorised (section 37) Local Governments to regulate the shipment, as well as the discharge, of inflammable oil.

12. We have limited to ports the prohibition against creeping or sweeping for lost stores.

13. We have made the provisions as to salvage (section 43) applicable where the property salved is recovered from the surface or shore of a port, river or channel subject to the proposed Act. We think that the Government should not be bound to hold the balance of the proceeds of such property for more than a year from the date of the sale, and we have altered the Bill accordingly.

14. We have provided that no order increasing or imposing port-fees or hospital port-fees shall come into force until the expiration of sixty days from the date of publishing the order in the Gazette.

15. We have forbidden the grant of port-clearance until all fines, penalties and expenses to which the owner or master is liable under the Act have been paid or secured.

16. We have relieved (section 49), from the duty of reporting arrival, the masters of tugs and river-steamers plying in any port in which the Act is in force.

17. We have confined the section (57) as to vessels entering ports in ballast to cases of vessels not carrying passengers, and we have, at the desire of the Chief Commissioner, exempted the ports of British Burma from the operation of this section. He informs us that, with few exceptions, all tonnage for British Burma enters in ballast, and that, consequently, if section 57 were applied to the Burmese ports, the receipts of the local port funds would be reduced by nearly 25 per cent.

18. We have extended to rivers and channels subject to the Act the section imposing half port-dues on vessels which neither discharge nor take in passengers or cargo; and we have provided (in accordance with Madras Act VII of 1867, section 8,) that vessels entering any port in the Madras Presidency and leaving it within 48 hours without discharging or receiving passengers or cargo shall be wholly exempt from port-dues.

19. We have struck out as obsolete and useless the power to commute into a tonnage-duty the port and harbour-duties chargeable in British Indian ports other than Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

20. We have introduced a clause providing that whenever the Local Government is satisfied that proper provision has been made by the owner of any ship or class of ships for the medical treatment of the seamen in their employ, it may exempt such ship or class of ships from the payment of hospital port-dues.

21. We have struck out the power to compound for port-dues.

22. We think it undesirable to attempt to specify in an Act the various services for which port-fees may be charged, and we propose to delegate this power to the Local Governments. We have also expressly empowered the Local Government to fix fees for pilotage, but we have made this power exerciseable only with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

23. We have transferred to the Bill the provisions as to hoisting signals found in Bengal Act I of 1862, and have inserted this Act in the repealing schedule.

24. When the vessel from which a foreigner has deserted has sailed, we have authorised the Magistrate apprehending him to detain him in custody for a reasonable time not exceeding one month.

25. To the Madras ports to which the proposed Act will in the first instance apply, we have added Coringa, Porto Novo and Nagore, and we have provided that each of the pairs, Coringa and Coconada, Nagore and Negapatam, shall, for the purpose of levying port-dues, be treated as being only one port.

26. In the Bombay Presidency coasting steamers, which use the ports at much more frequent intervals than sailing vessels, pay much less, which is unfair both to the latter and to the port funds. We have, therefore, at the suggestion of the Bombay Government, raised the maximum port-due to three annas, and provided that coasting steamers shall pay the highest rate chargeable at any port of the group, plus a moiety of such rate; and we have extended to coasting vessels the privilege of not paying port-dues more than once in thirty days at the same port or any other port of the same group. At the suggestion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, approved by the Local Government, we have placed tugs and river-steamers belonging to the Port of Bombay on the same footing as sea-going vessels of ten tons, except that the port-due will be payable half-yearly.

27. We have altered in accordance with the present law the provision as to the frequency with which port-dues shall be chargeable on vessels entering Port Canning and Calcutta.

28. We think that the Bill should be republished.

A. HOBHOUSE.
H. W. NORMAN.
JOHN INGLIS.
R. A. DALYELL.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th December 1874.

THE INDIAN PORTS BILL, 1874.

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE. Ports, vessels chargeable, rate of Port-dues, and frequency of payment.

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A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-dues.

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-dues; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Ports Act, 1874:"

Present local extent.

2. It shall extend—

(*a*) to the ports mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed, and to such parts of the navigable rivers and channels leading to such ports respectively, as have been declared to be subject to Act No. XXII of 1855 (*for the Regulation of Ports and Port-dues*);

Power to extend this Act.

(*b*) to the other ports or parts of rivers or channels to which the Local Government, in exercise of the power hereinafter conferred, applies the provisions of this Act.

But nothing herein contained shall—

(*c*) apply to any vessel belonging to or in the service of Her Majesty or the Government of India, or to any vessel of war belonging to any Foreign Prince or State;

(*d*) deprive any person of any right of property or other private right except as hereinafter expressly provided; or

(*e*) affect any law or rule relating to the Customs, or any order or direction lawfully made or given pursuant thereto.

And nothing contained in any of the following sections (namely), thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one, shall apply to any port, river or channel to which such section has not been specially extended by the Local Government.

Repeal of Acts.

3. The Acts mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

But such repeal shall not affect any declaration, appointment or rule made under any such Act.

The references made to any Act or provision of an Act hereby repealed shall be read as if made to this Act or the corresponding provision of this Act, as the case may be.

Interpretation-clause.

4. In this Act unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Vessel." "Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings, or of property:

"Master." "Master," when used in relation to any vessel, means any person (except a Pilot or Harbour Master) having for the time being the charge or control of such vessel:

"Pilot." "Pilot" means a person for the time being authorized by the Local Government to pilot vessels:

"Owner." "Owner" includes any consignee of goods and any agent to whom a vessel is consigned; and

"Gunpowder." "Gunpowder" includes rockets and other combustible ammunition.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE POWERS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Power to extend this Act.

5. With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

(*a*) extend this Act to any port or to any part of any navigable river or channel leading thereto in which this Act is not in force,

Power to extend specially sections 38, 39, 40 and 41.

(*b*) extend specially the provisions of any of the following sections (namely), thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one, to any port or to any part of any such river or channel to which such provisions have not been so extended,

Power to withdraw this Act.

(*c*) withdraw this Act from any port or any part of any river or channel in which it is for the time being in force:

Provided that every notification under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of this section shall define the limits of the port, river or channel to which it refers, and that such limits shall always extend to high-water mark.

Such limits may include any piers, jetties, landing-places, wharfs, quays, docks, and other works made on behalf of the public for convenience of traffic, for safety of vessels, or for the improvement, maintenance and good government of such port, river or channel, whether within or without high-water mark, and (subject to any rights of private property therein) any portion of the shore or bank within fifty yards of such line.

EXPLANATION:—In this section 'high-water mark' means the high-water mark of ordinary spring tides.

Limits how to be altered.

6. The Local Government may from time to time, with the like sanction, and subject to the rights referred to in section five, alter the limits of any port, river or channel in which this Act may be in force, and declare or describe, by notification in the official Gazette or by means of maps, posts or otherwise, the precise extent of such limits.

Local Government empowered to make Port-rules as to—

7. The Local Government may, from time to time, make such rules, consistent with this Act, as it may think necessary for any of the following purposes, namely,—

Entering or leaving Port.

(*a*) For regulating the time at which, and the manner in which, vessels shall enter into or go out of any port subject to this Act.

Berths of vessels.

(*b*) For regulating the berths, stations and anchorages to be occupied by vessels in any such port.

Striking yards, &c.

(*c*) For striking the yards and top-masts, and for rigging-in the booms and yards, of vessels in any such port; and for swinging or taking in davits, boats and other things projecting from such vessels.

(*d*) For the removal or proper hanging or placing of anchors, spars, and other things, in or attached to vessels in any such port.

Removal of anchors, &c.

(*e*) For regulating vessels whilst taking in or discharging ballast or cargo, or any particular kind of cargo, in any such port, river or channel, and the stations to be occupied by vessels whilst so engaged.

Taking in or discharging ballast.

(*f*) For keeping free passages of such width as may be deemed necessary within any such port, river or channel, and along or near to the piers, jetties, landing-places, wharfs, quays, docks, moorings, and other works in or adjoining to the same; and for marking out the spaces so to be kept free.

Keeping free passage.

(*g*) For regulating the anchoring, fastening, mooring, and unmooring of vessels in any such port, river or channel.

Regulating the anchoring.

(*h*) For regulating the moving and warping of all vessels within any such port and the use of warps therein.

Moving and warping.

(*i*) For regulating the use of the mooring buoys, chain and other moorings, in any such port, river or channel.

Use of mooring buoys.

(*j*) For fixing from time to time the rates to be paid for the use of such moorings when belonging to Government, or of any boat, hawser, or other thing belonging to Government.

Rates for use of mooring buoys.

(*k*) For licensing and regulating cargo and other boats, and catamarans plying for hire in any such port: provided that nothing in this Act shall authorize the Local Government to fix the price to be charged for the use of any such boat or catamaran.

Cargo boats, &c.

(*l*) For regulating the use of fires and lights within any such port.

Fires and lights.

(*m*) For enforcing and regulating the use of signal-lights by vessels at night in any such port, river or channel.

Signal lights.

(*n*) For regulating the number of the crew which must be on board any vessel afloat within the limits of any such port.

Number of crew.

CHAPTER III.

OF PORT OFFICERS, THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES.

8. The Local Government shall appoint some officer or body of persons to be Conservator of every port, river or channel subject to this Act.

Appointment of Conservator.

Subject to any direction by the Local Government to the contrary—

(*a*) In ports where there is a Master Attendant, such Master Attendant shall be the Conservator.

(*b*) In ports where there is no Master Attendant, but where there is a Harbour-Master, such Harbour-Master shall be the Conservator.

Where the Harbour-Master is not Conservator, the Harbour-Master and his Assistants shall be subordinate to, and subject to the control of, the Conservator.

The Conservator shall be subject to the control of the Local Government, or of any intermediate authority which that Government may appoint.

9. The Conservator of any port, river or channel subject to this Act may, in respect of any vessel within such port, river or channel, give directions for carrying into effect any port-rule in force within such port.

Conservator empowered to give directions for certain specified purposes.

Whoever wilfully, and without lawful excuse, refuses or neglects to obey any lawful direction of such Conservator, after notice thereof has been given to him, shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day on which he wilfully continues to disobey such direction;

Penalty for disobedience to Conservator's orders.

and, in case of such refusal or neglect, the said Conservator may do, or to cause to be done, all acts necessary for the purpose of carrying such direction into execution, and may hire and employ proper persons for that purpose; and all reasonable expenses incurred in doing such acts, shall be paid by the person so offending.

Expenses caused thereby to be paid by offender.

Any written notice of a direction given under this Act, left for the Master of any vessel with any person employed on board thereof, or affixed on a conspicuous place on board of such vessel, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been given to the Master thereof.

Service of written notice.

10. The Conservator of any such port, river or channel may, in case of urgent necessity, cut, or cause to be cut, any warp, rope, cable or hawser, endangering the safety of any vessel in such port, river or channel, or at or near to the entrance of any such port.

Power to cut warps, ropes, &c.

11. The Conservator may remove or cause to be removed, any timber, or obstruction, raft, or other thing floating or being in any part of any such port, which obstructs or impedes the free navigation of such port; or anything which obstructs or impedes the lawful use of any pier, jetty, landing-place, wharf, quay, dock, mooring, or other work, on any part of the shore or bank which has been declared to be within the limits of such port, and is not private property;

Power to remove floating timber, &c., or obstruction on shore within limits of Port.

and the owner of any such timber or raft or other thing shall be liable to pay the reasonable expenses of such removal;

Expenses of removal.

and if such owner or any other person has without lawful excuse caused any such obstruction or impediment, or causes any public nuisance affecting or likely to affect such navigation, he shall also be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalties for causing obstruction or public nuisance.

And the Conservator or any Magistrate having jurisdiction over the offence may cause such nuisance to be abated.

12. If the owner of any such timber or raft, or the person who has caused any such obstruction, impediment, or public nuisance as in the last preceding section mentioned, neglects to pay the expense of the removal thereof, within one week after demand, or within fourteen

Recovery of expenses of removal.

days after such removal has been notified in the official Gazette, or in such other manner as the Local Government by general or special order directs, such expenses may be recovered in the same manner as any fine under this Act;

Power to sell timber, &c.

and the Conservator may cause such timber, raft, or other thing, or the materials of any nuisance or obstruction so removed, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold by public auction;

Proceeds how dealt with.

and may retain all the expenses of such removal and sale out of the proceeds of such sale; and shall pay the surplus of such proceeds or deliver so much of the said timber or other materials as may remain unsold, to the person entitled to receive the same;

and, if no such person appear, shall cause the same to be kept and deposited in such manner as the Local Government directs;

and may, if necessary, from time to time, realize the expenses of keeping the same, together with the expenses of such sale, by a further sale of so much of the said timber or other materials as may remain unsold.

Removal of obstructions lawfully made.

13. If any obstruction or impediment to the navigation of any port, river or channel subject to this Act, has been lawfully made, or has become lawful by reason of the long continuance of such obstruction or impediment, or otherwise, the Conservator shall report the same for the information of the Local Government and shall, with the sanction of such Government, cause the same to be removed or altered, making to the person suffering damage by such removal or alteration reasonable compensation for the same.

Compensation how determined.

Every dispute arising concerning such compensation, shall be determined according to the law relating to like disputes in the case of land required for public purposes.

Notice to Conservator, if vessel fouls Government moorings.

14. If any vessel hook or get foul of any of the buoys or moorings laid down by or by the authority of the Local Government in any such port, river or channel, the Master of such vessel shall not, nor shall any other person, except in the case of emergency, lift such buoy or mooring for the purpose of unhooking or getting clear from the same, without the assistance of the Conservator,

and the Conservator, immediately on receiving notice of such accident, shall assist and superintend the clearing of such vessel;

Expense of clearing vessel.

and the Master of such vessel shall, upon demand, pay such reasonable expense as may be incurred in clearing the same.

Penalty.

Any Master offending against the provisions of this section shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Power to raise wreck, &c., impeding navigation within the port.

15. If any vessel be wrecked, stranded or sunk, in any such port, river or channel, so as to impede or be likely to impede the navigation thereof, the Conservator may cause the same to be raised, removed, or destroyed;

Expense how recoverable.

and may recover the same on behalf of the Local Government in the manner provided by section forty-four.

Power to board vessels.

16. The Conservator or any of his Assistants may, whenever he suspects that any offence has been, or is about to be, committed contrary to this Act, or whenever it is necessary for him so to do in the discharge of any duty hereby imposed upon him;

and the Collector of Customs, or other officer appointed to collect any Port-dues or other charges payable in respect of any vessel under this Act, may, whenever it is necessary so to do, for the performance of any duty hereby imposed upon such Collector or other officer,

either alone or with any other person, board any vessel, or enter any building or place, within the limits of any port, river or channel subject to this Act.

If the Master of such vessel, or if any person in possession or occupation of any such building or place, without lawful excuse refuse to allow any officer or other person to board or enter such vessel, building or place for the performance of any duty imposed upon him by this Act, he shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Power to require crews to prevent or extinguish fire.

17. For the purpose of preventing or extinguishing fire in any port to which this Act extends, the Conservator may require the Master of any ship of more than five hundred tons burden to place at his disposal such number as he requires, not exceeding three-fourths, of the crew then under the orders of such Master.

Any Master refusing or neglecting to comply with such requisition shall be punished with a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and any seaman then under his orders who after being directed by the Master to obey the Conservator's orders for the purpose aforesaid refuses to obey such orders shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees.

Powers of Conservator may be exercised by Harbour-Master

18. All acts, orders or directions by this Act authorized to be done or given by any Conservator may, subject to his control, be done or given by any Harbour-Master or any Assistant of such Conservator or Harbour-Master,

and any person hereby authorized to do any act may call to his aid such assistance as may be necessary.

Indemnity to Government against default of Harbour-Master, &c.

19. The Government shall not be answerable for any act or default of any Master Attendant, Harbour-Master, or other Conservator of any port, river or channel subject to this Act; or of any Pilot; or of any Deputy or Assistant of any of the officers above-mentioned; or of any person acting under the authority or direction of any such Officer or Assistant, done within the limits of such port, river or channel;

nor for any damage sustained by any vessel in consequence of any defect in any of the moorings, hawsers, or other things belonging to Government, within the said limits, which may be used by such vessel.

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this section shall protect the Secretary of State for India in Council from a suit in respect of any act done by or under the express order or sanction of Government.

CHAPTER IV.

RULES FOR THE SAFETY OF SHIPPING AND THE PRESERVATION OF PORTS.

Injuring buoys, &c.

20. No person shall without lawful excuse lift, injure, loosen, or set adrift any buoy, beacon, or mooring, fixed or laid down by or by the authority of the Local Government in any port, river or channel subject to this Act.

Whoever offends against the provisions of this section shall, for every such offence, be liable, in addition to the payment of the amount of damage done, to fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years.

Wilfully loosening vessel from moorings.

21. Whoever wilfully and without lawful excuse loosens or removes from her moorings any vessel within any such port, river or channel, without leave or authority from the owner or Master of such vessel, shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months.

Improperly discharging ballast.

22. No ballast or rubbish, and no other thing likely to form a bank or shoal, or to be detrimental to navigation, shall, without lawful excuse, be cast or thrown into any such port, river or channel, or into or upon any place on shore, from which the same is liable to be washed into any such port, river or channel, either by ordinary or high tides, or by storms or land-floods.

Whoever by himself or another so casts or throws the same, and the Master of any vessel from which the same is cast or thrown, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees over and above any expenses which may be incurred in removing the same. If after receiving notice from the Conservator of the port to desist casting or throwing any such ballast or other thing, any Master continues so to cast or throw it, he shall also be liable to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

Nothing in this section applies to any case in which such ballast or other thing is cast or thrown into any such port, river or channel with the consent in writing of the Conservator, or within any limits within which such act may be authorized by the Local Government.

Graving, &c., vessel within prohibited limits.

23. If any person grave, bream, or smoke any vessel in any port, contrary to the directions of the Conservator, or at any time or within any limits at or within which such act is prohibited by any order of the Local Government, such person, and also the Master of such vessel, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Boiling pitch, &c., on board vessel within prohibited limits.

24. If any person boil or heat any pitch, tar, resin, dammer, turpentine, oil, or other such combustible matter on board any vessel within any such port, or at any place within the limits of such port, where such act is prohibited by the Local Government or contrary to the order or directions of the Conservator, such person, and also the Master of any vessel on board which such offence is committed, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Drawing spirits by unprotected artificial light.

25. If any person, by an unprotected artificial light, draws off spirits on board any vessel within any port, such person, and also the Master of every such vessel, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Warping.

26. Every Master of a vessel in any port shall, when required so to do by the Conservator, permit warps to be made fast to such vessel for the purpose of warping any other vessel in the port and shall not allow any such warp to be let go until required so to do.

Any Master offending against the provisions of this section shall be punished for every such offence with a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Leaving out hawser, &c., after sun-set.

27. No Master of any vessel shall cause or suffer any warp or hawser attached to his vessel to be left out in any such port, after sun-set, in such a manner as to endanger the safety of any boat or other vessel navigating in the said port.

Any Master offending against the provisions of this section shall be punished for every such offence with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Gunpowder.

Vessels not to have powder, &c., exceeding 50 lbs. on board within certain limits.

28. The Local Government may, by order, fix the limits within which vessels shall be prohibited from having on board, in any port, river or channel subject to this Act, any quantity of gunpowder, exceeding altogether fifty pounds in weight, whether manifested for delivery or not.

Government to appoint place of deposit for powder.

In such case the Local Government shall appoint a proper place of deposit for such gunpowder, in excess of the quantity above allowed, and an officer to receive the same.

Government to fix time and manner of landing and shipping powder, &c.

29. The Local Government may, in such case by order, fix the times at or within which, and the manner in which, such gunpowder, shall be landed and deposited by any vessel inward-bound, and also the times at or within which, and the manner in which, the same shall be taken on board any vessel from such place of deposit.

Master to make declaration.

30. The Master of such vessel shall, upon such gunpowder being deposited, make and sign a declaration in writing that there is not then, to his knowledge or belief, on board such vessel any gunpowder exceeding the weight of fifty pounds.

Penalty for failure.

Officer to give receipt and to account for powder deposited.

31. The officer, with whom such gunpowder is deposited, shall give a receipt for the same to the Master or other person making the deposit, and he shall be accountable to such Master or other person for the re-delivery of the same.

If by stress of weather powder is not landed, notice to be given.

32. If any vessel be prevented by stress of weather from landing or depositing such gunpowder, in excess of the quantity allowed as aforesaid, the

master or owner of such vessel shall, so soon as the weather permits, land and deposit the same at the place so appointed as aforesaid, or shall forthwith give notice to the Conservator, or other officer named for that purpose by any order of the Local Government, of his having such gunpowder on board, and shall obey his directions relating to the same.

Time, &c., for vessels outward bound to take in powder.

33. The Local Government may also, in respect to such port, by order, fix the times and places at which, and the manner in which, vessels outward bound, requiring to take in any gunpowder, exceeding the quantity above-mentioned, shall take in the same, whether such gunpowder has been previously landed from such vessel or not.

Penalties for having prohibited powder on board.

34. The Master of any vessel having on board any gunpowder, contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees;

and all gunpowder on board any vessel, contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be forfeited to Government, and may be seized by the Conservator, or by any Collector of Customs, or by any Custom House officer, or other officer authorized in that behalf by the Local Government, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

Guns not to be discharged in port.

35. Whoever, without lawful excuse, discharges any gun, musket, or other fire-arm in any port subject to this Act, or on or from the landing-places, piers, wharfs, or quays thereof, except a gun loaded only with gunpowder for the purpose of making a signal of distress, or for such other purpose as may be allowed by the Local Government, shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Exception.

Penalty.

Extinguishment of Fires.

Penalty on Master omitting to take order to extinguish fire.

36. The Master of any vessel in which fire takes place while lying or being in any port, who wilfully omits to take order to extinguish such fire, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Inflammable Oil.

Power to make rules for prevention of fire from inflammable oil.

37. The Local Government may from time to time make rules for regulating

(*a*) the prevention of injury from fire in ports and places at which vessels entering port with inflammable oil on board are to be moored,

(*b*) the mode in which such oil shall be landed from or shipped on board of such vessels.

Explanation.—"Inflammable oil" includes petroleum, benzole, kerosine and any oil or product of oil that gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

Special Rules.

Vessels in certain cases not to be moved without having a pilot, &c., or permission of Harbour-Master.

38. No vessel of the burden of two hundred tons or upwards, shall be moved without having a Pilot, Harbour-Master, or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-Master on board; and no vessel of any burden less than two hundred tons and exceeding one hundred tons shall be moved without having on board a Pilot, Harbour-Master, or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-Master, unless authority in writing so to do has been obtained from the Conservator or some officer empowered by him to give such authority.

If any vessel, except in case of urgent necessity, be moved contrary to the provisions of this section, the master of such vessel shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, unless upon application to the proper officer the master be unable to procure a Pilot, Harbour-Master or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbour-Master to go on board the said vessel.

Vessels above 200 tons to be provided with force-pump, &c.

39. Every vessel exceeding the burden of two hundred tons shall be provided with a proper force-pump, hose and appurtenances, for the purpose of extinguishing any fire that may occur on board.

The master of every such vessel who, having been required by the Conservator to comply with the provisions of this section, without lawful excuse neglects or refuses so to do for the space of seven days after such requisition, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Unauthorized person not to search for lost stores.

40. No person, unless duly authorized by the Conservator, shall creep or sweep in any port for anchors, cables or other stores lost or supposed to be lost therein.

Whoever offends against the provisions of this section shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Removing stones, &c., or injuring shores of port prohibited.

41. No person, without the permission of the Conservator, shall remove or carry away any rock, stones, shingle, gravel, or soil, or any artificial protection from any part of the bank or shore of any port, river or channel;

and no person shall sink or bury in any part of such bank or shore, whether the same be public or private property, any mooring-post, anchor or any other thing or do any other thing which is likely to injure or to be used so as to injure such bank or shore, except with the permission of the said Conservator, and with the aid or under the inspection of such person (if any) as he may appoint to take part in or overlook the performance of such work.

Whoever offends against the provisions of this section shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and shall pay the expenses of repairing the injury (if any) done by him to such bank or shore.

Publication of Orders.

Publication of orders of Local Government.

42. Every declaration, order and rule of a Local Government, made in pursuance of this Act, shall be published in the official Gazette; and a copy thereof shall be fixed up in some conspicuous place in the office of the Conservator of every port to which such order relates and in the Custom House, if any, of every such port.

Penalty for disobedience to rules.

Whoever disobeys any such order or rule shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence.

And in the case of disobedience to any rule made under section thirty-seven the owner or master of the vessel concerned shall also be punish-

ed with a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for each day during which such rule is disobeyed.

CHAPTER V.

OF SALVAGE IN PORTS.

Salvage payable for wreck, &c.

43. If any anchors, wreck, stores, or other property be recovered by any officer employed by the Local Government for that purpose, from the surface, bed or shore of any port, river or channel subject to this Act, the Local Government shall be entitled to receive a reasonable sum for salvage, having regard to the place of recovery.

Register to be kept.

A register shall be kept of all property so recovered, in such manner and at such place as the Local Government may direct:

it shall contain a description of such property, and of the times and places where the same has been recovered;

and it shall be open to public inspection at reasonable office hours, except on Sundays and such holidays as the Local Government may direct.

Property recovered may, in certain cases, be sold.

44. If the property recovered under the last preceding section, or by a Conservator acting under section fifteen, is unclaimed,

or if the person claiming the same fails to pay the amount due to the Local Government in respect thereof.

such property may be sold by public auction, if of a perishable nature, forthwith; and if not of a perishable nature, at any period not less than six months after the recovery thereof;

Proceeds how applied.

and on the realization of the proceeds, the amount due to the Local Government for salvage, or for the expenses incurred under section fifteen, shall be deducted therefrom, and credited to the Local Government, and the balance shall be paid to the person entitled to the property recovered, or, if no such person appear and claim the same, shall be held in deposit for payment, without interest, to any person thereafter establishing his right to the same:

Provided that he makes his claim within one year from the date of the sale.

CHAPTER VI.

OF PORT-DUES AND CHARGES.

Levy of Port-dues.

45. In each of the ports mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed, such port-due not exceeding the amount specified for such port in the third column of the same schedule as the Local Government from time to time directs shall be levied on vessels entering the same port and described in the second column of the same schedule, but not oftener than the time fixed for such port in the fourth column of the same schedule.

Whenever the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council has declared or hereafter declares any port to be subject to this Act, it may, with the like sanction, by the same or any subsequent declaration, further declare—

(a) The maximum amount of dues to be levied on vessels entering such port;

(b) The conditions and modifications under which such dues shall be levied;

and may also, from time to time, with the like sanction, vary such conditions and modifications; and such dues shall be levied accordingly.

No port-dues or fees shall hereafter be levied in any port except under the authority of this Act.

No order increasing or imposing port-dues under this section shall take effect until the expiration of sixty days from the day on which such order has been published in the local official Gazette.

Local Government may vary Port-dues.

46. The Local Government may, from time to time, vary the rate at which port-dues shall be levied in any port, river or channel in such manner as, having regard to the receipts and charges on account of that port, it may deem expedient, by reducing or raising the dues, or any of them;

Proviso.

Provided that the rates shall not in any case exceed the amount authorized to be taken by this Act.

Accounts of Port-dues.

47. For every port at which Port-dues are levied under this Act, a distinct account, to be called the Account of the Port Fund of the port to which it relates, shall be kept by such officer as the Local Government may appoint for that purpose.

This account shall show in complete detail the receipts and charges of the port; and an abstract statement of every such account shall be published annually, as soon after the first of May of each year as may be practicable, in which statement the balance at the close of the year at the credit or debit of the port shall be shown.

If, for any of the purposes of this Act, an advance of money has been or shall be made by Government on account of any port subject to this Act, simple interest upon that advance, or upon so much of it as remains or shall remain unrepaid, at such rate as the Governor General in Council may determine, shall be charged in the Port Fund Account thereof.

All expenses, including the pay and allowances of all persons upon the establishment of the port, the cost of buoys, beacons, lights and all other works maintained chiefly for the benefit of vessels being in, or entering, or leaving the port, or passing through the rivers or channels leading thereto, but excluding receipts and expenses on account of Pilotage, incurred for the sake of every such port, shall be charged in the Port Fund Account of that port.

And all money, including salvage money, proceeds of waifs, and fines, received under this Act, at or on account of every such port, shall be credited in the Port Fund Account of that port.

The Local Government may direct that for the purposes of this section any number of ports shall be regarded as constituting a single port; and thereupon all sums received on account of port-dues at any of the same ports shall form a common fund which shall be available for the payment of all charges incurred on account of any of the same ports, and such balance as may remain after payment of such expenses may be temporarily invested in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

Collection of Port-dues.

48. The Collector of Customs at every such port, or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, shall collect the Port-dues above-mentioned.

Voucher to be given.

The officer to whom any such Port-dues are paid, shall grant to the person paying the same a proper voucher in writing under his hand, describing the name of his office, the port or place at which the

same are paid, and the name, tonnage and other proper description of the vessel in respect of which such payment is made.

Master to report arrival.

49. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival within the limits of any such port of any vessel liable to the payment of port dues under this or any subsequent Act, the master of such vessel shall report such arrival to the Conservator of such port.

Any master without lawful excuse failing to make such report within the time aforesaid shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Nothing in this section applies to tug-steamers and river-steamers plying in any of the ports to which this Act for the time being applies.

Conservator may in certain cases ascertain draught, and charge expense to Master.

50. If any vessel liable to the payment of Port-dues is in any such port without proper marks on the stem and stern posts thereof for denoting her draught, the Conservator may cause the same to be ascertained by means of the operation of hooking, and the Master of such vessel shall be liable to pay the expenses of such operation.

Tonnage of vessel liable to Port-dues how ascertained.

51. In order to ascertain the tonnage of any vessel liable to pay Port-dues the following rules shall be observed :—

If registered.

(*a*).—If such vessel be a British registered vessel, or a vessel registered under Act No. X of 1841, or Act No. XI of 1850, or under the laws for the time being in force for the registration of vessels in India, the Conservator may require the owner or Master of such vessel, or any person having possession of her register, to produce such register for inspection. If any such owner, Master, or other person as aforesaid neglect or refuse to produce such register, or otherwise to satisfy the Conservator as to what is the true tonnage of the vessel in respect of which such Port-dues shall be payable, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and the Conservator may cause such vessel to be measured, and the tonnage thereof to be ascertained; and in such case the owner or Master of such vessel shall also be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement.

If not registered.

(*b*.)—If such vessel be not a British registered vessel, or a vessel registered under Act No. X of 1841, or Act No. XI of 1850, or under the laws for the time being in force for the registration of vessels in India, and the owner or Master thereof fail to satisfy the Conservator as to what is her true tonnage according to the mode of measurement prescribed by the law in force for the time being for regulating the measurement of British registered vessels, the Conservator shall cause such vessel to be measured and the tonnage thereof, according to the mode aforesaid, to be ascertained; and in such case, the owner or Master of such vessel shall be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement.

On refusal to pay Port-dues, &c., the Collector may distrain and sell.

52. If the Master of any vessel, in respect of which any port-dues or charges are payable under this Act refuses or neglects to pay the same on demand, the Collector of Customs, or other person authorized to collect such Port-dues, fees or charges, may distrain or arrest such vessel, and the tackle, apparel, and furniture belonging thereto, or any part thereof, and detain the same until the amount due is paid;

and in case any part of the said port-dues or charges, or of the costs of the distress or arrestment, or of the keeping of the same, remains unpaid for the space of five days next after any such distress or arrestment so made, the Collector of Customs, or other such person as aforesaid, may cause the vessel or other thing so distrained or arrested to be sold, and with the proceeds of such sale may satisfy the Port-dues, charges, and costs, including the costs of sale remaining unpaid, and shall render the surplus (if any) to the Master of such vessel upon demand.

No Port-clearance to be granted until dues, &c., are paid.

53. The Officer of Government, whose duty it is to grant a Port-clearance for any vessel, shall not grant such Port-clearance

(*a*) until her owner or Master, or some other person, has paid or secured to the satisfaction of such officer the amount of all port-dues, fees and charges and of all fines, penalties and expenses to which such vessel, or the owner or Master of such vessel is liable under this Act;

(*b*) until all expenses, which by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 228, are to be borne by the owner thereof, incurred since the arrival of such vessel in the Port from which she seeks clearance, have been duly paid.

Port-dues, &c., payable in one port recoverable by Collector at any other port.

54. If the Master of any vessel in respect of which any Port-dues or charges are payable causes such vessel to leave any port without having discharged such dues, fees, or charges, the Collector of Customs or other officer authorized to collect the same may require in writing the Collector of Customs or other Officer as aforesaid, in any other Port in British India to which such vessel may proceed or in which she may be, to levy such dues or charges;

Every Collector or other officer to whom such requisition shall be directed shall proceed to levy such dues or charges in the manner prescribed in section fifty-two; and a certificate purporting to be made and signed by the Collector of Customs or other officer as aforesaid of the port where the Port-dues or charges became payable, stating the amount so payable, shall be sufficient *primâ facie* proof of such amount in any proceeding under the said section, and also (in case the amount payable is disputed) in any subsequent proceeding under section sixty-nine.

Penalty for evading payment of Port-dues, &c.

55. If the Master of any such vessel evades the payment of any Port-dues or charges payable under this Act, he shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding five times the amount so payable.

In any proceeding before a Magistrate for the adjudication of such penalty, any such certificate as is mentioned in section fifty-four stating that the Master has evaded such payment, shall be sufficient *primâ facie* proof of the evasion, unless the Master shows to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the departure of the vessel without having discharged the dues or charges payable was caused by stress of weather or that there was lawful or reasonable ground for such departure.

Any Magistrate having jurisdiction under this Act in any port, river, or channel to which the vessel may proceed or in which she may be found,

shall be deemed to have jurisdiction in any proceeding under this section.

Port-dues not chargeable on vessels re-entering from stress of weather.

56. No port-due shall be chargeable in respect of any vessel which, having left any port, is compelled to re-enter it by stress of weather or in consequence of having sustained any damage.

Port-due on vessels in ballast.

57. Vessels entering any port to which this Act applies (other than the ports in British Burma) in ballast and not carrying passengers, shall be charged with a port-due not exceeding three-fourths of the port-due with which they would otherwise be chargeable.

Port-due on vessels not discharging or taking in cargo.

58. When any vessel enters any port, river or channel to which this Act for the time being applies, but does not discharge or take in any cargo or passenger therein (with the exception of such unshipment and reshipment as may be necessary for purposes of repair), the Port-due chargeable in respect of such vessel shall be at a rate equal to one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels:

Provided that no vessel entering any of the ports subject to the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and leaving the same within forty-eight hours without discharging or taking in any passengers or cargo, shall be charged with any port-dues.

Hospital Port-Dues.

Power to impose hospital Port-dues.

59. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official *Gazette*, order that there shall be paid in respect of every ship entering any port to which this Act applies, within a reasonable distance of which there may be a public hospital or dispensary suitable for the reception or relief of seamen requiring medical aid, such further Port-dues not exceeding one anna per ton as the Local Government thinks fit.

Such Port-dues shall be called Hospital Port-dues.

No order imposing or increasing Hospital Port-dues shall take effect until the expiration of sixty days from the day on which such order has been published in the official Gazette.

Whenever the Local Government is satisfied that proper provision has been made by the owners or agents of any ship or class of ships for giving medical aid to the seamen employed on board such ship or class of ships, it may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, exempt such ship or class of ships from any payment under this section. The Local Government may, by like notification, withdraw any such exemption.

Application of Hospital Port-dues.

60. Such Hospital Port-dues shall be applied, as the Local Government may direct, to the support of any such hospital or dispensary as aforesaid or otherwise for giving medical aid to the seamen ashore or afloat in such port.

Fees for certain Services.

Fees for pilotage, hauling, remooring, &c.

61. Within any port to which this Act applies, fees may be charged for pilotage, hauling, mooring, remooring, hooking, measuring, and other services rendered to vessels at such rates as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct:

Provided that, in the case of fees for pilotage, the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council has been obtained.

The fees now chargeable for such services shall continue to be chargeable unless and until they are altered in exercise of the power conferred by the former part of this section.

CHAPTER VII.

OF HOISTING SIGNALS.

Master to hoist number of vessel.

62. The master of every inward or outward bound vessel, on arriving within signal distance of any signal station established within the limits of the river Hugli or within the limits of any part of a river or channel subject to the provisions of this Act shall, on the requisition of the pilot in charge of the vessel, signify the name of the vessel by hoisting the number by which she is known, or by adopting such other means to this end as may be practicable and usual, and shall keep the signal flying until it be answered from the signal station.

Penalty for not hoisting signal.

63. Any master of a vessel arriving as aforesaid, who refuses or neglects to conform to the above rule, shall be liable on conviction, for each instance of such refusal or neglect, to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Pilot to require master to hoist signal.

64. Every pilot in charge of a vessel shall require the number of the vessel of which he is in charge to be duly signalled as provided under section sixty-two.

And if master refuses to do so, pilot may bring the vessel to anchor.

When, on a requisition from the pilot to that effect, the master of a vessel refuses to hoist the number of a vessel, or to adopt such other means of making her name known as may be practicable and usual, the pilot in charge of such vessel may, on arrival at the first place of safe anchorage, anchor the vessel and refuse to proceed on his course until the requisition has been complied with.

Punishment of pilot disobeying provisions of this Chapter

65. Any pilot in charge of a vessel, who fails to obey, or connives with the master of such vessel in disobeying any of the provisions of this Chapter, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for each instance of failure or connivance, and in addition shall be liable to dismissal from his appointment.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF PENALTIES.

Offences how punishable, and penalties how recovered.

66. All offences against this Act shall be punishable in a summary manner by a Magistrate. And any Magistrate may, by warrant under his hand, cause the amount of any such penalty imposed upon the owner or Master of any vessel, for any offence committed on board of such vessel, or in the management thereof, or otherwise in relation thereto, whereof such owner or Master is convicted, to be levied by distress and sale of such vessel, and the tackle, apparel and furniture thereof, or so much thereof as is necessary.

Costs of conviction.

67. In case of any conviction under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may order the offender to pay the costs of such conviction, in addition to any fine or expenses to which he may be liable.

Such costs may be assessed by the Magistrate, and may be levied and recovered in the same manner as any fine under this Act.

Damages, &c., payable under this Act, how ascertained and recovered.

68. Whenever any person is liable, under the provisions of this Act, to pay any sum of money, damages, or expenses not exceeding one thousand rupees, the same may be recovered and levied in the same manner as any fine under this Act, and, if necessary, the amount thereof may be fixed and assessed by the Magistrate before whom the case is tried.

Costs of distress.

69. Whenever any fine, damages or expenses is or are levied under this Act, by distress and sale, the costs of such distress and sale may be levied in addition to such fine, damages or expenses, and in the same manner.

Magistrate to determine the amount to be levied in case of dispute.

70. If any dispute arise concerning the amount leviable by any distress or arrestment by virtue of this Act, or the charges or costs payable under the last preceding section, the person making such distress or using such arrestment may detain the goods distrained or arrested, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, until the amount to be levied has been determined by a Magistrate, who, upon application made to him for that purpose, may determine such amount, and award such costs to be paid by either of the parties to the other of them, as he thinks reasonable; and payment of such costs, if not paid on demand, shall be enforced in the same manner as any penalty under this Act.

Jurisdiction over offences beyond local limits of jurisdiction.

71. Any person offending against the provisions of this Act, in any port, river or channel subject to this Act, shall be punishable by any Magistrate having jurisdiction over any district or place adjoining such port, river or channel, or adjoining either side of that part of the navigable river or channel in which such offence is committed;

Such Magistrate may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate under this Act, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the offence had been committed locally within the limits of his jurisdiction, notwithstanding the offence may not have been committed locally within such limits; and in case any such Magistrate exercise the jurisdiction hereby vested in him, the offence shall be deemed, for all purposes, to have been committed locally within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Conviction to be quashed on merits only. Form of conviction, &c.

72. No conviction, order, or judgment of any Magistrate under this Act shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits;

and it shall not be necessary to state, on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, the evidence on which it proceeds; but the depositions taken, or a copy of them, shall be returned with the conviction, order or judgment, in obedience to any writ of *certiorari;*

If no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order or judgment shall be aided by what so appears in such depositions.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hoisting unlawful colours in Port.

73. If any vessel belonging to any of Her Majesty's subjects, or sailing under British colours, hoist, carry, or wear, within the limits of any port, river or channel subject to this Act, any flag, jack, pendant, or colours, the use whereof on board such vessel has been prohibited by the Statute 17 & 18 Victoria, chapter 104, or any other Statute now or hereafter to be in force, or by any Proclamation made or to be made in pursuance of any such Statute, or by any of Her Majesty's Regulations in force for the time being, the Master of such vessel shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Such fine shall be in addition to any other penalty recoverable under the said Statute or any future Statute to be made in that behalf.

Any officer of Her Majesty's Navy, within the limits of such port, river or channel, or the Conservator of such Port, may enter on board any such vessel, and seize and take away any flag, jack, pendant, or colour so unlawfully hoisted, carried, or worn on board the same.

Foreign Deserters.

74. Any Magistrate, upon an application being made to him by the Consul of any Foreign power to which the Foreign Deserters' Act (1852) has by an order of Her Majesty in Council been, or shall hereafter be, declared to be applicable, or by the representative of such Consul, and upon complaint on oath of the desertion of any seaman, not being a slave, from any ship of such Foreign power, may, until a revocation of such order in Council has been publicly notified, issue his warrant for the apprehension of any such deserter;

and, upon due proof of the desertion, may order him to be conveyed on board the vessel to which he belongs, or, at the instance of the Consul, to be detained in custody till the vessel is ready to sail, or, if the vessel has sailed, for a reasonable time not exceeding one month:

Provided that a deposit be first made of such sum as the Magistrate deems necessary for the subsistence of the deserter during such detention;

Provided also that the detention of such deserter shall not be continued beyond twelve weeks.

Application of sections 11 and 22.

75. The provisions contained in sections eleven and twenty-two shall be applicable to all ports heretofore or hereafter declared by the Local Government to be ports for the shipment and landing of goods, but not otherwise subject to the provisions of this Act and may be enforced by any Magistrate to whose ordinary jurisdiction any such port is subject.

Any penalties imposed by him, and any expenses incurred by his order under the said provisions, shall be recoverable respectively in the manner provided in sections sixty-six and sixty-eight.

In any of the said ports for the shipment and landing of goods the consent referred to in section twenty-two may be given by the principal officer of customs at such port or by any other officer appointed in that behalf by the Local Government.

Disputes concerning amount due under section 15 or section 43.

76. Any dispute arising concerning the amount due under section fifteen or section forty-three shall be determined by a Magistrate upon application made to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

Amendment of Act XIII of 1867.

77. Act No. XIII of 1867, section one, shall be read as if for the words "and such port-due" the following words were substituted (namely),—"The port-due leviable under the Indian Ports Act, 1874, in either of the ports of Maulmain and Bassein."

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

See Section 2.

PART I.—BRITISH BURMA.

Name of Port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of Port-dues per ton or per maund.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Maulmain ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards, but less than twenty-five tons.	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Once in sixty days.
	Sea-going vessels of twenty-five tons and upwards.	Not exceeding five annas six pie per ton.	Ditto.
Rangoon ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards.	Not exceeding six annas per ton.	Ditto.
Kyook Phyoo ...	Ditto ...	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Ditto.
Akyab ...	Ditto.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Bassein ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards, but less than twenty-five tons.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Sea-going vessels of twenty-five tons and upwards.	Not exceeding five annas six pie per ton.	Ditto.

PART II.—THE LOWER PROVINCES.

Chittagong ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards.	Not exceeding four and a half annas per ton.	Once in sixty days.
Port Canning ...	Sea-going vessels of twenty tons and upwards.	Not exceeding four annas per ton, provided that in the case of *dhonis* and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, the rate shall be one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels.	Whenever the vessel enters the port, except in the case of *dhonis* and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, which shall not be chargeable with port-dues at the same port more than once in ninety days.
	Tug steamers and river steamers belonging to Port Canning.	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Once between the 1st January and the 30th June, and once between the 1st July and the 31st December in each year.
Calcutta ...	Sea-going vessels of twenty tons and upwards.	Not exceeding four annas per ton, provided that in the case of *dhonis* and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, the rate shall be one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels.	Whenever the vessel enters the port, except in the case of *dhonis* and country vessels employed in the coasting trade, which shall not be chargeable with port-dues at the same port more than once in sixty days.
	Tug steamers and river steamers.	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Once between the 1st January and the 30th June, and once between the 1st July and 31st December in each year.
Cuttack Ports,—namely, Balasore, Chúráman, Laichhunpur, Chánua, Subarnrekha, Dhámra and Sartha.	Sea-going vessels of three hundred maunds and upwards.	Not exceeding six annas per hundred maunds.	Whenever the vessel enters the port.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE,—*continued.*

PART III.—THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Name of Port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of Port-dues per ton or per maund.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Eastern Group—			
1. Ganjam ...	Sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards.	Not exceeding three annas per ton: provided that in the case of vessels employed in the coasting trade, not being steamers, the rates shall be one-half the rates chargeable in respect of other vessels: provided also that any steamer engaged in the coasting trade, when it enters any of the ports of the Eastern and Western Groups, shall pay the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of such group and an addition of half of such highest rate.	(*a.*) No coasting steamer having paid port-dues at any port shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or at any other port of the same group within thirty days. (*b.*) No coasting vessel other than a coasting steamer shall be chargeable with port-dues at the same port more than once in sixty days. (*c.*) No vessel other than a coasting vessel or a coasting steamer shall be chargeable with port-dues at the same port more than once in ninety days. In the above rules the expression "coasting vessel" means any vessel which at any port discharges cargo exclusively from, or takes in cargo exclusively for, any port on the Continent of India or in the Island of Ceylon.
2. Gopalpur ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	
3. Calingapatam	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
4. Bimlipatam...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
5. Vizagapatam..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
6. Cocanada ... 7. Coringa * ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
8. Masulipatam..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
9. Madras ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
10. Cuddalore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
11. Porto Novo ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
12. Tranquebar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
13. Negapatam ... 14. Nagore * ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
15. Tuticorin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
Western Group—			
1. Mangalore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
2. Cannanore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
3. Tellicherry ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
4. Calicut ... 5. Beypore * ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
6. Cochin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	

NOTE.—As regards the levy of port-dues, each of the following pairs of ports (namely)—Cocanada and Coringa, Negapatam and Nagore, Calicut and Beypore—shall be treated as if it were only one port; every vessel in respect of which such dues have been charged and taken at one of any of the said pairs being exempted from the charge on entering the other of the same pair.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—*continued.*

PART IV.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Name of Port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of Port-dues per ton or per maund.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Bombay ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats).	Not exceeding four annas per ton, and not less than two annas per ton for each class of vessels, as the Trustees incorporated under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1873, may direct.	Once in the same month.
	Tug Steamers and River Steamers.	Ditto ...	Once between the 1st January and the 30th June and once between the 1st July and 31st December in each year.
Northern Group of Ports.			
1. Gogo ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats).	Not exceeding three annas for every ton: provided that a coasting steamer when ever it enters any port shall be chargeable with the highest rate of port-dues leviable at any port of the group to which such port belongs and an addition of one-half of such highest rate.	Once in thirty days at the same port. Provided that no coasting vessel or coasting steamer, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days.
2. Bávliári ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
3. Khun ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
4. Tankária ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
5. Dehegám ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
6. Dehej ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
7. Broach ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
8. Bhagwá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
9. Surat ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
10. Matwád ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
11. Bulsar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
12. Umarsári ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
13. Kolak ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
14. Kálai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
15. Maroli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
16. Umbargám ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—*continued.*

PART IV.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Name of Port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of Port-dues per ton or per maund.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Northern Group of Ports.—continued.			
17. Gholwad ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats).	Not exceeding two annas for every ton.	Once in thirty days at the same port. Provided that no coasting steamers, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days.
18. Dáhánu creek ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
19. Tárápur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
20. Alivárá Navápur	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
21. Sátpáti creek ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
22. Máhim (Kelva) ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
23. Kelva ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
24. Dántivra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
25. Arnála ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Southern Group of Ports.			
1. Bandora ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
2. Veráva ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
3. Manori ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
4. Utan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
5. Bassein ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
6. Bhiwandi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
7. Kallian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—*continued.*

PART IV.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Names of Port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of Port-dues per ton or per maund.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
8. Tanna ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats).	Not exceeding two annas for every ton.	Once in thirty days at the same port. Provided that no coasting steamers, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days.
9. Trombay ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
10. Panwel ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
11. Karanja ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
12. Rewas ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
13. Nagothna ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
14. Thal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
15. Alibág ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
16. Revdandá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
17. Talkhári ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
18. Bánkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
19. Kelsi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
20. Harnai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
21. Anjanwel ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
22. Boryá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
23. Jaygarh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
24. Ratnágiri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
25. Purnagarh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
26. Yeshwantgarh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
27. Viziádurg ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
28. Devgarh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
29. Áchara ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
30. Málwan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—*concluded.*

PART IV.—THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Name of Port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of Port-dues per ton or per maund.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
31. Nivti ...	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards (except fishing boats).	Not exceeding two annas for every ton.	Once in thirty days at the same port. Provided that no coasting steamers, having paid port-dues at any port, shall be chargeable with port-dues again at the same or any other port of the same group within thirty days.
32. Vengorla ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
33. Reri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
34. Tirekhol ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
35. Karwar including Baitkhol.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
36. Chendya ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
37. Ankola ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
38. Gangawali ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
39. Tadri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
40. Honáwar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
41. Shiráli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
42. Coomta ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
43. Murdheshwar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
44. Bhatkal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Karáchi	Ditto ...	Not exceeding four annas per ton.	Once in three months.
	Tug steamers and river steamers.	Ditto ...	Once between the 1st January and the 30th day of June and once between the 1st July and the 31st December in each year.
Aden	Sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards.	Not exceeding three annas per ton.	Once a month.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

See Section 3.

Number and year.	SUBJECT.	Extent of repeal.
Act XIII of 1839 ...	Port duties.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XXII of 1855 ...	Ports and Port-dues.	Ditto.
Act XIII of 1856 ...	Police in Presidency Towns.	Section 117.
Act XXX of 1857 ...	Port-dues and Fees (Calcutta).	The whole.
Act XXXI of 1857 ...	Port-dues and Fees (Bombay).	Ditto.
Act XXXV of 1857 ...	Port-dues and Fees (Maulmain, Rangoon, &c.)	Ditto.
Act II of 1858 ...	Port-dues and Fees in certain Ports in the Province of Cuttack.	Ditto.
Act VIII of 1858. ...	Port-dues and Fees (Karáchi).	Ditto.
Act XV of 1858 ...	Port-dues and Fees (Port of Aden).	Ditto.
Act XVIII of 1858 ...	Port-dues and Fees (certain Madras Ports.)	Ditto.
Act XIX of 1860 ...	Amending Act XXII of 1855.	Ditto.
Act XXV of 1860 ...	Bassein.	Ditto.
Act XIII of 1867 ...	Amending Act XXV of 1860.	In the title, the words "*for the levy of enhanced Port-dues in the Ports of Moulmain and Bassein, and*" The preamble down to and including the words "mentioned; And" Section one down to and including the word "Bassein."
Act VII of 1873 ...	Burma Port-dues.	The whole.
Bengal Act I of 1862 ...	Hoisting Signals.	Ditto.
Bengal Act I of 1863 ...	Port-dues and Fees in the Port of Canning on the River Mutlah.	Ditto.
Bengal Act III of 1865 ...	Fire in Ports.	Sections 3 and 4. Section 8, clauses 1 and 2. Section 10.
Bengal Act IV of 1866 ...	Amending Act XIII of 1856.	Section 103.
Bengal Act III of 1867 ...	Ships in Ports.	Sections 7, 11, 12 and 13.
Madras Act I of 1864 ...	Extension of parts of Act XXII of 1855.	The whole.
Madras Act VII of 1867 ...	Port-dues.	Ditto.
Madras Act VIII of 1867 ...	Madras Police.	Section 80.
Bombay Act IV of 1863 ...	Amending Act XV of 1858 (Port-dues, Aden).	The whole.
Bombay Act XI of 1866 ...	Port-dues.	Ditto.
Bombay Act I of 1873 ...	Bombay Port Trust Act, 1873.	Section 75.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th December 1874, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:—

No. 17 OF 1874.

THE INLAND CUSTOMS BILL, 1875.

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SCHEDULE.

A Bill for regulating Inland Customs Duties on Salt and Sugar, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of inland customs-duties on salt and sugar, and to the import of salt, the export of sugar and the manufacture of salt and saltpetre into, from and in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Inland Customs Act, 1875": and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Local extent.

This section, section two, and so much of this Act as refers to offences against any of its provisions or any rules made hereunder extend to the whole of British India:

The rest of this Act extends to the territories for the time being respectively subject to the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces;

Power to extend Act.

And any part of this Act other than the parts specified in the second clause of this section, may be extended, by order of the Governor General in Council published in the *Gazette of India*, to any part of British India other than the said territories.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

the expression "the said territories" means the territories mentioned in the third clause of the first section:

"Collector."

the term "Collector" means a Collector or Assistant Commissioner of Inland Customs, and includes any revenue officer on whom the Local Government confers the powers of a Collector under this Act:

"Magistrate."

the term "Magistrate" means any Magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class:

"Customs line."

the term "Customs line" means a space of ground, to be declared under section ten, clause (*b*), into out of or across which salt or sugar cannot be legally taken without payment of the duty prescribed by this Act, and unless covered by a current protective document in such manner as may for the time being be prescribed under the same section:

"Imported." "Exported."

the term "Imported," as applied to salt, means brought into the customs line from the direction of the frontier of the said territories, and salt removed from Government depôt or Stores, or from Bonded Warehouses; and the term "exported," as applied to sugar, means brought into the customs line from the opposite direction:

"Sugar."

the term "Sugar" includes also saccharine produce, sweetmeats and all other articles of which sugar forms a principal ingredient, and which may be

declared, by a rule under section ten, to be liable to duty under this Act:

"Saltpetre."

the term "Saltpetre" includes rasí, sajjí and all other substances manufactured from saline earth, and khárínún, or Glauber's salt, and every form of sulphate or carbonate of soda; and

"Manufacture of salt."

the expression "Manufacture of salt" includes the separation or purification of salt obtained in the manufacture of saltpetre, the separation of salt from earth or other substance so as to produce alimentary salt, and the excavation or removal of natural deposits or of efflorescence of salt.

II.—OF THE IMPORT OF SALT, EXPORT OF SUGAR AND MANUFACTURE OF SALT.

Regulation of the import of salt, export of sugar, and manufacture of salt and saltpetre.

4. No salt shall be imported into the said territories, and no sugar shall be exported therefrom, and no salt or saltpetre shall be manufactured or refined therein, except subject to the conditions and payments and in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules for the time being prescribed hereunder.

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this Act shall affect the importation of salt or exportation of sugar into or from any of the said territories from or into any other of the said territories or the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William.

Power to levy duties.

5. The Governor General in Council may order the levy of the following duties:—

		Per maund of three thousand two hundred tolas.
(*a*).	On salt imported into the said territories	Three rupees.
(*b*).	On refined sugar exported from the said territories ...	One rupee.
(*c*).	On unrefined sugar exported from the said territories ...	Six annas.
(*d*).	On salt manufactured in the said territories ...	Three rupees.

Levy of salt-duty in Central Provinces.

6. The duty leviable under section five, clause (*a*) may be levied by way of a mileage rate on—

(*a*.) salt imported from the Presidency of Bombay into any part of the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and

(*b*.) salt which having been so imported is afterwards moved from one place to another.

And the Governor General in Council may from time to time fix, for the purposes of this section, the rate per maund per mile, which shall be levied as aforesaid.

Power to reduce or remit duties.

7. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by order published in the *Gazette of India*, reduce or remit in the whole or any part of the said territories all or any of the duties ordered to be levied under section five.

Saving of existing duties on salt and sugar.

8. All duties now leviable on salt or sugar imported into or exported from the said territories, shall, until otherwise directed by the Governor General in Council, be deemed to be leviable under this Act.

Power to prohibit import of salt or export of sugar.

9. The Governor General in Council may by order published in the *Gazette of India* prohibit the import of salt or the export of sugar into or from the whole or any part of the said territories.

Power to make rules.

10. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules relating to the following matters (namely)—

(*a*) the manner, time, and place in and at which, and the persons by whom, the duties leviable under this Act shall be collected and the dutiable goods be permitted to be imported and exported;

(*b*) the position and extent of the customs lines, and the mode in which such lines shall be defined and protected;

(*c*) the manufacture, storage and sale of salt;

(*d*) what shall be deemed refined and what unrefined sugar;

(*e*) the manufacture and refinement of saltpetre;

(*f*) the form of licenses to be granted under this Act, the period for and the conditions on which such licenses shall be in force, and the fee to be paid in respect of them;

(*g*) the seizure, disposal or destruction of things liable to be seized or destroyed under this Act;

(*h*) the manner in which fines levied, and the proceeds of sales of articles confiscated, under this Act, shall be distributed.

(*i*) and generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Publication of rules.

Such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Existing rules

Till otherwise directed, the rules now in force regarding the above-mentioned subjects, so far as they are not inconsistent with this Act, shall be deemed to have been issued under this Act, and the existing customs line shall be deemed to have been defined and protected under this Act.

III.—OF THE POWERS OF OFFICERS.

Power to detain suspected person and to seize goods liable to confiscation.

11. Any officer of Inland Customs may stop and detain any person whom he has reasonable ground to suspect of carrying any salt or sugar liable to confiscation under this Act;

and may search for and seize any such salt or sugar together with the vessels, packages or coverings in which it is contained, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it;

and may also arrest the person in whose possession such salt or sugar is found.

Power to arrest.

12. Any officer of Inland Customs may arrest any person whom he has reasonable ground to suspect to be liable to punishment under this Act.

Power to enter and search place of illicit manufacture.

13. Whenever any officer of Inland Customs or land-revenue, not being below the grade of a Sub-Assistant Patrol or Náib Tahsíldár, has reason to believe from information given by any person and taken down in writing, that salt or saltpetre is being unlawfully manufactured or stored,

such officer may, between sunrise and sunset (but always in the presence of an officer of police

not being under the grade of a Head Constable), enter any house, boat, or place, in which there is reason to believe that salt or saltpetre is being so manufactured or stored,

and, in case of resistance, may break open any door, and force and remove any other obstacle to such entry,

and may seize and carry away all materials used in the manufacture of such salt or saltpetre,

and may also arrest the occupier of the said house, boat, or place, together with all persons concerned in the manufacture of such salt or saltpetre, or in the keeping and concealing thereof.

Report of arrest, seizure or search.

14. Whenever an officer of Inland Customs or land-revenue under the rank of Collector arrests any person under this Act,

or seizes any articles as liable to confiscation under this Act,

or enters any house, boat, or place for the purpose of searching for any such articles,

he shall (unless empowered under the next succeeding clause of this section), within forty-eight hours next after such arrest, seizure or entry, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest, seizure or search, to his official superior for the information of the Collector.

Any officer making any arrest under this section, or his official superior, shall, if generally empowered to do so by the Collector, either send with all convenient despatch the person arrested to the Magistrate, or order the discharge of such person.

Procedure in respect of articles seized.

15. Whenever the Collector is informed of the seizure of any article exceeding five sers in quantity, liable to confiscation under this Act, he shall, with all convenient despatch, report the circumstances of the case to the Commissioner of land-revenue, who may—

declare the article to be confiscated, or

impose such lesser penalty in lieu thereof as to him may seem fit, or

order the immediate release of such article.

If the quantity seized does not exceed five sers, the Collector shall possess the same powers in regard to its disposal which by this section are conferred on Commissioners of land-revenue in regard to quantities exceeding five sers.

Whenever a Commissioner of land-revenue declares under this section any article to be confiscated, he may also declare to be confiscated any vessel, package or covering in which such article is contained, and any animal or conveyance used in carrying it.

Procedure in respect of person arrested.

16. Whenever the Collector is informed of the arrest of any person, he shall (unless such person has been dealt with under the last clause of section fourteen), make such inquiry as he thinks necessary, and either send, with all convenient despatch, the person arrested to the Magistrate, or order the immediate discharge of such person.

Officers of Police and land-revenue to assist Customs officers.

17. All officers of police and officers of Government engaged in the collection of land-revenue, are empowered and required to assist the officers of the Inland Customs Department in the execution of this Act.

IV.—OF PENALTIES.

Evading duties or manufacturing without license.

18. Whoever commits any of the following offences—

(*a*) evades payment of any of the duties imposed by this Act,

(*b*) without a license under this Act, or in contravention of the terms and conditions of any such license, manufactures or refines salt or saltpetre,

(*c*) attempts, or abets, or, being a proprietor, farmer, tahsíldár, gumáshta or other manager of land, connives at any such evasion or manufacture,

(*d*) wilfully does anything in contravention of this Act, or of any rule for the time being prescribed under section ten,

shall, for every such offence, be punishable with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees;

and all salt, sugar, or saltpetre in respect of which the offence has been committed, together with the vessels, packages, or coverings in which such salt, sugar, or saltpetre is contained, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation;

and the works, materials and implements constructed or prepared for the purpose of such illicit manufacture shall be also liable to confiscation and may be destroyed.

Neglect or refusal by Police officer to assist.

19. Any police officer who, without lawful excuse, neglects or refuses to assist as provided in section seventeen,

and any chief constable or other officer in charge of a police station, who, on application made by an officer of Inland Customs or Land-Revenue to attend for any of the purposes specified in section thirteen, fails so to attend or to depute a subordinate officer, not being below the grade of head constable, so to attend,

shall for every such offence be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Maliciously causing arrest or search.

20. Whoever maliciously gives false information against any person as being engaged in the unlawful manufacture of salt or saltpetre, or as having in his possession any salt or saltpetre or sugar, in contravention of this Act, and so procures that such person be arrested, or that any house, boat, or place be searched, shall for every such offence be punishable with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both.

The officer imposing such fine may direct that it or any part thereof be paid to the person injured by such malicious information.

Vexatious search, seizure or arrest by customs officer.

21. Any officer of Inland Customs who commits any of the following offences—

(*a*) without reasonable ground of suspicion, searches or causes to be searched any house, boat or place;

(*b*) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the moveable property of any person, on pretence of seizing or searching for any article liable to confiscation under this Act;

(*c*) vexatiously and unnecessarily arrests any person;

(*d*) commits any other act to the injury of any person, when such act is not required for the execution of the officer's duty,

shall for every such offence be punishable with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Such fine, or any part thereof, may, if the Magistrate imposing it so direct, be paid to the person aggrieved.

Unlawful release or connivance at escape.

22. Any officer of Inland Customs unlawfully releasing or conniving at the escape of any person arrested under this Act, or acting in any manner inconsistent with his duty, for the purpose of enabling any person to do any thing whereby any of the provisions of this Act may be evaded or broken, or the revenue defrauded, shall for every such offence be punishable with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Adjudication of fine and confiscation.

23. All fines leviable for offences against this Act, shall be adjudged by the Magistrate on the information of the Collector or any officer of Inland Customs.

Provided that no such information shall be necessary in any case of complaint preferred to a Magistrate under section nineteen, twenty, twenty-one or twenty-two.

On the application of the Collector or any officer of Inland Customs, the convicting Magistrate may declare to be confiscated all works, materials and implements constructed or prepared for the purpose of manufacturing or refining salt or saltpetre contrary to the provisions of this Act.

Cases in which summons to issue.

24. In all cases in which complaint or information is preferred to a Magistrate of offences committed against this Act, not being cases in which persons are sent in custody by a Collector or officer of Inland Customs or Land-Revenue, the Magistrate shall issue a summons requiring the attendance of the person accused.

Rules of Criminal Procedure Code to apply to trials.

The rules contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the trial of cases before a Magistrate and for appeal against orders passed by a Magistrate, shall apply to trials under this Act:

Limitation of time for complaint.

Provided that no complaint or information of an offence against this Act shall be admitted, unless it be preferred within six months after the commission of the offence to which the complaint or information refers.

Punishment on second and subsequent convictions.

25. Whenever any person is convicted of an offence against this Act, after having been previously convicted of an offence, against this Act or any enactment hereby repealed,

a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months may be imposed on such person in addition to the punishment which may be inflicted for a first offence against this Act;

and every such person shall, upon every subsequent conviction of an offence against this Act, be liable to six months' imprisonment in addition to any term of imprisonment to which he was liable at his last previous conviction.

Appropriation of fines and proceeds of goods confiscated.

26. All fines imposed under section eighteen, and the proceeds from sale of all confiscated articles, shall be employed in accordance with the rules that may from time to time be prescribed in that behalf by the Governor General in Council.

SCHEDULE.

A.—Acts.

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XIV of 1843	An Act for regulating the levy of Customs Duties, and the manufacture of Salt in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXVI of 1855.	An Act to empower Officers of Customs and Land Revenue to search Houses and other enclosed places for contraband Salt in the North-Western Provinces.	The whole.
I of 1860 ...	An Act to empower the Governor General in Council to increase the rate of Duty on Salt imported into the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVII of 1861	An Act to amend Act XIV of 1843 (for regulating the Customs Duties in the North-Western Provinces).	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXI of 1861	An Act to regulate the manufacture of Saltpetre and the sale of Salt educed in the refinement thereof.	The whole.
XIX of 1862	An Act to extend to the Province of Oude certain provisions of Acts XIV of 1843 and XXXVI of 1855, relating to the manufacture of contraband Salt, and to amend the last-named Act.	The whole.
VII of 1864	An Act for regulating the importation and manufacture of alimentary Salt in the Territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXIII of 1867.	An Act to amend Act No. XXXI of 1861.	The whole.
XXV of 1869	An Act to provide Rules for the manufacture, storing and sale of Alimentary Salt in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and the Central Provinces, and for other purposes.	The whole.
XXV of 1872	An Act to give the force of law to certain Rules relating to Salt in the Panjáb.	The whole.
X of 1874 ...	An Act to amend the Law relating to Salt.	Sections three and four.

B.—Bengal Regulations.

XIX of 1812	A Regulation for making certain Alterations in the Rules before established for the Collection of the Government Customs and Town Duties.	So much as has not been repealed.

SCHEDULE—*(continued)*.

B.—Bengal Regulations—(continued).

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XX of 1817	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with Amendments and Modifications, the several Rules which have been passed for the Guidance of Darogahs and other subordinate Officers of Police; for modifying the existing Rules concerning the Resistance or Evasion of Criminal Process, and for requiring further Aid to the Police in certain cases, from Proprietors and Farmers of Land and their Local Managers, as well as from the Munduls and other Heads of Villages.	Section twenty-nine, clauses *fifth*, *sixth*, *seventh*, and *eighth*.
X of 1819 ...	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with Alterations and Amendments, the Rules at present in Force respecting the Manufacture, Adulteration Importation, Transportation, and Sale of Salt.	So much as has not been repealed.

SCHEDULE—*(concluded)*.

B.—Bengal Regulations—(concluded).

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
X of 1826 ...	A Regulation for removing Doubts as to the Application of Section L. Regulation X. 1819, to the District of Goruckpore: for prohibiting the Manufacture within any of the Districts of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, of Noon-chye, or any Description of Saline Substance used as a condiment with Food, excepting on Account of, or with the Permission of Government: and for providing for the Retail Sale of Salt by Government Officers in certain Cases.	So much as has not been repealed.
IV of 1832...	A Regulation for declaring and explaining the Meaning and Intention of section XLI. Regulation X. 1819.	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The primary object of this Bill is to consolidate and simplify the law relating to Inland Customs Duties. That law is now scattered over no less than eleven Acts and five Regulations. These Regulations are quite obsolete, and though most of them have been expressly repealed for the Lower Provinces of Bengal by Act VII of 1864 of the Bengal Council, they are still nominally in force in the North-Western Provinces.

Besides these legislative enactments, there are numerous orders of the Government of India and of the Local Governments of the Panjáb, North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces, which, whether they have in all cases the force of law or not, govern the practice of the Inland Customs Department as if they had the force of law. With respect to the sugar duties levied in the Panjáb beyond the old North-Western Provinces line, and perhaps in the Central Provinces south of the old Ságar Division, it seems, to say the least, doubtful whether the orders under which they are levied are legal. The Bill will remove this doubt.

2. The opportunity has been taken to make a few alterations in the law, which may be briefly stated as follows:—

3. *Section* 1, *clause* 2.—The question has been raised whether Magistrates in parts of India to which the present Inland Customs Acts have not been extended should try offences under those Acts. For instance, a Bombay trader books and despatches by railway for the Central Provinces salt under some other name for the purpose of evading the Inland Customs Duty. It is clear that he has committed an offence under Act XIV of 1843 as extended by Act VII of 1864 to the Central Provinces. Should a Bombay Magistrate hear the charge? The Bill sets this point at rest.

4. *Section* 3. *Definitions*.—These definitions settle many doubtful points in the present law and are in accordance with actual practice.

5. *Section* 4. *Proviso*.—This is a mere extension of Act XVI of 1848, so as to free from duty sugar exported from the Upper Provinces to the Lower Provinces of Bengal. No such duty has ever been levied, but under the law as it stands it is leviable.

6. *Section* 7.—This section is new, but in practice it has been always acted on. For instance, although the duty on salt imported into the Central Provinces is by law three rupees per maund, a deduction has always been allowed of the amount of duty paid in Madras or Bombay on salt imported from these presidencies. Again, until recently no duty was levied on sugar exported across the Customs Line on the Indus, and even now it is not levied in the northern portion of that line.

7. *Section* 9.—The only provision of the present law corresponding with this is section 1 of Act XIV of 1871, and it is doubtful whether that section applies to articles taken from one part of British India to another. No salt is allowed to be imported into the Panjáb across

any part of the Customs Line north of the Satlaj, even on payment of duty. This is very necessary, as if trans-Indus salt (Kohat) were permitted to be imported cis-Indus, the difficulties in suppressing smuggling would be much increased. The trans-Indus salt is easily distinguishable from cis-Indus salt, and if found anywhere on the east of the Indus is known at once to have been smuggled.

8. *Section* 10.—This section is a reproduction, with the additions and modifications expressed in clauses (*d*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*) and (*i*), of Acts XIV of 1843, section 3; XXXI of 1861, sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10, and XXV of 1869, section 1. The additions and modifications just referred to are as follows:—

Clause (*d.*) Disputes arise as to what is refined and what unrefined sugar; the line between each it is often difficult to draw. The Bill empowers the executive to determine such disputes.

Clause (*f.*) Under the present law (Act XXXI of 1861, sections 1 to 4 and section 11), the licenses for manufacturing and refining saltpetre and the other substances mentioned are required to be granted by the Local Government; the period of the license and the limits of the license-fees are fixed. In practice the licenses are issued by the Inland Customs officers subject to the control of the Local Governments. This clause will empower the Government of India to determine the limits of the license-fees.

Clauses (*g*), (*h*) and (*i*) are formal. Orders on the matters with which they deal have always been issued by the Executive Government. It is desirable that such orders should have the force of law.

9. *Section* 13.—The powers of officers to search houses, &c., and the precautions under which these powers are to be exercised, are prescribed in Acts XXXVI of 1855 and XIX of 1862. Section 13 of the Bill is drafted on the model of analogous sections in the Excise Act, X of 1871.

10. *Section* 14, *last clause.*—The officers of the Inland Customs are often stationed at great distances from the Collector. It would cause great delay if, on making an arrest, seizure or search, it were necessary to await the Collector's orders. Under this clause Collectors will be able to empower their subordinates to bring the person arrested before the Magistrate or discharge him at once. The present state of the law on this point is rather uncertain.

11. *Section* 15.—Under the present law the only authority (except at the Panjáb Mines) who can deal with articles seized as liable to confiscation is the Commissioner of Land Revenue, however small the quantity seized may be. On the Frontier Customs Line the law is strictly followed, but in the case of seizures made under Act XXXI of 1861 it seems to have been misapprehended, and the Customs Officers have been in the habit of disposing of seizures on their own authority. At the mines, seizures not exceeding five sers are dealt with by the Collector under rule 16 of the rules to which the force of law was given by Act XXV of 1872. It is now proposed to make this rule universal throughout the department, making a reference to the Commissioner of Land Revenue necessary only in the case of seizures exceeding five sers.

12. *Section* 20.—The penalty for maliciously causing search by false information is, under the present law (Act XXXVI of 1855, section 7), a fine of Rs. 500 and imprisonment for a period of two years. The present section is drafted so as to assimilate the punishment to that for the same offence under the Excise Act X of 1871, section 70.

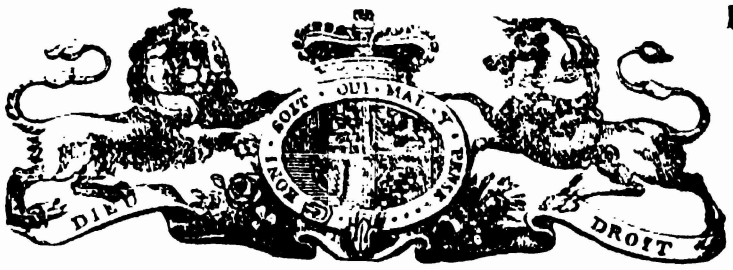
13. The remaining sections are borrowed with slight modifications from the Excise Act, to which the Inland Customs Law is in many respects analogous.

CALCUTTA;
The 2nd December 1874.

B. H. ELLIS.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 51 of 1874.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLII OF 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 24th October 1874.	For week ending 25th October 1873.	Total from 1st January to 24th October 1874.	Total from 1st January to 25th October 1873.	Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
28th Nov. 1874	East Indian, Main	4,12,416	5,03,437	2,92,60,334	2,12,92,661	79,67,673	...
28th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpore	28,607	29,364	21,36,925	14,96,591	6,40,334	...
28th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	56,673	58,417	30,06,240	24,98,293	5,07,947	...
7th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	43,345	22,746	15,26,168	8,33,622	6,92,546	...
28th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab, & Delhi ...	1,15,955	1,35,132	62,46,376	45,55,300	16,91,076	...
14th ditto ...	Madras ...	86,303	93,501	47,35,851	55,21,286	...	7,85,435
21st ditto ...	South Indian ...	16,769	11,112	7,73,800	9,27,596	...	1,53,796
28th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	2,64,833	2,87,164	1,59,92,393	1,49,75,531	10,16,862	...
28th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ...	92,659	69,870	45,78,797	44,29,953	1,48,844	...
	TOTAL ...	11,17,560	12,10,743	6,82,56,884	5,65,30,833	1,17,26,051	...
	State.						
21st Nov. 1874	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,491	1,361	81,650	83,064	...	1,414
31st Oct. 1874	Nulhattee ...	420	1,079	70,384	68,075	2,309	...
14th Nov. 1874	Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	6,018	4,406	2,05,952	68,145*a*	1,37,807	...
21st ditto ...	Rajpootana, Agra District ...	14,823	973*b*	1,93,459	973*b*	1,92,486	...
31st Oct. 1874	Holkar ...	3,793	...	64,075*c*	...	64,075	...
	Khamgaon *d* ...	...	...	23,989*e*	15,324*f*	8,665	...
	Oomraotee ...	..	...	26,306*g*	19,833*h*	6,473	
	Wardha Valley *d* ...	...	...	17,244*k*	...	17,244	...
24th Oct. 1874	Nizam's ...	6,499	...	16,471*l*	...	16,471	...
	TOTAL ...	33,044	7,819	6,99,530	2,55,414	4,44,116	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	11,50,604	12,18,562	6,89,56,414	5,67,86,247	1,21,70,167	...

a Total receipts from 1st April to 25th October 1873.
b Receipts from 20th to 25th October 1873.
c Total receipts from 1st February to 24th October 1874.
d Closed from 15th June 1874.
e Total receipts from 1st January to 14th June 1874.
f Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd June 1873.
g Total receipts from 1st January to 30th September 1874.
h Total receipts from 1st January to 23rd August 1873.
k Total receipts from 1st February to 14th June 1874.
l Total receipts from 9th to 24th October 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the month of June 1874.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
INDIAN.																
Sent ...	1,237	8,514 9	44	197 0	67	349 4	1,164	6,601 11	...	...	292	1,592 11	201	349 8	3,005	17,604 11
Received ...	1,059	5,430 7	31	161 8	138	957 10	962	4,808 12	...	...	267	1,419 10	107	196 8	2,564	12,974 7
TOTAL ...	2,296	13,945 0	75	358 8	205	1,306 14	2,126	11,410 7	...	...	559	3,012 5	308	546 0	5,569	30,579 2
TRANSIT.																
East to West	82	476 11	1	4 3	3	12 10	1,175	7,885 8	...	...	...	...	1	4 13	1,262	8,383 13
West to East	278	1,593 14	49	218 6	10	44 2	1,005	6,174 0	...	...	...	...	1	6 6	1,343	8,036 12
West to West	...	...	...	...	*1	4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4 3
TOTAL ...	360	2,070 9	50	222 9	14	60 15	2,180	14,059 8	...	...	...	...	2	11 3	2,606	16,424 12
GRAND TOTAL															8,175	47,003 14

* From Aden to Bussorah.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the month of June 1874.

ROUTE.	Number of Messages by each route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European { *Vid* Teheran	1,059	1,237	2,296	48·36	49·24	48·83
Indo-European { „ Turkey	31	44	75	1·41	1·75	1·59
Indo-European { Persian Gulf, *vid* Kurrachee	138	67	205	6·30	2·67	4·36
Red Sea ... *Vid* Suez	962	1,164	2,126	43·93	46·34	45·22
TOTAL ...	2,190	2,512	4,702	100·00	100·00	100·00

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the month of July 1874.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value.	Via Suez.	Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
INDIAN.																
Sent ...	1,236	8,288 2	30	153 11	58	346 14	1,089	5,950 0	...	...	261	1,480 4	165	311 0	2,839	16,529 15
Received ...	1,134	6,196 3	34	145 8	123	819 1	894	4,490 10	...	...	287	1,556 2	129	238 8	2,601	13,446 0
TOTAL ...	2,370	14,484 5	64	299 3	181	1,165 15	1,983	10,440 10	...	...	548	3,036 6	294	549 8	5,440	29,975 15
TRANSIT.																
East to West	101	539 11	2	10 8	5	25 3	1,219	8,370 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,327	8,946 0
West to East	313	2,056 3	38	183 12	6	35 11	936	5,927 4	...	...	...	...	1	6 6	1,294	8,209 4
TOTAL ...	414	2,595 14	40	194 4	11	60 14	2,155	14,297 14	...	...	...	...	1	6 6	2,621	17,155 4
GRAND TOTAL...															8,061	47,131 3

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the Month of July 1874.

ROUTE.	Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European { *Vid* Teheran	1,134	1,236	2,370	51·90	51·22	51·54
Indo-European { „ Turkey	34	30	64	1·56	1·24	1·39
Indo-European { Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	123	58	181	5·63	2·41	3·94
Red Sea ... *Vid* Suez	894	1,089	1,983	40·91	45·13	43·13
TOTAL ...	2,185	2,413	4,598	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT BY DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORT ON TRANSPORT DUTIES IN FAMINE RELIEF OPERATIONS.

No. 852, dated Bankipore, the 19th October 1874.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. M. MACGREGOR, Director of Transport,
To—S. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., Commissioner of the Patna Division.

Agreeably to instructions contained in Bengal Government No. 6112S.R., dated 8th October 1874, I have the honor to submit the following preliminary report on the operations of the Transport Department, which I have had the honor to command during the famine of 1874 in north Behar.

2. *Staff of Military Officers.*—That Government began its operations with a too small staff of military officers cannot be doubted. At first the seven officers named in the margin were all that were detailed for famine duty, but it soon became evident that the enormous amount of work in prospect could never be mastered in this way, and so, at your representation, the staff of military officers was largely increased, as per margin; and your after-indents for officers were always promptly met.

1. Lieut.-Col. Boulderson.
2. „ G. B. Fisher.
3. „ Mackenzie.
4. Major Jackson.
5. „ Darrah.
6. „ deKantzow.
7. Captain Taylor.

Lieut.-Col. C. M. MacGregor.
Major Bates.
Captain Trotter.
„ A. G. Ross.
„ H. M. Hutchison.
„ M. F. King-Harman.
„ Blood.
„ Rennick.
„ Hemsted.
Captain Wodehouse.
Lieut. Molyneux.
„ Lyster.
„ Money.
„ Buckland.
„ Macpherson.
„ Heath.
„ Selby.
Quarter-Master Lenton.

3. *Numbers not excessive.*—And though it has been somewhat the fashion to regard the number of military officers as very large, experience proved that the number could not have been reduced without endangering the success of the work.

4. *The problem for solution.*—I know nothing of what may have been your work in other respects, but I am entitled to speak regarding that part of it which embraced the transport operations. The problem before you in this department was one which it is no exaggeration to call appalling. It consisted of the transport of no less than 52,00,000 maunds, or (at 28 maunds per ton) 185,714 tons, from the Ganges to 142 different magazines, at an average distance of 70 miles from the base; and this, not by the aid of railroads, or even over good roads, not with the aid of a regularly organized Transport Department, but through the means of officers and men collected from the length and breadth of India, most of them without the slightest experience of organization on a large scale, and of contractors, innocent of any greater feat of transport than that of a few cart-loads of indigo from their fields to their factories once a year.

Durbhunga	24
Seetamurhee	26
Mudhoobunnee	28
Chumparun	49
Sudder	10
Tajpore	5
TOTAL ...	142

5. *Injustice of criticism of civil authorities.*—It has been written in at least one official report, and I have heard the same said elsewhere, that before the arrival of the military officers all was more or less chaos; but having had as good opportunities of knowing the state of affairs as any one, I may perhaps be permitted, as the senior military officer in the Patna Division, to place on record my opinion of the singular injustice of any such remark. If, at the commencement, there was some confusion apparent, I can only say that this is nothing unusual; the same thing has happened more or less in every large operation I have seen and in most I have read of; and it seemed to me that all that was possible had been done or thought of, that the main plan had been determined, and that it was this plan which crowned our efforts with eventual success.

6. *Plan of operations.*—That plan, briefly stated, was to call out the whole available strength of the country in carts, by making it the interest of those whose experience of, and influence in, the country was greatest, to assist you, and to direct this transport by the most direct routes to the points at which aid was most required.

7. *Harmony between chief officers.*—In showing how the details of this plan were worked out, I shall have to allude to the various proposals and modes which were adopted from time to time, and in doing so, I would ask I may not be suspected of egotism. If I have suggested anything which has borne good fruit, I do not remember what it may have been; my intercourse with you has been so intimate, our views have so happily always coincided, that it is impossible to say whence proposals first emanated; but I can say this, without fear for my motive being justly impugned, that without your counsel and confidence I could not have carried out the onerous duties which are now over.

8. *Base of operations.*—The primary base of all our operations was of course Calcutta, but as the despatch of grain from that place was arranged for by others, we had only to consider the best spots at which to constitute the best bases for the north Behar operations. These were settled to be near Barh and Futwah, and sidings were at once made to them; but as the operations on the right bank were not placed under me, I will not here allude to them further.

9. *Depôts on left bank of Ganges.*—The selection of the ghâts at Champta and Bankar never seemed to me a very happy choice, though the error lies more in the exact locality than the

general situation, as there is no doubt the crossing of the Ganges must have been near these points. However this may be, the thing having been settled, there was no help for it, and afterwards, as operations extended, Monghyr and Mokama were added as bases on the right bank of the river, and Jamatia, Simaria, and Parihara on the left.

10. *Bankar Ghât.*—Banker Ghât was placed under Major deKantzow, and that officer soon began to get things into working order, and though driven out by the rising water in June, he held on till nature gave way, and he had to leave seriously ill. The work here consisted of receiving and landing the grain from the boats, its preservation on shore, and its despatch by carts, that is to say, this was all that was apparent to a casual observer; yet the most important and most difficult part of the work was the managing the numerous individuals necessary to carry this programme out. The first part of the work required method, zeal, and untiring energy; the second, tact, firmness, good judgment; and all these qualities Major deKantzow showed in a most eminent degree; the result 32,48,826* maunds carried away under his superintendence, proved this far better than any words.

* The figures given in this report are subject to correction.

11. *Champta Ghât.*—From Champta only 14,91,292 maunds were carried away, but in addition it will be remembered that Captain Rennick, the officer in charge, had to deal with the railway and with more inexperienced contractors, and much other work that was absent from Bankar. I do not wish to draw any comparison between the work done by these officers, because the results, when weighed, would show no perceptible difference in the scales. The same eulogium that I have passed on Major deKantzow applies with equal force to Captain Rennick.

12. *Jamatia Ghât.*—From Jamatia, which was also under Captain Rennick, only 59,960 maunds were despatched, as it was soon found advisable to shut it up.

13. *Simaria Ghât.*—Both Mokama and Simaria were under the very able superintendence of Quarter-Master Lenton, whose excellent arrangements and untiring zeal and energy showed that, had not all the contractors at this place broken down, he would have been able to cope with far larger receipts and despatches. As it was, the figures in the margin give the amount despatched.

98,808½ maunds.

14. *Parihara.*—At Parihara, which never proved such a success as I was led to suppose it would, the amount despatched was as shown in the margin. Had the contractors worked up to the expectation they raised, this place might have proved a most useful depôt.

1,93,864½ maunds.

15. *Monghyr.*—From Monghyr, which has been under the charge of various officers, but principally under that of Mr. Fletcher, the operations were chiefly by boat. The land journey from Monghyr gave an unnecessarily long lead, and the Gunduk river afforded an excellent mode of relieving it partially by water-carriage. The result is shown in the margin, and the greatest credit is due to Mr. Fletcher for his valuable services at this place.

	Maunds.
By Messrs. Thomas & Co.	5,57,630¾
„ Alliance Co. ...	1,93,864½
„ Messrs. Ambler & Co.	74,131
Total ...	8,25,626¼

16. *Roads.*—Having arranged these depôts, the next point which pressed itself for consideration was the state of the roads, and it was therefore arranged that the whole field of operations should be divided into separate lines, leading by the most direct road to the golas to be filled. An officer was placed in charge of each line, and he was given as much assistance as possible, the organization adopted being as follows:—

1 Officer on each road averaging	... ...	75 miles
1 Native uncovenanted officer on each	... ...	15 „
1 Sepoy on each	... ...	3 „
20 (or more if necessary) coolies on each	... ...	1 mile

besides, where possible, every bridge was made by Sappers, and special parties were told off to keep them in repair, and arrangements were made for the supply of materials for mending the roads at convenient intervals. The roads were as follows:—

From.	Viâ.	To.	Under.	Number of miles.
Paharpore ...	Myshee, Shuhar ...	Marpa ...	Captains Neill & Ross	54
Bankar Ghât ...	Lalgunge, Sahibgunge ...	Motihari ...		75
Branches ...	To numerous other golas ...	... ...		60
Ditto ...	Kanti and Belsund ...	Seetamurhee ...	Captain Wodehouse ...	70
Belsund ...	Shuhar and Amwa ...	Marpa ...	Ditto ditto ...	21
Ditto ...	Bhugwanpore ...	Dynechupra ...	Ditto ditto ...	22
Bankar Ghât ...	Mozufferpore, Mursund ...	Digi ...	Captain Money ...	72
Ditto ...	Cross road ...	Bemgaon ...	Ditto ditto ...	6
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sursund ...	Ditto ditto ...	10
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bela ...	Ditto ditto ...	10
Ditto ...	Otta, Kutra, Paley, Pupri ...	Bulwa ...	Major Walker ...	70
Ditto ...	Maowa, Suki, Duli, Simri ...	Burwareh ...	Captain Hutchison ...	52
Uria ...	Mahomedpore, Beniputti ...	Harlaki ...	Ditto ditto ...	48
Branch ...	Pali ...	Sibnagar ...	Ditto ditto ...	4
Ditto ...	Durbhunga ...	Mahomedpore ...	Ditto ditto ...	6
Ditto ...	Beniputti ...	Phit ...	Ditto ditto ...	10

From.	Viâ.	To.	Under.	Number of miles.
Suki ...	Pusa, Hya ...	Durbhunga ...	Lieutenant Colonel Fisher	33
Durbhunga ...	Narhar ...	Deodha ...	Ditto ditto ...	33
Narhar ...	Koraya ...	Ladnia ...	Ditto ditto ...	14
Kukrowl ...	Arrair ...	Arrair ...	Ditto ditto ...	3
Champta ...	Nagarbusti ...	Durbhunga ...	Captain Trotter and Lieutenant Heath.	49
Durbhunga ...	Mudhoobunnee, Kewan ...	Rajaoli ...	Captain Trotter ...	26
Rasalpore ...	Hya ...	Lehra ...	Mr. Campbell ...	23
Bahera ...	.....	Dasowta ...	Ditto ...	7
Durbhunga ...	Pandowl, Barhi ...	Laokaha ...	Captain Trotter and Lieutenant Heath.	50
Pandowl ...	Basdeopore, ...	Dumra ...	Captain Harman ...	10
Tar Serai ...	Jhunjharpore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25
Mowa ...	Tajpore ...	Nagarbusti ...	Lieutenant Boxwell ...	31
Nagarbusti ...	.....	Biriahi ...	Captain Moriarty ...	18
Dulsing ...	.....	Rowsura ...	Captain Nicholls ...	14
Champta ...	Rowsura, Hathi ...	Bowram ...	... ...	50
Simaria ...	Rowsura ...	Tar Serai ...	Lieutenant Molyneux ...	66
Branch ...	.....	Mainam ...	Ditto ditto ...	6
Hathi ...	Rohar, Madhepore, &c. ...	Laokhi ...	Ditto ditto ...	55
Branches ...	Bheja, Perozghur ...	Parsha ...	Ditto ditto ...	23
Ditto ...	Parihara ...	Hathi ...	Captain Nicholls ...	25
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Hassanpore ...	" Wooldridge ...	5
Pipra ...	.....	Gopalpore ...	" Nicholls ...	17
			Total number of miles ...	1,173

17. *Duties of road officers.*—The duties of the officers were very onerous, requiring the most constant supervision and entailing great exposure; they consisted, in addition to keeping the roads in order, in making arrangements, where possible, for grass and fodder, keeping the traffic moving, assisting in the repair of carts, making reports of the traffic, in fact, doing all in their power to secure the end in view; and right well they did it: almost wit hout exception they threw themselves into the work with a "gusto" that could not have been exceeded if the soldier's reward—an enemy worthy of his steel—had been at the end of their lines; and this, despite the exposure, hard work, and hardship. I have reported on each officer's services individually elsewhere, but I consider that Government are specially indebted in this branch of the work to Major Bates (who superintended the operations on my right), Major Walker, Captains Trotter, Heathcote (who superintended the work on my left), Ross, King-Harman, Hutchison, Neill, Nicholls, and Wodehouse.

18. *Bridges.*—One of the branches of the work which may be mentioned separately, as in military operations it would have been entrusted to an entirely different department, *viz.*, the Engineers, was that of bridge-making. The drainage of north Behar runs in a direction always across the line of the main roads, and consequently every road crossed several rivers; yet all the roads crossed the same rivers which had each therefore to be bridged at several places. If it had been possible, all bridges would have been entrusted to the Sappers; but as these were not nearly numerous enough, and every bridge had to be made nearly at the same moment, the arrangement came to be that the officer in charge of the road made his bridge himself if he could not get Sappers in time, but if any were procurable, they always constructed it; that is, the Sappers made as many bridges as they could, and afterwards they either renewed or replaced many that had not been done quite properly at first. It is thus evident that their work was very onerous and continuous.

19. *List of bridges.*—It is beyond the purpose of this preliminary report to give a description of these bridges in detail; but I may offer the following list by way of showing what the amount of work was in this branch:—

Names of Rivers.	Places where bridged.	Number of bridges.
1. Bya ...	Sahibgunge, Jatkaoli, Guria, Pirni, Mowa, and Bazidpoor	6
2. Bolan ...	———, ———, Suki, Tajpoor, Dulsing, ———, Etawa, ...	7
3. Jamwari ...	Etaha, Pateli, and another	3
4. Gunduk ...	——, Kanti, Dowlatpore, Mozufferpore, Ottar, Tipry, Pusa, Nagarbusti, Satmalpore, Singhia, and Mathi	11
5. Bagmati ...	——, Turki, ———, ———, ———, Husna Kalaongur (2) Tirmohan ...	9
6. Lakandai ...	——, Katra, ———, ———	3
7. Korai ...	Hya Ghât (3), Birahi, Kulwah, Lirja	6
8. Chota Bagmati ...	Ekmi, Mahomedpore, Kamtaol	3
9. Kamla ...	Khajaoli, Lohna, Mirzapore, Mainam ——, ——, Hathi and Harnagara	8
10. Buhlan ...	North Barhi, Pipra and Madhipore	3
	Total number of bridges ...	59

Besides many 'bunds' and bridges over small 'nullahs' and 'mans' too numerous to mention.

20. *Services of Sappers.*—The 3rd Company under Lieutenant Hare and the 10th Company under Lieutenant Browne were attached to the Transport Department throughout, and these officers always carried out all orders with zeal and intelligence. The 5th Company under Lieutenant Morgan, and 6th Company under Lieutenant Dove, came under my orders at the commencement of July, and they also were most zealous in the performance of all duties assigned to them. The services of these officers, as well as of Captain Blood, whom I much regret to have lost by an accident early in the operations, are all fully acknowledged elsewhere.

21. *Secondary Depôts.*—In pursuance of the plan to get at all the cart strength of the district, it became necessary to give way, as far as possible, to the prejudices and interests of those who, either by influence or proprietorship, could supply us with them, and one of these was the difficulty, owing to scarcity of forage and natives' proverbial dislike to new places, &c., of getting carts to work far from their homes. It therefore became advisable to select certain points, at which the carts from the south could be relieved by those from the north.

22. *Breaking bulk stations.*—The places selected for these breaking bulk stations, as they were called, were Paharpore, Kanti, Dowlatpore, Ottar, Duli, Kanaya Misr, Mainam, and Parihara. Except those at Kanaya Misr and Mainam, all these were administered by the officer in charge of the road, in addition to his other duties, already sufficiently numerous. The duties of these were of a precisely similar nature to those at the depôts on the Ganges, and though, of course, owing to the lesser amount of grain received and despatched, they were not so onerous, they did not the less require in the officers who had charge of them method, zeal, tact, and energy, and the officers I would specially mention in connection with these are Captains Wodehouse, Hutchison, and Major Walker.

23. *Kanaya Misr.*—But the work at Kanaya Misr and Mainam was of a more important nature and therefore deserves more special notice. The first was formed under my superintendence by Captains Trotter and Hemsted to replace existing arrangements at Durbhunga for handing over grain from the Alliance to the Northern Company, which had proved insufficient. Captains Trotter and Hemsted soon evolved order and worked the place very well till transferred to other charges, leaving Lieutenant Lyster there. The work here was very hard, as, very particular sanitary arrangements had to be made both for men and cattle. Captains Trotter and Hemsted and Lieutenant Lyster deserve special mention for their services here. The amount of grain taken away by the Sarun and Northern Companies from Kanaya Misr is given in the margin.

	Mds.
Sarun Company ...	36,764
Northern Company...	3,97,227½
Total ...	4,33,991½

24. *Mainam.*—The depôt at Mainam was selected and set into working order by Major Bates. At first it was placed, as a temporary arrangement, under Lieutenant Molyneux, and afterwards under Captain Hutchison. Both these officers performed the work to my satisfaction, but I am especially indebted to the latter for his good management at a critical time when a breakdown would have been serious. When the contractors stopped work here, Captain Hutchison cleared off all the rice on hand by private arrangements. The amount of grain carried from this depôt is shown in the margin.

	Mds.
Rice ...	2,95,059
Grain ...	13,480
Total ...	3,08,539

25. *Railway.*—The next branch of the working of the department which I had the honor to command, was that connected with the Tirhoot State Railway. This, as far as the officers of the department were concerned, was divided between the stations at Snag Ghât (Champta) Dulsing Serai, Nagarbusti, Hya Ghât, and Durbhunga, and placed by me under Captain Trotter. Regarding the first I have already reported, and as to the others, the work at all was the same, consisting of unloading the trains, stacking the rice, and despatching it in carts. All this required the constant attendance of officers on the ground, and great method and energy were necessary to work the thing satisfactorily, I am much indebted to Captain Trotter for the energy he infused into his superintendence. Durbhunga too was an especially heavy charge, and Lieutenant Lyster was most successful in carrying out his duties here without a hitch; of the other officers, connected with the Railway work, Lieutenant Money and Quarter-Master Lenton have earned my warm thanks for their services. The following return shows the quantities of grain and fodder received at the different railway stations:—

Received at	Grain.	Fodder.	Cotton.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dulsing Serai	1,19,964	30,756	...	1,50,720
Nagarbusti	2,94,181	29,009	1,060	3,24,250
Hya Ghât	92,686	2,060	...	94,746
Durbhunga	4,45,386	30,182	604	4,76,172
Total ...	9,52,217	92,007	1,664	10,45,888

26. *Quantity to be carried.*—The plan of operations which had been adopted rested on the determination to make use of all available strength in carts of the distressed districts, and to do this it was rightly seen that, if possible, no important influence should be against us. In this, the originator of the plan could not sit down and sketch a perfect programme, in which everything was to fit in with his views, but, having only 120 days to carry up 52,00,000 maunds in, he could not afford to lose one day unnecessarily, and, therefore, he very rightly chose to have all those who owned or could raise carts on his side; the consequence was that contractors, planters, and "bailwans," stimulated by the greatest mainspring, self-interest, at once ranged themselves on our side, and did what was in them to get the "bags" up.

27. *Contracts.*—To show that the task seemed well nigh impossible, I hope I do not do wrong to mention that Lord Northbrook told me he had made a calculation of the carts required and he did not expect it could be done. Perhaps with plenty of time it would not be advisable to resort to contracts again; but that is beside the present question, and therefore I have no hesitation in repeating that the contracts were the right, the only thing to do at the time.

28. *Contractors.*—The contractors generally consisted of groups of planters who formed themselves into a company and undertook to carry a certain number of maunds to certain specified places. These companies then generally elected a manager, who undertook the business of the whole concern. In some cases, as in that of Mr. Smith of Shahpore and Mr. Gibbon of Bettiah, they were eminently fortunate in their manager, an advantage not easy to secure, for the fact is that to manage an operation of such magnitude as is involved in the proper working of even 10,000 carts, requires a man much above the average. Notwithstanding this difficulty, as a rule, they did carry out their engagements and many of them worked hard, the result of their labours being given in the margin.

	Mds.
Shahpore Company ...	20,59,559
Northern ditto ...	7,89,761
Sarun ditto ...	1,35,059
Studds ditto ...	3,38,400
Duff ditto ...	2,21,019
E. Mason	5,340
Alliance Company ...	8,00,436
Thomas	5,57,630
Chumparun Company ...	10,00,000
Begg, Swaine & Company	6,03,558
Ambler	74,131
Nilcomal	64,010
Total ...	66,48,903

29. *Government reserve carts and pony trains.*—As there was at one time an apprehension that the contractors would be unable to carry out all that was required of them, it was determined to raise a reserve transport train. This was first to consist of the strength detailed in the margin. Besides this, a reserve of 6,000 pack-bullocks was to be purchased, to be distributed after the rains commenced amongst the different relief circles. Eventually however, owing to fear of the epidemic which had broken out amongst the bullocks in Tirhoot, it was determined to change the pack-bullocks for ponies and mules, of which 11,282 finally crossed the Ganges.

Tirhoot and Patna carts ...	500
North Western Provinces, hired	700
Ditto ditto, purchased	2,000
Total carts ...	3,200

30. *Organization.*—The organization of these trains was undertaken by Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce, and determined as under—

Carts.

12 Divisions of 250 each, with—
- 1 European officer.
- 5 Uncovenanted officers.
- 25 Sepoys.
- 250 Drivers.
- 2 Carpenters.
- 2 Blacksmiths.
- 2 Farriers.
- 2 Chuprassies.

Ponies.

23 Divisions of 480 each, with—
- 1 European officer.
- 1 Native officer.
- 1 Uncovenanted officer for every 4 sepoys.
- 1 Sepoy for every 8 syces.
- 1 Syce for every 3 ponies.

31. *Work done by carts.*—On the 14th April the first-division cart train crossed the Ganges, and each, as it crossed, was given what work there was to do. The work actually accomplished by each division, with other particulars, is shown below:—

Division.	Under	Crossed Ganges on	Strength.	Food grain carried to 1st July.	Fodder carried to 1st July.
				Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.
A	Lieutenant Bingham	12th—14th April ...	250	45,240 0 0	10,395 17 0
B	" Apperley	19th April ...	249	33,071 0 0	14,369 0 0
C	Captain Birch	24th " ...	250	50,362 0 0	9,503 28 0
D	Lieutenant Vice	24th—25th April ...	250	28,711 0 0	5,622 12 0
E	" Mangles	27th April ...	250	31,446 20 0	4,899 34 0
F	" Hallewell	11th May ...	249	17,045 0 0	4,432 31 0
G	" Jackson	11th " ...	250	17,421 0 0	5,590 35 0
H	Captain Young	19th " ...	234	9,885 2 0	2,545 2 0
I	Lieutenant Mangles	16th June ...	186	1,089 0 0	622 35 0
K	" Apperley	21st April ...	250	26,185 0 0	4,104 3 8
L	" Bingham	7th May ...	250	9,699 0 0	3,876 15 0
M	Jemadar Buldeo Sing	.....	100	3,915 0 0	599 20 0
M	" Sewlal Sing	8th June ...	150	768 0 0	1,134 21 0
N	Lieutenant Apperley	27th " ...	87	Nil.	Nil.
	TOTAL ...	.....	3,500	2,74,837 22 0	67,696 13 8

32. *Work done by ponies.*—The first detachment of ponies crossed the Ganges on the 29th April, and work was temporarily stopped on the 20th June. The work actually accomplished by the whole during these dates is shown below :—

Division.	Under	Crossed Ganges on	Strength.	Food grain carried to 20th June.	Fodder carried to 20th June.
				Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.
A	Lieutenant Waterfield	29th April ... 1st May ...	720	5,550 0 0	2,660 0 0
B	„ Weller	11th May ...	480	5,097 0 0	...
C	Jemadar Bulaki Sing ...	13th „ ...	480	4,478 0 0	...
D	„ Sobah Sing ...	14th „ ...	480	2,484 0 0	700 0 0
E	Subadar Kasim Ali	15th „ ...	480	2,075 0 0	...
F	Subadar-Major Sher Sing ...	17th „ ...	480	3,005 0 0	641 0 0
G	Subadar Shaik Mutab ...	18th „ ...	480	3,736 0 0	...
H	Lieutenant Hewitt	18th „ ...	480	2,100 0 0	...
J	„ Martin	20th „ ...	480	3,016 0 0	...
K	Jemadar Atchbul Sing ...	24th „ ...	480	The returns of this chalan are not forthcoming.	
L	Subadar Mehar Sing ...	24th „ ...	480	2,028 0 0	712 0 0
M	Jemadar Saudagar Sing ...	25th „ ...	480	1,800 0 0	624 0 0
N	„ Shaik Ibrahim ...	30th „ ...	480	...	1,338 0 0
O	Lieutenant Gwatkin	29th „ ...	480	1,360 0 0	...
P	Jemadar Cheda Sing... ...	31st „ ...	480	2,504 0 0	...
Q	„ Daria Sing... ...	1st June ...	480	1,450 0 0	...
R	„ Lena Sing	.....	480	1,310 0 0	..
S	Lieutenant Salmon	3rd June ...	480	910 0 0	232 0 0
T	„ Ross	5th „ ...	480	736 0 0	750 0 0
U	Jemadar Mana Sing	7th „ ...	480	700 0 0	...
W	Captain Wintle	1st „ ...	480	741 0 0	...
X	Jemadar Mahesha	10th „ ...	480	406 0 0	...
V	Lieutenant Vivian	.....	480	332 0 0	...
23	TOTAL ...	.....	11,280	45,818 0 0	7,657 0 0

33. But after the first part of the operations were over, a considerable amount of grain was got up by boats and had to be carried from the rivers to the golas, by Government carts as follows :—

	By Carts.	Mds.
A.	Lieutenant Bingham	4,966
B.	„ Apperley	17,900
C.	Captain Birch	10,944
D.	Lieutenant Vice	9,362
E.	„ Mangles	3,878
F.	„ Hallewell	16,056
G.	„ Jackson	9,719
H.	Captain Young	6,302
J.	Lieutenant Mangles	10,466
K.	„ Apperley	20,432
L.	„ Bingham	14,627
M.	Jemadar Buldeo Sing	5,682
M.	„ Sewlal Sing	11,059
	TOTAL ...	1,41,393

besides, when the ponies were once distributed, there was a certain amount of grain which had to be re-distributed to smaller golas in all the circles ; all this work was performed by the pony-train and consisted as follows :—

	Mds.
Lieutenant Waterfield	6,214½
„ Hewitt	13,183½
Subadar Sing	1,860
Lieutenant Martin	4,641½
„ Gwatkin	49,887
„ Vivian	17,246
„ Ross	16,724
„ Biggs	2,569
„ Salmon	4,130
Subadar Kudrat Ali	13,926
Captain Wintle	4,765
Sahibzada Gokul	18,435
TOTAL ...	1,53,681½

34. *Government hired carts.*—There were two other descriptions of transport, *viz.*, first, Government hired North-Western carts.—These received 8 annas per diem per bullock. They carried in the 60 days they were at work 58,802 maunds, besides some railway material at the beginning.

639 carts.

Captain Hemsted was in charge of these carts.

35. *Sarun Carts.*—Second, Sarun Carts. These received one rupee per cart per diem demurage, and 3 pie per maund per mile carrying; they carried in the 30 days they were at work 72,486 maunds. I placed Lieutenant G. Money in charge of these carts, and he got as much work out of them as possible.

775 carts.

36. *Total work by Government transport.*—Thus, the whole amount carried by the Government carts (purchased) in the average of 132 days employed from the date of crossing the Ganges to the 1st October was 4,83,927 maunds, and the ponies and mules carried 2,07,156 maunds.

	Mds.
Captain Rennick to Mozufferpore ...	16,000
Mr. Thomas to Durbhunga ...	2,57,630
„ Ambler to Mozufferpore ...	74,131
„ McNaghten to Durbhunga ...	67,000
Government to northern golas ...	24,523
TOTAL GRAIN ...	4,39,284
Bhoosa.	
Contractor Harbulub to Rowsura ...	20,000
Captain Rennick to various places ...	66,841
Major deKantzow to Nagarbusti ...	17,000
TOTAL ...	1,03,861

37. *River transport operations.*—Another of the operations in which the department I had the honor to command was engaged was the transport of 5,43,145 maunds of rice and bhoosa from Barh and Monghyr to various places in east Tirhoot and to Mozufferpore. This was carried out by means of the Gunduk, Bagmati, and Tilgooja to Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, Rowsura, etc., and then it was transferred to carts or small canoes for transport up the smaller rivers. Captain Trotter was entrusted with the superintendence of this branch of the operations and displayed his usual energy.

38. *Canoes.*—With reference to this subject, it may be mentioned that in May it was arranged that 800 canoes, which had been offered by the Oudh Government, should be despatched by the Gogra to Revilgunge, where they were to arrive in the middle of June. They did not, however, reach till between 22nd June and 10th July, and when some were taken over by Captain Hemsted, they were found to be in very bad order, so much so, that 124 sank at Dinapore and Bankipore. With great difficulty 676 were got down to Monghyr, and of these 213 were sent to Rowsura in the Tilgooja, 30 to Mozufferpore, and 121 to Khaguria, but they were never found of any use. A well-made, symmetrical, flat-bottomed, straight-keeled canoe would be most useful in the smaller rivers in the rains, but the ones from Oudh were crooked, round-bottomed, full of holes, in fact, simply unserviceable. I therefore got permission to sell them by auction, and this is now being done.

39. *Total amount transported.*—To sum up the total amount of grain and fodder which has been transported under the auspices of the Transport Department from 15th February to 15th September, including all that was despatched from the river, and all that was afterwards changed and re-distributed, and taking into consideration every description of transport used, but exclusive of railway, is as follows:—

	Mds.
Contractors, as per paragraph 23	62,53,132
Nilcomal, as per paragraph 28	64,010
Government carts, as per paragraph 36	4,83,927
Government hired carts, as per paragraph 34	58,802
Sarun hired carts, as per paragraph 35	72,486
Government ponies, as per paragraphs 32-33	2,07,156
River Transport, as per pargraph 37	5,43,145
TOTAL ...	76,82,660

40. *Veterinary Department.*—The Government were good enough to detail no less than five Veterinary Surgeons for service in north Behar. These officers I told off, while the operations were going on, to various circles, with instructions to visit all large collections of bullocks, with a view to stay an epidemic which had broken out, and at one time threatened to become serious; afterwards I posted each to a separate charge as in the margin. I beg to bring the services of Veterinary Surgeon Oliver especially to notice; he invariably proved himself a zealous officer, and carried out my instructions with promptness and intelligence.

1. Mr. Oliver, Durbhunga.
2. „ Ewing, „
3. „ Walker, Pusa.
4. „ Elphick, Rowsura.
5. „ Whitfield, Durbhunga.

41. *Staff Office, Transport Department.*—The last branch of the department which I shall notice is the office. In this, I have been assisted throughout by Lieutenant Macpherson; the work has been extremely heavy, and Lieutenant Macpherson has always carried out my orders with the greatest zeal and intelligence. For the latter part of the time I appointed Captain Hutchison staff officer, and I can only say that he proved himself as good an officer in this branch as in the others. Quarter-Master Lenton was appointed auditor of Transport accounts, and has carried out his duties entirely to my satisfaction.

42. *Major Bates' services as Deputy.*—Early in May I found the absolute necessity of having an officer to act at Durbhunga as my Deputy, and dispose of all questions which required immediate settlement during my frequent absence. It was necessary that he should be an officer of standing, tact, and experience of the work, and that he should have my entire confidence. Looking round, I found that there was no officer who more completely fulfilled these conditions than Major Bates, and I therefore entrusted to him the functions of Deputy Director; and he has well justified the selection. From May till the end of the operations I was enabled always to leave Durbhunga with the confidence that everything would be done to my satisfaction, and I think it only fair that Major Bates should have his share of the credit of the success which has attended us, and I therefore again beg to bring his services most prominently to notice.

43. *Strength of Transport Department personnel.*—The following return will give some idea of the extent of the department which worked under your orders:—

Return of Transport Department (Government Servants).

PARTICULARS.	Officers.	European Uncovenanted Officers.	Native Officers.	Native Uncovenanted Officers.	Sepoys.	Drivers and Coolies.	TOTAL.
Cart train	11	...	4	58	307	4,205	4,585
Pony train ...	13	...	25	106	436	3,760	4,340
Detachment employed on roads.	20	...	4	23	310	6,200	6,557
Sappers ...	5	5	8	50	397	...	465
Miscellaneous ...	16	4	...	5	55	...	80
TOTAL ...	65	9	41	242	1,505	14,165	16,027

In this return is not included the four companies, 32nd Pioneers, about 320 strong, which worked for some weeks on the roads under transport officers; neither have the coolies employed at the ghâts and break bulk stations been taken into account. Besides, each company of contractors must have had on an average four European managers and assistants, one 'jemadar' for every 250 carts, and for every 25 carts, one 'piada.' The return also does not include the large number of boatmen employed, of which the details are not complete. The number of animals and carts employed is shown approximately below:—

Government carts	3,005,	Bullocks	8,128
" hired carts	639,	"	2,270
" Sarun "	775,	"	1,550
" ponies and mules ...	...	... ...	11,280
Nilcomal's animals consisted of—			
Camels	...	... ...	1,360
Buffaloes	...	... ...	98
Bullocks	...	... ...	1,295
Donkeys	...	... ...	96

The Northern Company	probably	employed about	8,500 carts of 2 bullocks and 1 driver each.		
The Alliance Company	"	" "	9,056	"	"
Shapore Company	"	" "	11,859	"	"
Chumparun	"	" "	10,300	"	"
Duli	"	" "	1,200	"	"
Duff and Company	"	" "	1,770	"	"
Beggs and Company	"	" "	6,150	"	"
Thomas and Company	"	" "	4,200	"	"

44. So that the total number of men and animals employed in the Transport Department, directly or indirectly, must have been somewhat as follows:—

Officers	65
Sergeants	9
European Assistants	48
Native Officers	41
Native Soldiers	1,747
Natives, including syces, drivers, and coolies	69,734
Carts	46,398
Bullocks	102,601
Camels	1,360
Ponies and mules	11,280

Besides many donkeys and buffaloes the numbers of which are not correctly known.

45. Though the numerous officers and men of the Transport Department have been collected together from all parts of India, and from every branch of the service, there has been hardly any serious interruption of the harmony which should exist between English officers, and I think nearly all have tried to do their best.

In conclusion, I beg to call special attention to the services of the following officers:—Majors deKantzow and Bates; Captains Ross, Trotter, Hutchison, Neil, and Rennick; Lieutenants Lyster, Bingham, Macpherson, Money, Heath, and Quarter-Master Lenton.

46. Finally, I would remark that though the department which has been working under your orders has been termed the "Transport Department," this name does not give a correct idea of the variety of the duties which has fallen to its lot. It is true that 4,419 carts, 11,280 ponies and mules, 11,948 bullocks, 98 buffaloes, 1,360 camels, &c., have been directly under its orders and worked by it, but the department has, in arranging the feeding of all these animals and many of the men, also performed duties which strictly belong to the Commissariat; in addition it has had the direction of 44,679 carts belonging to contractors, a work of considerable magnitude by itself, necessitating a staff of about 35 Europeans and 47,000 natives, whose only controlling power came direct from the Director; it has kept in repair 1,173 miles of road, and constructed and kept up for 4½ months 59 bridges, both of which works are strictly the province of the Engineer Department; it has had the direction of a large fleet of boats, necessitating a total change in arrangements; and lastly, the Director has acted to you as a Chief of the Staff for all matters connected in the remotest manner with the work in hand.

47. If, in thus trying to carry out to the best of our ability the orders we have received, we have earned the good opinion of yourself and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, I do not think we shall consider our sojourn in north Behar in vain.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORT ON THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT OF THE VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873.

No. 58, dated India Office, London, the 12th November 1874.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I herewith transmit to you the accompanying copies of an interesting report on the Indian Department of the Vienna Universal Exhibition of 1873, by Lieutenant-Colonel Michael, Madras Staff Corps, the Senior Deputy Commissioner for India.

2. A further communication on the subject of the Vienna Exhibition will be hereafter made to your Excellency.

Dated London, the 22nd November 1873.

From—LIEUT.-COL. J. MICHAEL, M. S. C., Deputy Commissioner for India, Vienna Universal Exhibition, 1873,

To—DR. FORBES WATSON, Commissioner of India.

Since the closing of the Vienna Exhibition on the 2nd instant, I have been busily engaged packing up the more valuable objects belonging to the Indian Collection, and making all necessary arrangements for their return to England. This work will, I think, now go on rapidly and smoothly under Mr. Royle and Dr. Cooke's superintendence, and I felt justified, with your concurrence, in leaving Vienna on the 12th instant.

When I first arrived, in the middle of April, a great deal of the preliminary laying out of the Indian Court, according to the plan designed by you, had been accomplished, and enough material had arrived from the Indian Museum, together with a few cases which came early from Madras, to enable us to make a better show on the opening day than many of our neighbours; but, although a portion of the court was then opened, the bulk of the collection from India did not reach Vienna until some weeks afterwards. It was necessary, therefore, to deviate in some measure at first from the original programme of arrangement, but later on, as the Indian consignments arrived, it was reverted to, and the exhibits were eventually re-arranged and set out as far as possible in accordance with the system of groups laid down by the Austrian Commission. This was accomplished before the visits of the juries took place, but it naturally caused some extra labour and expense.

There was considerable and, in some instances, unreasonable delay on the part of some of the local committees in India in submitting detailed lists and information regarding their contributions. This not only precluded the possibility of preparing a complete printed catalogue in proper time for the use of the juries, but it entailed great additional labour on the Commission, who were obliged to compile from the MSS. lists memoranda of names of exhibitors, and other information for the juries, who, in default of a catalogue, would have been unable to identify the exhibits. On the whole, however, and thanks in some measure to the patience and good temper of the juries, the results were highly satisfactory, no less than 195 awards having been secured for the Indian Exhibitors.

From shortness of notice it was found impracticable to procure some important exhibits, such as the very finest specimens of shawls, carpets, muslins, &c., which are not usually found ready, and which require to be ordered, but on the whole the Exhibition of Indian Art Manufactures and Raw Products was an exceedingly good one, and compared most favourably with the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

The show of raw materials and articles of food, forest products, fibres, minerals, and other objects of commercial interest, was exceptionally fine, and called forth high approval not only from the general and mercantile public, but also from the juries.

Judging from the numerous demands for specimens of our Indian products, manufactures, textiles, &c., and from the anxiety shown for information as to their cost, the supply available, and other data, the commercial value to India of this Exhibition cannot fail to be great. Many samples were distributed to mercantile men and private individuals, and I was besides enabled to meet the requirements of foreign museums in a systematic manner, and to a very considerable extent, especially in the matter of the more commercially valuable raw products.

Our samples of these were so ample that I was able with Dr. Cooke's aid to make up no less than seven more or less complete series of specimens of grains, pulses, fibres, and other raw products for distribution to the agricultural and commercial museums of Vienna, Berlin, Munich, St. Petersburgh, Moscow, and Brazil, and to give very valuable and extensive collections of the timber woods of India to the forest academies of Nancy, Tharandt, and Mariabrunn. I append a list shewing the distribution made.

I have also had applications for similar collections from several other nations, as well as for a series of samples of Indian cottons, specimens of fabrics, &c., which I have promised to endeavour to obtain from the Indian Museum.

It was gratifying to observe that the Austrian press published several able papers on the natural resources of India, drawing the attention of their merchants to the collections sent, and to the foreign market opened to them.

To the general public, one of the most instructive features of the Exhibition was the rich collection of photographs of "The People of India" and "Indian Architecture," selected and arranged by Dr. Forbes Watson and Dr. Fergusson respectively. These photographs, illustrative of the appearance, costumes, &c. of the people, and of their architecture, from the earliest ages to the present day, were distributed on all convenient wall spaces, and on frames throughout the court. In Group 1 a remarkably fine collection was exhibited by the Geological Survey of India, under the direction of Dr. Oldham, who, assisted by Mr. Bruce Foote, unpacked and arranged the specimens. The mineral wealth of India was thoroughly represented, extensive series of the coals, salts, metals, ores, and economic minerals being displayed. This Geological Collection was much thought of in the scientific world, and was rewarded by a Diploma of Honour. On the departure of Dr. Oldham and Mr. Bruce Foote the collection was in charge of Messrs. King and Ball. A very rich and varied display of grain, pulses, and food products, was shown in Group 2; also all the known Indian teas, coffees, spices, and a fine collection of fibres, as well as an extensive series of specimens of woods. Animal products, such as silk and wool, were also represented in this group. In Group 3 an interesting series of pharmaceutical preparations produced from Indian grown Chinchona bark were exhibited by Mr. Markham. The Materia Medica of India was also richly represented in collections sent by Dr. Bidie, of Madras, and Dr. Kanny Lal Dey, of Calcutta. A very large number of vegetable and animal oils and fats, dyes, and dye stuffs, both mineral and organic, were also shown. Farinaceous products, sugars, tobacco, &c., were well represented in Group 4. Under Group 5 the Textile Industry of India was largely exhibited and, as on all former occasions, was greatly appreciated by the public; it ranged from the ordinary cheap cotton cloth worn by the poorest labourer to the finest Cashmere shawl and the Dacca and Arnee muslin, a whole web of which can be passed through a finger ring. A very handsome show of carpets, from all parts of India, included those made by convicts in the Government gaols, into some of which, in the Madras Presidency, Persian patterns have been introduced. (A vast improvement in the manufacture of carpets in gaols is observable.)

The Cotton Collection of Messrs. Rivett-Carnac and Fitzgerald, which was exhibited in the International Exhibition of 1872, was also shown at Vienna under Group 5, as well as a series of photographs illustrating cotton culture. Fibres were also largely exhibited, specimens of which, as well as data regarding their supply, were much in demand by the mercantile community and museums. Silk fabrics and embroideries in silk, gold, and silver, came also under Group 5, and were exceedingly well represented.

Under Group 6, the army saddlery, harness, and tanned leather, exhibited by the Commissary of Ordnance, Cawnpore, attracted much attention, especially from military men. Its excellence, combined with cheapness, is very remarkable, and it seems a question likely to arise whether England will not shortly draw largely upon India for harness and saddlery for the army.

The reputation of India for native jewellery and gold and silver ware was well maintained in Group 7, such articles as are of purely native design being the most admired and sought after. A considerable impulse seems to have been given to the Kooftgári manufacture, and numerous articles of good form and design were produced, and were much praised, the medal for Good Taste being awarded by the jury. An exceedingly interesting and extensive collection of peasant ornaments, belonging to Mrs. Rivett-Carnac, was shown in this group, as was also cutlery, a small but choice collection of arms, and a vast variety of metal domestic utensils, many of which showed much artistic merit, and were eagerly bought up.

Groups 8 and 10 represented a varied collection of fancy articles and woodwork, lacquered ware, toys, figures of natives, &c., including a somewhat profuse consignment of ordinary sandalwood desks, blotting books, card cases, &c., from Bombay, much of which remains on hand. The collection in these groups was highly interesting to the general public, and many of the articles were selected by museums on account of the purity of design shown in the details of the native work.

Group 9 was also most interesting, as, besides the perforated stone work of Agra, it represented the ordinary pottery of India, of which the form and designs are generally so artistic. It was all eagerly sought after, even the broken fragments being in great demand by the curators of most of the European museums.

An exceedingly good collection of Indian papers, and the fibres, &c., from which they are made, was exhibited in Group 11.

Engraving, printing, lithography, photography, &c., were largely represented in Group 12.

Models of native machinery and agricultural implements, vehicles, &c., were exhibited in Group 13.

A few surgical instruments used by natives, sent by H. H. the First Prince of Travancore, were shown in Group 14; and in Group 15, a very extensive and interesting set of native musical instruments.

Models of boats from various parts of India were shown in Group 17, and a few models and numerous photographs of civil engineering works and architecture appeared under Group 18.

Under Group 24, Dr. Leitner, of Lahore, exhibited a collection of Græco-Buddhistic, Indo-Bactrian, Indo-Scythian, and other sculptures and fragments; and under Group 25 was shown a variety of modelled clay figures of natives of India, animals, fruits, &c., a collection of paintings on talc, two oil paintings executed by a self-taught native artist, and a good collection of the well-known Delhi paintings.

In this group were also exhibited a beautiful series of sketches of native craftsmen at their various occupations by Mr. Kipling, of Bombay, and water-coloured sketches of native life by Mr. J. Griffiths, of Bombay.

The collection shown under Group 26, illustrative of education, teaching, and instruction, was mainly the same as that which was sent to the London Exhibition of 1871, but many additions sent from India on this occasion were also exhibited.

Some fine illuminated manuscripts were shown by Dr. Leitner; also several illuminated addresses presented to him on his departure from Lahore, and at other times. Under this group Dr. Leitner received a Diploma of Honour.

Before concluding, I must beg leave to express my satisfaction at the manner in which all the staff of the Indian Commission worked during the whole period of the Exhibition.

Captain Walker was my coadjutor for the first three months, and his aid was specially valuable at the time when we were hard-pressed by the juries, divided as they were into endless groups, sections, and sub-sections.

Mr. Royle, who in addition to the duties of secretary, was specially charged with the sales, worked most indefatigably, in spite of serious illness, which on two occasions obliged him to lay up.

Dr. Cooke's experience at former exhibitions, and his extensive knowledge of every thing connected with the animal and vegetable produce of India, rendered his aid particularly valuable.

Messrs. Ringer and Clarke were in Vienna during the whole period, and did excellent service, as did also Mr. Parkinson during the first two months while he was employed.

I think this slight tribute of praise is due, as the work required from all was at no time very light, and often hard, especially at the period when the climate of Vienna, with its extremes of heat and cold, was most trying; the town was very unhealthy, the expense of living was exorbitant, and there were few inexpensive amusements to make up for these disagreeables; but, nevertheless, all did their work cheerfully and harmoniously.

The museum carpenters, Pentelow and Martin, who were in Vienna for many months, were exceedingly steady and hard-working.

List showing the Distribution of Collections of Raw Products to Commercial and Agricultural Museums in Europe.

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1. To the Museum of the Minister of Commerce at Vienna.

45 Samples of teas in bottles.
15 Samples of narcotics in bottles.
22 Samples of spirits in bottles.
109 Samples of grains and pulses in bottles.
30 Samples of spices, &c., in bottles.
14 Samples of sugars.
2 Samples of vinegars.
24 Samples of oil seeds.
10 Samples of coffees.
21 Samples of oils in bottles.
Collection of fibres.
Specimens of tobaccos.

211 Specimens of Indian woods (some of which are to be handed over to the Forest Department at Mariabrunn.)

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2. To the Museum of the Minister of Agriculture at Vienna.

A precisely similar collection.

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3. To the Commercial and Agricultural Museum of Berlin.

92 Samples of grains, pulses, &c.
3 Samples of coffees.
26 Samples of oil seeds.
11 Samples of spices, &c.
18 Samples of sugars.
20 Samples of teas.
30 Samples of miscellaneous pickles.
Collection of fibres.
40 Specimens of Indian woods.

To the Commercial and Agricultural Museum of Munich.

A similar collection.

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5. To Brazil.

45 Samples of grains and pulses.
16 Samples of teas.

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6. To Baron Schwarz, for the Athenæum of Vienna.

24 Samples of oil seeds.
38 Samples of dyes.
38 Samples of seeds, &c.
127 Samples of grains, pulses, &c.
Collection of fibres.
Clay models of agricultural works, &c.
Models of agricultural implements.
50 Specimens of Indian woods.
Collection of figures of the natives of India.
Collection of boats, carts, &c.

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7. To the Commercial and Agricultural Museum of St. Petersburgh.

94 Samples of grains, pulses, &c.
30 Samples of dyes.
20 Samples of spices.
38 Samples of oil seeds.
Collection of fibres.

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8. To the Commercial and Agricultural Museum of Moscow.

A similar collection.

Note.—Each of the above Museums have been promised samples of cotton from the Indian Museum.

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9. To the Forest Schools at Tharandt, Saxony.

63 Specimens of Indian Woods.

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10. To the Forest Schools at Nancy, France.

70 Specimens of Indian woods.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Return shewing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries during the month of November 1874.

[Names of Ports in India whence Cotton is exported.		QUANTITIES OF COTTON EXPORTED TO																	
		Great Britain and Ireland.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Mediterranean Ports.	Other Countries in Europe.	Suez.	Red Sea and Arabian Gulf.	Other Countries in Africa.	Aden.	Persian Gulf.	Mauritius.	Ceylon.	Straits Settlements.	China.	Australia.	North America.	Total.
		Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	4 0	...	4,223 0	...	...	4,260 0
	Chittagong	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras.	Coconada, Godavery Dist.	2,531 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,531 0
	Ports of Krisna do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin, Tinnevelly do.	9,206 28	...	...	...	8,785 80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,171 55	...	1,071 48	...	...	30,234 99
	Beypore, Malabar do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Tanjore do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Madura do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of Vizagapatam do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports of South Arcot do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras	7,123 0	2,612 0	...	...	...	402 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177 0	...	...	10,314 0
	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay & Sindh.	Bombay	47,516 56	1,533 0	...	...	20,508 56	6,137 28	...	107 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,812 28
	Karachi	59 56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	191 56
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	24,190 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,190 0
	Vingorla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Viziadroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burmah.	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon	3,538 84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,538 84
	Moulmein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyouk Phyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ports in the Ramree Dist.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	69,996 0	4,145 0	...	...	29,294 24	30,729 28	...	107 0	10 0	...	132 0	12 0	11,175 55	...	5,471 48	...	...	151,072 43

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 13 0	13 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	14 8	18 8	15 0	15 12	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 14 4	14 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	18 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 12 0	12 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	...	10 8	11 4	11 4	20 0	21 0	13 8	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	10 0	*	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 13 0	13 0	11 8	E 13 4 to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	20 0 to 22 0	8 8 to 9 0	8 0 to 8 8	9 4	14 0 to 14 8	13 8 to 14 0	13 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 12	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	10 12	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	13 0	13 0	...	17 0	16 0	...	8 12	8 8	...	12 12	12 12	...	16 0	16 0	...
6	24-Pergunnahs...	E 13 4 to 14 8	12 0 to 14 0	14 8	E 14 8 to 16 0	14 0 to 15 4	26 10	F 6 10	6 10	8 0	13 5	13 5	19 0	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	13 5	13 5	11 15	...	..	20 0	...	...	11 7	G 14 8	11 7	13 1	...	...	...
8	Jessore	H 13 4	12 0	10 4	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	12 8	18 0	17 0	18 4	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	I 15 0	15 0 to 15 8	13 0	E 15 0 to 23 0	15 0 to 23 0	25 0	11 0	11 0 to 11 8	10 0	16 0 to 19 0	17 0 to 19 0	13 0	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	J 12 8	12 8	11 0	12 4	12 4	14 8	19 0	18 0	12 8	24 0	28 0	14 8	...	...	...
11	Maldah	18 0	17 0	12 8	19 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	11 8	28 8	26 0 to 30 0	12 0	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye	14 4 to 15 0	13 8 to 15 0	10 14	12 0	12 0	18 12	8 0 to 19 8	9 0 to 15 0	11 4	24 0 to 24 6	21 15 to 25 8	12 12 to 13 8	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	11 10	12 12	11 2	...	...	...	7 7	8 9	11 4	25 10	29 14	15 0	...	...	...
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 12	32 0	32 0	12 12	...	...	...
15	Pubna	13 8	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	16 8	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	L 9 0	9 3	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	22 5	22 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.*															
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca	13 0	14 0	10 4	20 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...
19	Fureedpore	M 12 8	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	N ...	16 0	15 0	11 12	20 0	19 0	15 8	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	O 12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	22 8	22 8	16 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 15-8 seers, barley 13-8 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 14 to 21 seers, and gram 16 to 18-8 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 14 seers, barley 12 to 20 seers, best rice of last year's harvest 12 to 16-8 seers, and of present harvest 20 seers, common rice of last year's harvest 15 to 20 seers, and of present harvest 20 to 21 seers, maize 21 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 15 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 10-8 to 24 seers, common rice 13-8 to 26 seers, and gram 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14-12 seers, best rice 8 to 12-8 seers, common rice 13 to 22-8 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 20 seers, and gram 14-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 16-14 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 12th December 1874.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
															BENGAL.	
															Western Districts.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	90 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Burdwan.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	16 4	440 0	440 0	360 0	8 4	8 4	8 2	Bankoora.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	12 8	220 0	240 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	Beerbhoom.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Midnapore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Howrah.	
															Central Districts.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 4	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	Nuddea.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 12	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.	
E 28 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	...	15 0 to 16 0	14 8 to 15 0	16 0	130 0	120 0 to 140 0	120 0	8 8	8 0 to 8 8	9 0	Moorshedabad.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	10 8	170 0	170 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	7 8	Dinagepore.	
14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	7 12	7 8	8 4	Maldah.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8 to 18 0	16 8 to 18 0	13 8	320 0	320 0	400 0	7 15½	7 15½	8 2½	Rajshahye.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	9 0	11 4	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 12	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bogra.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 6	6 0	6 0	Julpigoree.	
															Cooch Behar *	
															Eastern Districts.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	10 10	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 11	8 11	8 15	Dacca.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	8 0	Fureedpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	100 0	100 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 6	Mymensingh.	

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 11 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 21-5 seers, and gram 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 15 seers, best rice 11 to 20 seers, common rice 20-8 to 24 seers, and gram 16 to 17 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 16-4 seers, best rice 26-8 to 28 seers, common rice 26-8 to 32 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers per rupee.

K In the interior maize is selling at 32 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 13 seers per rupee.

N In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, paddy 30 to 36 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

O In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 10 to 11-6 seers, common rice 17-12 to 26 seers, and gram 11-6 to 1-82 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*	9 8	9 8	8 0	...	...	P ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	Q ...	13 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	10 10	10 10	9 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	16 0 to 17 0	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	13 5	11 5	10 11	13 13	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	13 3	12 3	22 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	19 0	19 0	16 4	30 0	30 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	14 8	24 0	24 0	...
27	Gya	R 18 0	18 0	11 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	11 0	11 8	9 0	23 0	23 8	11 4	E 17 0	17 0	...
28	Shahabad	S 18 0	17 0	13 0	24 0	21 0	19 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	14 8	24 0	25 0	...
29	Tirhoot	T 15 0	15 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	23 0	20 0	11 0	...	...	...
30	Sarun	17 0	17 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	27 0	25 0	13 8	27 0	27 0	20 0
31	Chumparun.†															
32	Monghyr	18 3	17 8	13 6	23 1	21 0	19 9	10 5	10 5	9 4	16 8	18 9	13 6	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	17 11	17 0	12 10	20 3	20 3	20 3	22 11	20 3	10 1	25 0	20 13	12 10	...	...	...
34	Purneah	16 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	V 26 0	15 0	9 0	27 0	28 0	10 0	...	...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	W 14 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack...	18 6	18 6	13 2	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	17 1	28 14	28 14	23 10	...	...	...
37	Pooree	14 7	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	18 6	27 9	27 9	23 10	...	...	...
38	Balasore	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	24 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-West Frontier Agency.															
39	Hazareebagh	12 0	12 0	10 0	E 14 0 to 18 0	14 0 to 18 0	18 0	8 8	10 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...
40	Lohardugga	9 8	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	20 0	23 0	15 0	26 0	29 0	17 0	...	...	...
41	Singbhoom	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...
42	Manbhoom	X 10 8	10 8	11 0	E 16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	20 0 to 30 0	12 8	12 0	12 4	24 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...

* Return for next preceding week.
† Return not received.
P In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 15 to 16 seers, and common rice 17 to 20 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 21-4 seers, and common rice 18 to 23 seers per rupee.
R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-4 to 17 seers, barley 18-8 to 30 seers, best rice 16-8 to 21 seers, common rice 18-8 to 30 seers, lesser millet 28 to 33 seers, maize 24 to 29 seers, and gram 14 to 21 seers per rupee.
S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 16 seers, barley 19 to 20 seers, best rice 8-8 to 11 seers, common rice 19 to 21-8 seers, bulrush millet 24 seers, great millet 24 seers, maize 20 to 23 seers, and gram 19 to 21 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal on the 12th December 1874—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Eastern Districts*—(Contd.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	Chittagong.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Noakholly.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	...	...	..	8 8	8 8	8 12	Tipperah.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	9 3	8 0	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 0	Hill Tipperah.	
															BEHAR.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	19 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.	
...	...	...	32 8	33 0	16 8	19 8	17 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Gya.	
20 0	18 0	...	20 0	22 0	...	20 0	19 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Shahabad.	
...	...	...	35 0	33 0	...	26 0	24 0	15 0	160 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 4	7 12	Tirhoot.	
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	18 0	20 4	20 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Sarun.	
															Chumparun.†	
...	...	...	..	...	...	22 5	21 0	16 2	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mongbyr.	
...	...	...	E 35 0 to 45 0	35 0 to 45 0	20 0 to 25 0	19 9	20 8	15 13	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	Purneah.	
...	...	...	E 50 0	50 0	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
															ORISSA.	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	14 7	22 5	22 5	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 10	10 10	9 2	Cuttack.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	23 10	100 0	100 0	105 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.	
..	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Balasore.	
															CHOTA NAGPORE.	
															South-West Frontier Agency.	
...	...	...	E 40 0	40 0	19 0 to 20 0	18 0	19 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	Hazareebagh.	
...	...	...	50 0	45 0	28 0	13 0	15 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	Lohardugga.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom.	
E 17 0	17 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	140 0	140 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom.	

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 25 seers, barley 13 to 40 seers, best rice 9-8 to 30 seers, common rice 13 to 32-8 seers, lesser millet 21 to 45 seers, maize 17-8 to 44 seers, and gram 16 to 35 seers per rupee.

V New rice.

W In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 22 to 28 seers, common rice 18 to 32 seers, maize 28 to 50 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

X In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, best rice 15 to 26 seers, common rice 19 to 30 seers, lesser millet 45 seers, maize 27 to 50 seers, and gram 7 to 17 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ganjam ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 4	12 9	14 6	15 8	14 7	16 9	25 9	25 9	...	27 7	27 7	35 6
Godavery ...	9 9	9 9	10 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	19 3	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna ...	11 8	11 8	8 8	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 9	17 9	17 9	25 0	25 0	17 2	...		...
Nellore ...	10 1	12 6	9 0	...	...	...	13 9	14 6	15 8	16 0	16 5	18 0	23 0	23 0	20 2	23 9	24 4	21 9
Cuddapah ...	12 5	12 5	10 3	...	...	...	14 0	13 2	10 7	14 9	14 1	11 6	22 1	23 7	19 7	30 4	29 0	24 6
Bellary ...	13 4	13 4	10 6	...	...	...	12 8	12 3	12 8	14 6	13 5	14 0	30 9	28 8	25 7	30 1	28 2	22 6
Kurnool ...	14 0	14 0	10 2	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	9 2	12 9	12 9	12 1	24 0	24 7	23 3	25 0	25 0	26 2
Madras ...	10 6	11 0	8 9	...	...	...	11 6	11 2	13 0	12 4	12 0	14 6	18 9	18 9	22 4	20 5	20 5	19 2
Chingleput ...	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	12 8	12 8	15 8	21 6	17 3	...	...	...	...
North Arcot ...	10 5	11 0	8 5	...	...	...	16 3	18 7	17 8	16 9	19 7	18 8	29 1	30 9	23 7	28 0	27 5	24 7
South Arcot ...	8 2	8 2	7 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 6	15 7	13 6	13 1	17 5	...	23 5	...	26 6	26 2	26 9
Tanjore ...	10 3	10 3	7 3	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	15 3	...	...	...	25 4	25 4	30 2	28 3	33 3	34 8
Trichinopoly ...	10 6	10 6	7 9	...	...	...	11 9	11 5	13 7	12 3	12 0	14 5	21 0	21 0	...	24 1	22 9	30 5
Madura ...	11 3	10 5	9 0	...	...	...	10 1	9 7	14 3	12 2	11 4	16 5	21 1	19 4	25 9	20 6	25 0	32 3
Tinnevelly ...	8 0	8 0	6 6	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	10 6	10 6	13 6	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	15 7
Coimbatore ...	11 7	11 7	8 8	...	...	...	9 7	10 1	12 5	10 2	10 6	13 0	19 6	18 8	22 0	22 9	22 9	28 6
Nilgiris ...	9 9	9 9	8 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 6	8 8	8 8	10 4	18 5	18 5	21 6	18 2	16 8	21 0
Salem ...	11 8	11 8	7 4	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 8	14 9	14 9	16 6	25 4	25 4	22 3	27 5	29 0	23 2
South Canara ...	12 0	12 5	10 3	...	...	...	9 7	10 2	12 1	13 2	13 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	10 8	11 5	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad ...	16 8	15 8	15 0	40 0	30 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	...	26 0	24 8	21 8
Kaira ...	12 13	13 5	...	32 0	32 0	...	9 7	9 7	...	13 5	12 5	...	29 1	26 11	...	26 11	25 10	...
Surat ...	13 6	13 6	13 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 11	8 11	8 6	11 5	11 5	10 8	17 6	17 6	15 12	18 8	17 6	16 0
Broach ...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	...	12 0	12 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	19 0	19 0	...
Tanna ...	11 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	7 8	8 0	...	10 0	11 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	17 0	17 0	...
Kolaba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	18 9	20 4	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	10 14	10 14	...	33 12	33 12	...	24 8	26 4	...
Nasik ...	18 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	29 12	31 3	...
Ahmadnagar ...	22 11	23 4	...	35 7½	48 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	9 12	9 12	...	45 0½	53 4	...	33 0	36 0	...
Poona ...	14 5	13 3	14 5	8 14	8 14	...	7 15	9 1	10 4	9 1	10 3	11 6	33 9	33 9	31 3	24 3	24 3	23 2
Sholapur ...	21 12	21 12	19 3	...	...	24 4	14 12	16 10	10 11	18 8	18 8	12 13	49 0	49 0	32 5	52 8	56 0	34 0
Kaladgi ...	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	9 8	32 0	32 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	24 0
Satara ...	19 6	19 6	...	22 4	...	...	11 11	9 10	...	14 9	13 14	...	34 15	37 10	...	30 2	30 2	...
Belgaum ...	18 4	17 1	13 6	...	...	...	14 14	15 11	11 14	15 11	16 6	12 7	22 5	23 7	17 14	26 12	26 9	19 15
Dharwar ...	22 1	22 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 5	12 5	8 0	16 8	16 2	12 0	25 0	25 2	21 4	23 4	23 11	18 0
Ratnagiri ...	12 15	11 10	10 4	...	...	...	11 8	12 3	15 13	12 15	13 10	17 4	15 0	17 8	15 0	18 15	18 15	18 3
Kanara (Karwar) ...	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	23 14	20 0	18 0	22 0
Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...	10 0	10 0	10 2	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 4	12 0	12 0	13 8	35 0	35 0	31 8	27 0	27 0	19 14
Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asirgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda ...	11 9	12 0	...	10 11	.	...	8 0	8 8	...	11 8	9 0	...	22 1	18 9	...	22 2	19 10	...
Disa ...	18 8	18 12	16 7	25 0	25 0	23 9½	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 8	8 0	9 0	27 8	27 8	23 0	26 12	26 12	21 8
Nimach ...	14 12	14 12	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	23 0	23 0	..	15 0	15 0	...
Nasirabad ...	17 10½	17 14	14 9½	26 2	26 7½	18 11	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 4¼	21 9½	14 0
Rajkot ...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	26 8	27 0	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi ...	13 10	13 5	13 2	21 0	22 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	21 0
Haidarabad ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur ...	17 0	17 0	16 0	23 0	21 4	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	15 0	18 0	19 0	19 12	23 0	25 8	25 8	30 0
Thur and Parkur ...	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Western Districts.																		
Burdwan ...	12 0*a*	13 0	10 8	15 0	16 8	16 0	13 0	12 0	13 6	13 8	12 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bancoorah ...	13 12*b*	14 0	11 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	11 4	15 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom ...	12 0*c*	12 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	11 4	11 0	10 8	21 0	14 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	14 to16	18 & 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly ...	12 8*d*	12 8	11 0	16 0*e* to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	19 0 to 22 0	8 0 to 8 8	8 0 to 8 8	9 0	12 8 to 13 0	12 0 to 12 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah ...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 8	11 0	10 0	20 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																		
Calcutta ...	13 0	13 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	8 4	8 8	...	12 0	12 8	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs ...	11 8*e* and 15 4	12 4 to 13 12	14 8	15 0*e*	14 0	26 10	6 10*f*	6 10	8 0	14 0	12 12	19 0	13 5*e*	...	...	16 0*e*	...	...
Nuddea ...	12 5	12 5	11 7	...	...	20 0	...	...	11 7	10 15*g*	10 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore ..	11 12*h*	...	13 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	...	17 12	16 0	...	26 10	...	...	...	...		
Moorshedabad ...	14 0*i* to 14 8	14 8	12 0	13 0*e* to 18 0	16 0 to 18 0	25 0 to 27 0	10 0 to 11 0	10 8	12 0	15 0 to 18 0	15 0	13 0	...	30 0	...	28 0*e*	25 0	24 0

a In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 15 seers, barley from 13-8 to 16 seers, best rice from 11 to 16-8 seers, common rice from 13 to 21 seers, and gram from 16 to 18 seers, per rupee.

b In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 14 seers, barley from 12 to 22 seers, best rice from 12 to 16 seers, common rice from 14-8 to 19 seers, maize from 21 to 30 seers, and gram from 11 to 15-8 seers, per rupee.

c In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 8 to 15 seers, barley 17 seers, best rice from 10 to 26-4 seers, common rice from 14 to 30 seers, maize 24 seers, and gram from 11 to 15 seers, per rupee.

d In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 13-8 seers, best rice from 7 to 8-8 seers, common rice from 11 to 14 seers, and gram from 13 to 16 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 2nd half of November 1874.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
24 2	26 3	30 3	35 1	37 4	35 1	97 2	97 2	...	14 2	14 2	14 2	Vizagapatam ...		
30 9	30 9	36 4	39 9	38 8	26 2	161 3	161 3	...	18 5	18 5	18 5	Godavery ...		
35 3	35 3	27 9	31 6	31 6	25 6	129 3	129 3	129 3	18 1	18 1	18 1	Kistna ...		
27 3	28 2	23 5	22 8	23 6	17 3	57 6	57 6	69 1	16 5	16 5	16 5	Nellore ...		
28 5	27 0	25 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	243 0	243 0	...	16 0	14 0	18 0	Cuddapah ...		
33 9	34 9	33 0	21 3	23 5	29 1	97 2	97 2	...	13 1	13 1	17 0	Bellary ...		
25 8	25 8	23 2	27 0	27 0	23 2	179 8	173 5	160 4	15 1	13 8	16 4	Kurnool ...		
23 9	23 9	25 3	21 3	21 3	18 6	89 9	85 0	87 5	17 4	17 4	16 7	Madras ...		
23 3	24 7	27 4	21 8	21 1	18 7	93 3	97 2	92 3	18 1	18 1	18 1	Chingleput ...		
30 8	30 8	41 0	17 1	17 7	19 7	187 1	187 1	...	16 0	16 0	17 1	North Arcot ...		
28 2	28 2	26 2	19 2	18 8	18 3	227 0	233 3	270 2	17 1	16 2	18 8	South Arcot ...		
29 4	30 2	36 2	19 2	19 2	18 4	194 4	194 4	194 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	Tanjore ...		
24 9	23 6	28 8	20 0	19 2	20 0	157 9	157 9	...	16 7	16 7	17 7	Trichinopoly ...		
21 7	23 6	35 6	16 9	16 9	17 8	123 4	122 5	121 5	17 0	17 0	15 6	Madura ...		
16 4	16 4	21 9	12 5	12 5	14 0	66 6	66 6	58 3	15 2	15 2	16 7	Tinnevelly ...		
25 0	23 5	29 4	18 7	18 7	22 1	121 5	121 5	121 5	15 6	15 6	15 6	Coimbatore ...		
15 8	17 3	20 2	14 1	14 1	16 6	121 5	121 5	139 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	Nilgiris ...		
27 0	28 5	33 0	20 6	20 6	22 4	155 5	155 5	139 0	13 9	14 9	15 9	Salem ...		
24 6	24 6	26 4	20 2	17 2	20 2	85 0	85 0	...	16 5	16 5	15 0	South Canara ...		
18 2	19 0	24 8	17 6	16 0	18 5	97 2	97 2	...	17 1	17 1	17 1	Malabar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	18 0	100 0	100 0	70 0	18 0	18 0	16 8	Ahmadabad ...		
...	...	...	16 0	15 4	...	80 0	80 0	...	16 13	16 13	...	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	12 13	12 13	12 3	101 12	101 12	92 8	13 6	13 6	14 12	Surat ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	Broach ...		
18 0	18 0	...	14 0	13 0	...	70 0	64 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	Tanna ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kolaba ...		
...	...	...	18 6	17 8	...	150 0	150 0	...	12 11	12 11	...	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
31 14	31 14	...	17 0	17 0	...	106 12	106 12	...	16 2	15 0	...	Nasik ...		
...	...	...	21 10½	22 8	...	106 10	106 10	...	11 2	13 8	...	Ahmadnagar ...		
...	...	...	18 0	15 12	14 10	80 0	80 0	...	13 9	13 9	14 13	Poona ...		
...	...	19 0	19 4	19 4	17 0	100 0	100 0	218 0	13 8	13 8	...	Sholapur ...		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	66 0	66 0	...	12 8	12 8	13 0	Kaladgi ...		
27 7	27 7	...	17 6	19 7	...	158 2	158 2	...	15 13	17 6	...	Satara ...		
29 4	30 6	23 14	11 8	11 14	10 15	150 0	150 0	149 12	16 0	16 0	14 14	Belgaum ...		
29 14	32 0	24 0	11 8	12 2	10 0	92 12	92 12	92 12	16 7	15 1	15 0	Dharwar ...		
26 0	26 0	26 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	7 Bdls.	5 Bdls.	9 Bdls.	18 9	18 9	20 14	Ratnagiri ...		
25 0	25 0	24 15	12 0	12 0	12 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	12 15	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
36 0	36 0	38 4	21 0	21 0	19 2	200 0	200 0	180 0	13 0	13 0	12 6	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	...	11 14	11 2	...	80 0	80 0	...	14 13½	14 13	...	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	20 4	20 4	17 11	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
...	...	...	16 8	15 14	...	130 0	130 0	...	23 0	23 0	...	Nimach ...		
...	...	...	26 0	25 13	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	40 0	39 3	42 8	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	11 8	12 4	...	40 0	42 8	...	32 0	32 0	...	Rajkot ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
9 0	9 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	125 0	125 0	132 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	Karachi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Haidarabad ...		
27 0	27 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	240 0	200 0	200 0	28 0	28 0	38 0	Shikarpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Thur and Parkur ...		
												Western Districts.	Bengal.	
...	...	...	15 12	16 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Burdwan ...		
...	...	...	15 8	15 8	15 4	440 0	440 0	360 0	8 4	8 4	8 2	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 6	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Midnapore ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
...	...	...	16 0	15 8	14 8	120 0	130 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta ...		
10 8e	...	...	15 4	14 0	20 0	120 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	15 4	14 8	15 4	120 0	120 0	130 0	...	8 10	8 10½	Nuddea ...		
...	...	...	13 0	...	15 4	160 0	...	160 0	8 0	...	8 0	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	16 0 to 17 0	16 0	16 8	140 0	160 0	120 0	8 0 to 8 8	8 8	9 0	Moorshedabad ...		

e In the interior only.
f In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice from 8 to 8-4 seers, common rice from 12 to 16 seers, and gram from 15 to 16 seers, per rupee.
g Coarse rice at 16-13 seers per rupee.
h In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 7 to 13 seers, best rice from 11 to 15 seers, common rice from 14-8 to 23 seers, and gram from 11 to 15 seers, per rupee.
i In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13-4 to 15-4 seers, best rice from 9 to 22 seers, common rice from 16 to 25 seers, and gram from 15 to 18 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Dinagepore ...	12 8*j*	12 8	11 0	12 4	11 0	16 0	18 0	12 0	12 8	28 0	26 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	18 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	20 0	11 8	11 8	24 0 to 25 0	23 8 to 26 0	12 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0
	Rajshahye ...	13 8 to 16 0	13 8 to 14 4	11 4	12 0	...	24 0	9 12 to 16 8	9 0 to 12 0	12 0	21 0 to 22 8	16 14 to 20 10	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	12 12*k*	12 12	9 7	...	...	...	7 7½	7 14	11 4	18 0	25 10½	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	10 8	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 12	30 0	30 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	13 8	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	21 0	18 12	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	3 0	7 0	5 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	9 3*l*	...	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	...	13 3	20 5	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	13 0	12 0	10 8	16 0	14 0	18 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	14 0*m*	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0*n*	12 0	13 5	17 0	13 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	11 8*o*	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	13 0	20 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	10 0*p*	...	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	...	15 0	18 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	10 10	10 10	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	24 0	16 0	17 12 to 18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 13	10 11	10 11	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	12 2	11 2	14 5	17 7	16 0	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	19 0	17 8	14 0	28 0	26 0	17 0	13 0	14 0	11 8	24 0	19 0	14 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...
	Gya ...	17 8*q*	17 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	11 0	10 0	8 8	23 8	18 8	10 8	17 0*e*	18 0	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	16 8*r*	15 0	13 0	20 4	20 0	18 0	12 0	11 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	14 8	21 8	22 0	...	18 0	18 0	...
	Tirhoot ...	14 0*s*	15 0	10 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	18 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	16 8	16 4	12 0	22 0	20 0	17 4	8 4	8 4	9 0	22 8	22 0	12 0	26 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	16 8	16 8	12 6	21 0	19 9	22 0	10 5	10 5	8 4	14 7	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	16 6	17 0	12 10	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	12 10	10 1	20 13	15 2	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	15 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	9 0	25 0	24 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	12 0*t*	12 0	11 0	14 0*e* to 20 0	14 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 25 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	15 0*e*	15 0	24 0
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	14 7	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	18 6	27 9	23 10	24 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 0	22 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	13 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	12 0	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	8 0	10 0	11 0	...	14 0	...	18 0	14 0	10 0	22 0	18 to 32	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	28 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	10 8*u*	10 0	10 8	16 0*e* to 20 0	16 0	24 0 to 30 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	17 0	15 4	16 0	...	...	...	17 0*e*	17 0	40 0
Assam.	Sylhet ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	12 4	10 8	18 4	21 0	22 12	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar ...	8 14	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	11 6	10 10	13 5	14 8	14 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá ...	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	12 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp ...	13 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang ...	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	12 0	16 0	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur ...	7 8	7 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	5 12	6 0	7 0	11 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	21 0	21 0	15 8	29 0	28 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	23 0	...	18 12
	Saháranpur ...	23 3	23 3	18 5	30 0	30 0	30 0	8 10	8 10	8 10	14 0	12 15	14 0	26 15	26 15	26 15	29 4	29 2	29 4
	Muzaffarnagar ...	25 5	25 5	18 12	39 9	39 9	27 8	6 1	6 1	6 1	14 5	14 5	14 5	27 8	27 8	26 6	27 8	22 0	22 0
	Meerut ...	22 15	22 7½	18 13½	30 11	31 0	25 12	7 3½	7 0	7 0	14 10½	14 0	13 8	28 0	25 0	26 5	25 12½	25 8½	24 3
	Bulandshahr ...	24 8	23 0	20 0	32 0	30 0	27 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	14 8	12 0	30 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	25 0	24 0
	Aligurh ...	21 0	21 8	18 8	27 8	27 8	24 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	17 0	13 0	28 0	25 8	22 0	25 8	26 0	22 0
	Kumaun* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.
j In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 seers, best rice from 22 to 26-8 seers, common rice from 25 to 26-8 seers, and gram from 10 to 13 seers, per rupee.
k Prices easier in the Bhowanigunge Sub-division.
l In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 8 to 10 seers, best rice from 8 to 10 seers, common rice from 16 to 21 seers, and gram from 8 to 10 seers, per rupee.
m In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 10-8 seers, common rice from 17 to 22 seers, and gram from 13 to 14 seers, per rupee.
n In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice from 11 to 19 seers, common rice from 14 to 22 seers, paddy 26 to 35 seers, and gram from 9 to 12 seers, per rupee.
o In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 13 seers, best rice from 10 to 11 seers, common rice from 12 to 20 seers, and gram from 11-6 to 16 seers, per rupee.
p In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 15 seers, and common rice from 16 to 20 seers, per rupee.

India for the 2nd half of November 1874—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Central Districts*—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
...	...	...	13 12	13 8	10 12	170 0	170 0	98 7	7 12	7 12	7 8	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	16 8 to 18 0	16 0 to 18 0	13 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 15½	7 15½	8 2½	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	9 0	7 14	11 4	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 6	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	10 8	12 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	66 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna ...		
8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	9 0	...	10 0	160 0	...	160 0	6 0	...	7 0	Jalpáiguri ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	13 5	14 0	10 10	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 11	8 8	8 8	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	100 0	100 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	12 14	11 12	9 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 6	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	10 8	...	11 8	160 0	...	160 0	7 8	...	8 0	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 8	8 0	7 8	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 11	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	8 8	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	17 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
31 0	24 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 4	7 0	Gya ...		
20 0	21 8	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Shahabad ...		
32 8	31 0	17 0	22 8	20 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 12	7 8	7 12	Tirhoot ...		
25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Sarun ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chumparun* ...		
...	...	...	21 0	19 9	15 7	147 0	147 0	147 0	7 8	7 8	7 5	Monghyr ...		
45 0*e*	30 0 to 40 0	60 0	20 3	19 0	15 13	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Purneah ...		
...	40 0	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack* ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	25 10	100 0	100 0	105 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree ...		
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
42 0	34 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	Hazáribágh ...		
48 0	45 0	...	13 0	13 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 12	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	Singbhoom ...		
64 0	64 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	140 0	180 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...	...	13 0	11 12	16 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Sylhet ...	Assam.	
...	...	...	11 6	10 10	10 10	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 7	7 9	8 3	Cachar ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Goálpárá ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	Gáro Hills ...		
...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kámrúp ...		
...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang ...		
...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Sibságar ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	5 8	Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...		
...	...	...	5 8	4 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	4 0	4 0	...	Nága Hills ...		
...	...	...	27 0	24 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
...	...	...	32 5	32 5	32 5	104 0	104 0	129 0	8 4	8 4	7 14	Saháranpur ...		
...	...	...	31 14	31 14	26 6	132 0	132 0	88 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
...	...	...	29 2½	28 11	25 4	103 0	105 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	30 0	27 8	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 4	9 0	Bulandshahr ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Aligarh ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kumaun* ...		

q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 to 17-8 seers, barley from 18 to 30 seers, best rice from 13 to 16 seers, common rice from 18 to 24 seers, lesser millets from 20 to 33 seers, maize from 25 to 29 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers, per rupee.

r In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 15 to 15-8 seers, barley from 17 to 20 seers, best rice from 8-8 to 11 seers, common rice from 18 to 22 seers, bulrush millet 22 seers, great millet 24 seers, maize from 20 to 24 seers, and gram from 17 to 20 seers, per rupee.

s In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11 to 27-8 seers, barley from 12 to 40 seers, best rice from 9 to 35-8 seers, common rice from 13 to 40 seers, lesser millets from 21 to 45 seers, maize from 25 to 42-8 seers, and gram from 12-8 to 40 seers, per rupee.

t In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 19 seers, best rice from 10 to 25 seers, common rice from 11 to 32 seers, maize from 30 to 60 seers, and gram from 12 to 19 seers, per rupee.

u In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11 to 15 seers, best rice from 12 to 24 seers, common rice from 16 to 27 seers, lesser millets 45 seers, maize from 27 to 50 seers, and gram from 10 to 17 seers, per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-Grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	22 0	21 0	13 0	22 8	22 8	13 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor ...	20 13	21 6	16 14	28 2	29 13	19 2	12 15	13 8	11 4	15 3	15 3	12 15	25 14	27 0	22 8	24 3	26 7	20 4
	Moradabad ...	18 12	18 12	16 4	25 0	24 6	22 8	8 12	8 2	8 12	16 9	16 4	15 4	21 4	21 4	23 2	23 2	23 2	21 14
	Budaun ...	18 9½	18 9½	16 12½	24 0	22 3	23 6½	9 9½	9 9½	10 3	18 9½	18 9½	15 9½	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 13	24 0	22 3
	Bareilly ...	18 2	17 15½	15 7½	22 8	22 8	18 2	6 9	6 9	6 9	16 4	16 14	15 0	25 0	23 2	23 12	22 8	23 12	22 8
	Sháhjahánpur ...	20 8	21 0	16 0	26 8	27 4	22 0	8 4	8 2	8 4	20 0	19 4	15 4	26 0	26 4	22 4	25 0	25 8	21 12
	Taráí Pergunnahs ...	No	return	receiv	ed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra ...	19 0	18 0	17 0	31 0	32 8	21 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	28 0	20 0	...	26 0	24 0	19 0
	Agra ...	17 9½	17 5	15 0	27 9½	26 14½	20 7½	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 13½	9 8	13 0	24 0	24 0	19 8	21 8½	22 11½	18 0
	Farukhabad ...	16 2	16 8	14 15	19 15	20 5	17 14	7 3	7 10	10 5	14 12	13 12	14 6	20 10	...	22 0	20 0	20 5	20 10
	Mainpuri ...	18 0	17 8	16 8	23 0	21 8	20 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	21 8	21 0	21 0	21 8	22 0	20 0
	Etáwah ...	18 0	17 8	16 0	23 8	23 8	20 8	6 8	6 8	5 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	26 0	24 0	21 0	25 0	24 0	21 0
	Etah ...	20 0	21 0	16 4	24 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	22 0	...	22 0	21 0	23 0	19 0
	Jalaun ...	No	return	receiv	ed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhánsi ...	20 13	21 2	12 13	32 5	31 14	15 7½	9 8	9 8	10 8	13 10	13 7	12 0	28 12	29 5	16 13	27 0	27 5	15 13
	Lalitpur ...	No	return	receiv	ed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cawnpore ...	19 8	18 8	15 8	24 0	22 8	20 0	15 0	12 0	9 0	18 0	17 8	13 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	25 0	24 0	20 0
	Fatehpur ...	18 12	19 0	15 0	24 0	23 8	18 4	9 8	9 8	11 8	21 0	21 8	15 0	30 8	...	21 0	26 12	26 8	18 8
	Bánda ...	20 0	19 0	12 14	22 4	22 0	14 14	12 4	12 4	12 6	18 0	17 4	13 12	36 0	28 0	22 8	28 0	26 8	18 8
	Allahabad ...	16 4	16 0	14 8	23 8	24 8	19 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	18 8	20 0	14 8	28 0	...	22 0	25 8	26 0	18 8
	Hamírpur ...	No	return	receiv	ed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaunpur ...	19 1	19 4	14 13	25 6	27 8	18 0	7 12	7 1	11 10	19 12	20 7	14 13	...	22 9	19 1	21 3	16 15	18 0
	Gorakhpur ...	18 6	17 8	13 2	23 10	21 14	17 8	10 8	10 8	10 15	25 6	20 2	14 14	26 4	22 12	19 4	22 12	...	15 12
	Basti ...	18 2	17 8	14 6	23 12	21 4	15 0	10 10	10 10	10 4	14 1	13 12	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh ...	17 0	17 0	12 9	25 1	23 9	16 3	9 9	9 9	8 14	17 11	17 11	11 13	25 13	25 1	17 0	...	...	...
	Mirzapur ...	15 0	15 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	18 0
	Benares ...	15 4	15 12	13 8	21 0	22 1	15 0	8 6	8 6	8 0	16 12	14 11	11 0	23 1	21 0	16 0	22 0	24 2	15 0
	Ghazipur ...	18 0	18 0	11 9½	23 3	24 7	16 1½	7 1½	7 1½	7 11½	18 0	18 0	12 4	30 14½	28 5	20 9½	23 3	21 14¼	16 12
Panjab.	Delhi ...	23 0	22 0	19 0	33 8	32 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	27 0	26 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	20 0
	Gurgáon ...	21 0	21 8	17 0	33 0	33 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	28 0	23 0
	Karnál ...	25 0	24 0	22 0	37 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	22 0
	Hissár ...	21 0	22 0	21 0	32 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	25 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	25 0
	Rohtak ...	21 0	21 0	17 8	29 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	22 8
	Sirsa ...	23 0	23 0	23 0	40 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	13 0	35 0	36 0	37 0	30 0	29 4	27 0
	Umballa ...	26 0	26 0	21 8	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	20 0	22 0
	Ludhiána ...	29 8	27 8	25 8	42 0	41 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	36 0	42 0	35 0	30 0	29 0	23 0
	Simlá ...	24 0	25 0	17 0	30 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	23 0	18 0	18 0
	Jullundur ...	30 0	29 0	24 0	50 0	45 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	42 0	40 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	32 0
	Hushiárpur ...	30 0	30 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	25 0
	Kángra ...	21 0	21 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	No	return	receiv	ed	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Siálkot ...	24 0	24 0	20 0	36 0	37 8	30 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	31 0	..	..	24 0
	Gurdáspúr ...	30 0	32 0	25 0	42 0	44 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
	Lahore ...	25 0	24 0	22 8	43 0	43 0	36 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	15 0	34 0	32 0	35 0	28 0	25 0	33 0
	Ferozepore ...	27 0	26 0	26 0	45 0	44 0	45 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	13 0	38 0	37 0	38 0	35 0	37 0	31 0
	Gujránwála ...	23 8	23 12	20 0	43 0	43 0	34 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	20 0
	Ráwalpindi ...	31 0	31 0	17 8	40 0	46 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	32 0	32 0	27 8	41 0	43 0	26 8
	Jhelum ...	29 0	30 0	16 8	43 0	43 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	43 0	44 8	22 0	44 0	46 0	22 0
	Gujrát ...	27 0	27 0	18 4	42 0	42 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 4	32 0	35 0	25 0	38 0	40 0	24 0
	Shahpúr ...	29 8	29 8	19 8	50 0	50 0	29 0	...	...	...	15 0	11 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	24 0
	Mooltan ...	19 0	18 8	16 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	23 8
	Jhang ...	25 0	24 8	20 0	36 0	38 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	11 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	34 0	25 0
	Montgomery ...	21 0	20 8	21 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	21 0	19 0	19 9	30 0	28 0	21 7	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	24 0	22 0	19 10	25 0	20 0	19 10
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	28 12	28 12	23 2	42 8	41 4	35 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	45 0	42 8	42 8	41 4	41 4	40 0
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	21 4	21 4	18 7	30 0	27 8	26 9	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	33 12	35 0	35 0	29 11	31 4	27 8
	Bannú ...	47 8	48 12	31 14	81 4	75 0	57 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	68 12	68 0	47 0	50 0	56 0	40 0
	Pesháwar ...	23 11	23 11	18 3	40 5	39 0	35 6	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	33 2	33 13	29 14	33 13	31 3	24 1
	Kohát ...	30 10	29 15	21 1	61 3	59 15	40 13	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	14 11	40 13	44 4	33 2	51 0	56 2	34 7
	Hazárá ...	28 0	27 0	17 8	48 0	40 0	24 12	...	...	...	17 4	15 0	12 0	38 0	34 0	23 8	35 0	30 0	19 12
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	19 8	19 0	14 12	24 0	24 0	19 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	18 0	17 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	19 8
	Unáo ...	18 4	18 4	15 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	25 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	20 0
	Bára Banki ...	19 0	19 0	13 2	21 0	21 0	13 2	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	13 2	26 0	25 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	17 6
	Sítápur ...	22 8	22 0	17 0	31 8	29 0	24 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	35 0	31 0	22 0	30 0	29 0	24 0
	Hardui ...	18 4	18 5	15 4	23 7	24 14	20 10	6 9	6 9	6 9	13 2	13 2	13 2	22 15	...	21 10	22 8	22 8	21 10
	Kheri ...	23 0	22 6	18 2	28 0	28 0	34 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	28 0	22 4	16 0	40 0	36 0	30 0	40 0	36 0	27 0
	Fyzabad ...	19 9	18 8	14 0½	27 3½	25 0	19 0	10 7	9 4	9 1½	20 4½	18 8	11 8½	28 2	26 0	19 4	16 12½	16 0	16 12
	Bharaich ...	18 0	18 0	13 8	25 0	25 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	36 0	38 0	20 0	0	...	...
	Gonda ...	21 5	18 14	14 2	23 8	21 12	18 8	21 4	20 8	19 15	21 12	21 0	20 4	32 8	32 8	31 8	22 0	20 14	19 10
	Rái Barelí ...	20 12	21 0	15 4	23 0	25 0	...	22 0	19 0	15 0	24 0	22 12	16 0	32 8	32 8	21 4	29 0	30 0	20 0
	Sultánpur ...	20 0	20 0	14 0	29 0	29 0	19 0	8 8	8 8	12 0	24 8	24 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	28 0	24 0	17 0
	Pratábgarh ...	20 1	19 15	14 3	30 7	29 4	18 7	18 12	18 10	12 3	23 6	22 13	15 8	35 0	31 8	24 6	30 5	27 12	20 1

India for the 2nd half of November 1874 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	5 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 4	5 10	6 0	Garhwál ...	N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	
...	...	...	25 14	27 9	19 11	112 8	112 8	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
...	...	...	24 6	23 2	21 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 7	9 0	Moradabad ...		
...	...	...	22 13	22 3	24 9½	192 0	192 0	240 0	8 6½	8 6½	8 6½	Budaun ...		
...	...	...	21 14	21 4	21 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	9 6	9 1	8 12	Bareilly ...		
...	...	...	21 8	21 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	165 0	8 4	8 8	8 2	Sháhjahánpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	20 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	Muttra ...		
...	...	...	28 0	27 4½	20 1	80 0	80 0	70 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Agra ...		
...	...	...	18 9	19 15	20 5	158 2	165 0	158 2	8 6	8 6	8 4	Farukhabad ...		
...	...	...	24 0	21 8	19 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mainpuri ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Etáwah ...		
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 4	9 8	9 8	Etah ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Jalaun ...		
...	...	...	25 6	25 14	15 5½	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Jhánsi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Lalitpur ...		
...	...	...	24 0	23 8	19 0	130 0	130 0	140 0	9 8	9 0	8 0	Cawnpore ...		
...	...	...	25 12	25 12	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Fatehpur ...		
...	...	...	26 8	25 0	17 10	163 0	163 0	203 0	10 8	10 8	10 10	Bánda ...		
...	...	...	23 4	23 8	17 12	100 0	110 0	150 0	8 8	8 12	8 8	Allahabad ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Hamírpur ...		
...	...	...	24 11	25 6	17 10	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 1	8 1	7 8	Jaunpur ...		
...	...	...	16 10	14 14	16 10	150 0	150 0	150 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
...	...	...	20 10	17 8	17 8	150 0	150 0	200 0	7 0½	7 0½	6 14	Basti ...		
...	...	...	19 3	17 11	16 3	177 0	177 0	206 8	6 14	6 14	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	15 0	100 0	110 0	130 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Mirzapur ...		
...	...	...	21 0	17 13	16 0	110 0	120 0	140 0	6 5	6 9	6 8	Benares ...		
...	...	...	23 3	23 3	16 12	154 8	154 8	207 8	7 6	7 6	7 1¼	Ghazipur ...		
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	24 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Delhi *a* ...	Panjab.	*a.* Wheat, barley and jowár falling and gram rising.
...	...	...	31 8	31 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Gurgáon *b* ...		*b.* Bájra rising.
...	...	...	36 0	36 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 10	8 6	Karnál *c* ...		*c.* Wheat, barley and rice falling.
...	...	...	34 0	32 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár *d* ...		*d.* Wheat rising and barley, jowár and gram falling.
...	...	...	28 0	29 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak *e* ...		*e.* Nearly stationary.
...	...	...	39 0	37 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	Sirsa *f* ...		*f.* Barley, rice and gram falling and jowár rising.
...	...	...	41 0	41 0	29 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 12	9 0	Umballa *g* ...		*g.* Bájra falling and rice rising.
...	...	...	41 8	40 8	32 8	110 0	110 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 8	Ludhiána *h* ...		*h.* Wheat, barley, bájra and gram falling and jowár rising.
...	...	...	28 0	27 8	21 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	7 14	7 12	Simlá *i* ...		*i.* Wheat rising, barley and bájra falling.
...	...	...	45 0	45 0	30 8	100 0	100 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Jullundur *j* ...		*j.* Wheat, barley and jowár falling
...	...	...	39 8	40 0	27 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	Hushiárpúr *e* ...		*k.* Stationary.
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra *k* ...		*l.* Barley and gram rising.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Amritsar ...		*m.* Wheat, barley and gram rising.
...	...	...	34 0	37 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 8	Siálkot *l* ...		*n.* Wheat, bájra and jowár falling rice and gram rising.
...	...	...	42 0	44 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	Gurdáspúr *m* ...		*o.* Bájra and firewood rising, and wheat, barley, rice, jowár and gram falling.
...	...	...	38 0	39 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Lahore *n* ...		*p.* Barley and bájra rising and gram falling.
...	...	...	44 0	41 0	36 0	160 0	180 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore *o* ...		*q.* Wheat, bájra, jowár and gram rising.
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Gujránwála *e* ...		*r.* Bájra and jowar rising.
...	...	...	44 0	43 0	27 8	110 0	140 0	140 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	Ráwalpindi *p* ...		*s.* Rice and gram falling.
...	...	...	36 0	39 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum *q* ...		*t.* Barley, bájra, jowár and gram rising.
...	...	...	37 0	37 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Gujrát *r* ...		*u.* Prices falling.
...	...	...	46 0	44 0	25 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	Shahpúr *s* ...		*v.* Barley and gram falling, bájra and jowár rising.
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	...	10 4	10 4	10 8	Mooltan *e* ...		*w.* Wheat and bájra rising, barley falling.
...	...	...	34 0	35 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	Jhang *t* ...		*x.* Barley, bájra and gram falling.
...	...	...	30 0	29 0	28 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 4	8 0	Montgomery *s* ...		*y.* Jowár falling.
...	...	...	27 0	21 0	21 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 5	Muzaffargarh *u* ...		
...	...	...	45 0	45 0	32 8	112 0	112 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Dera Ismail Khán *y* ...		
...	...	...	28 12	27 8	22 8	150 0	150 0	200 0	30 0	28 12	31 4	Dera Ghazi Khán *v* ...		
...	...	...	55 0	54 12	41 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú *w* ...		
...	...	...	36 6	35 1	25 11	101 0	104 0	110 0	52 0	54 9	55 14	Pesháwar *x* ...		
...	...	...	42 1	40 13	31 14	127 0	127 0	178 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát *v* ...		
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	20 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Hazárá *u* ...		
														Description of Lesser Millets.
35 0	35 0	...	21 8	20 8	17 12	120 0	120 0	130 0	7 12	7 12	7 8	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	Madua.
32 0	32 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Unáo ...		Sawan.
32 0	32 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	15 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	6 7	Bára Banki ...		Kodon.
42 8	40 0	...	25 0	23 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	7 12	8 0	Sítápur ...		Paddy.
30 0†	34 12*	26 4	19 0	20 3	19 12	192 0	192 8	192 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Hardui ...		* Kakni. † Dhan.
60 0	60 0	45 0	24 8	24 10	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	7 4	Kheri ...		Kodon.
30 8	25 0	20 0	22 5½	21 8	16 8½	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 14	Fyzabad ...		Madua.
28 0	28 0	24 0	20 0	19 8	17 0	220 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich ...		Do.
39 4	36 0	...	19 2	18 9	19 8	140 0	140 0	...	7 12	7 12	7 8	Gonda ...		Do.
37 8	40 0	28 8	27 12	28 12	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 4	7 8	Rái Barelí ...		Do.
42 0	42 0	24 0	24 8	24 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 2	7 0	Sultánpur ...		Sawan.
28 0	26 8	25 2	26 6	25 1	17 3	200 0	206 10	183 0	7 6	6 13	5 7	Pratábgarh ...		Mash.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	28 0	30 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	16 4	19 0	16 0	45 0	45 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	33 12	33 12	24 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	27 6	24 9	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 6	21 0	18 4	65 0	62 5	30 0	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	30 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	7 8	12 0	13 0	11 8	77 8	65 0	26 8	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	25 0	24 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	21 0	19 0	13 0	35 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	19 0	17 0
	Saugor ...	23 0	22 8	14 4	...	...	...	7 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	10 4	32 0	...	20 0	...	...	...
	Damoh ...	25 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 12	17 0	16 0	14 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	31 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	28 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	22 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	32 0	25 0	...
	Betul ...	24 0	24 0	22 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	26 0	24 0	26 0
	Chindwara ...	25 0	25 0	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	40 0	35 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	20 4	19 12	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	22 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	...	22 0	25 0	...	21 0
	Nimar ...	16 14	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	29 0	28 0	...	30 0	30 0	...
	Raipur ...	44 0	46 0	32 0	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	20 0	38 0	36 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sumbalpur ...	21 0	21 0	11 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	26 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	30 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	24 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	44 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	60 0	50 0	35 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received																	
	Bolarum ...																		
	Chudderghat ...																		
	Oomractee ...	18 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	48 0	48 0	31 0	22 0	18 0	18 0
	Akola ...	21 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	26 0
	Elichpur ...	19 0	19 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	36 0	28 0	30 0	28 0	24 0
	Buldana ...	22 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	14 0	36 0	35 0	32 0	36 0	35 0	26 0
	Woon ...	24 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	72 0	92 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Bassim ...	23 5	23 5	19 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 5	13 5	13 5	12 0	58 0	58 0	36 0	39 0	39 0	17 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore Wholesale	11 2	11 5	7 5	12 0	12 0	7 7	10 5	10 5	10 2	14 0	13 5	12 0	24 5	24 0	25 5	...	...	...
	Bangalore Retail ...	10 7	11 0	7 2	11 5	11 5	7 5	10 2	10 2	10 0	13 5	13 0	11 5	23 5	23 0	24 5	...	...	...
	Kolar Wholesale	...	...	7 6	10 3	10 3	...	17 4	16 1	16 4	19 7	17 5	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar Retail ...	...	...	7 3	10 1	10 1	...	17 2	15 8	16 1	19 5	17 3	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr Wholesale	12 5	12 5	8 0	12 5	12 5	8 5	16 0	14 5	13 0	17 0	15 5	14 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr Retail ...	12 0	12 0	7 5	12 0	12 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	13 5	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Mysore Wholesale	11 0	12 1	7 3	...	...	...	11 1	11 2	11 2	11 5	11 7	11 4	39 7	37 6	29 3	33 5	33 5	29 3
	Mysore Retail ...	10 4	11 4	6 7	...	...	...	10 7	11 0	10 4	11 3	11 4	11 2	39 3	36 6	28 7	32 4	31 4	28 3
	Hassan Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan Retail ...	11 5	12 0	10 0	12 5	13 0	11 0	12 7	13 2	12 5	13 7	14 2	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga Retail ...	9 0	9 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	33 0	33 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Kadur Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur Retail ...	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog Wholesale	13 4	13 2	11 1	15 7	15 5	12 1	13 4	13 2	11 1	15 4	15 2	12 2	41 2	43 7	42 0	31 0	37 3	33 1
	Chitaldroog Retail ...	12 0	12 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	28 8	31 0	28 0
	Coorg Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg Retail ...	8 4	8 2	7 5	8 8	8 6	7 6	10 4	10 3	10 1	16 9	16 7	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	17 8	17 8	...	25 0	25 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	23 0	23 0	...	23 0	23 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	16 12	16 12	...	24 0	24 0	...	7 4	7 4	...	8 12	8 12	...	21 0	21 0	...	21 0	21 0	...
	Ulwar ...	22 0	22 4	14 8	34 8	33 8	20 8	6 12	9 8	9 4	10 0	11 0	10 8	35 0	35 0	20 8	30 0	30 0	16 8
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	20 0	19 8	15 0	31 0	30 0	19 0	...	7 0	8 0	...	11 0	9 0	27 0	28 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	16 12
	Kerowli (City) ...	20 0	20 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	8 12	8 12	...	11 4	11 4	...	30 0	30 0	...	28 2	28 2	...
	Ajmir ...	16 12	16 4	13 12	23 14	24 13	18 14	5 8	5 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	21 0	20 0	18 2	20 8	21 0	14 5
	Erinpura ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aboo ...	16 14	16 14	13 4	20 4	20 4	16 14	5 10	5 10	5 10	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	22 0	21 3	14 12
	Sirohi ...	20 0	20 0	15 0	31 0	31 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	36 0	30 0	21 8
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	28 0	30 0	20 0	40 0	38 0	40 0	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	16 6	15 10	14 0	22 10	21 14	24 0	...	...	...	9 13	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	23 12	23 12	13 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	16 4	16 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	16 4	...	...	22 8	...	...	4 6	...	...	6 0	...	...	18 12	...	...	21 4	...	...
	Bikaneer ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi ...	18 8	17 0	13 4	25 0	23 0	15 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Kota ...	18 0	18 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	23 0	22 8	18 0	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	20 0	18 12	12 0	29 0	27 7	15 7	5 0	5 0	4 4	7 0	7 0	9 3	28 0	25 0	14 5	27 0	25 15	...
	Jhallawar ...	15 4	15 8	14 0	21 0	19 0	14 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	21 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	14 0
	Shahpoora ...	17 0	16 8	12 6	25 8	24 6	19 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	20 0	20 0	18 2	18 0	18 0	17 15
Central India.	Indore ...	14 12	14 2	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 12	24 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	18 0	20 0
	Gwalior ...	15 9	14 14	11 5	20 2	19 7	13 11	6 6	6 6	7 5	7 5	7 5	8 4	20 12	20 3	13 7	19 15	20 3	13 8
	Goona ...	20 8	20 8	...	16 0	...	...	10 4	9 8	...	11 0	10 4	...	24 8	24 8	...	16 0	16 0	...
	Rutlam ...	13 4	13 0	15 4	...	...	...	10 0	9 14	8 9	12 8	12 8	13 4	22 8	21 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	16 4
	Baghelkhund ...	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	22 0	...	16 0

India for the 2nd half of November 1874 —concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	24 0	23 8	19 0	140 0	120 0	...	10 4	10 4	9 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	24 0	24 8	18 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 0	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	27 5	22 5	27 5	480 0	480 0	270 0	9 5	9 1	7 5	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Balaghat ...		
30 0	40 0	30 0	28 0	27 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	Jubbulpore ...		
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 12	6 12	7 4	Saugor ...		
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	17 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	23 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 4	9 8	8 8	Seoni ...		
27 0	25 0	20 0	27 0	25 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	Mandla ...		
23 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 0	Betul ...		
25 8	25 8	23 0	27 0	30 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	5 4	Hoshangabad ...		
36 0	35 0	34 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	6 4	6 4	6 8	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	16 14	16 12	...	160 0	160 0	...	11 4	10 0	...	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	32 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	7 0	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Sambalpur ...		
100 0	100 0	100 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	6 12	6 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Upper Godavery ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Secunderabad ...	Haiderabad Assigned Districts.	
												Bolarum ...		
												Chudderghat ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Oomraotee ...		
16 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	64 0	64 0	106 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	14 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Elichpur ...		
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	6 8	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	18 0	19 0	18 0	16*	16*	16*	8 0	8 0	7 0	Woon ...		* Bundles.
16 0	16 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	19 5	90 0	90 0	224 0	8 5	8 5	7 5	Bassim ...		
35 0	35 0	37 7	14 2	15 5	22 0	...	...	...	10 5	11 5	13 2	Bangalore Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
34 0	34 0	36 7	13 7	15 0	21 5	72 0	72 0	67 0	10 2	11 0	13 0	Bangalore Retail ...		
50 0	44 3	47 6	18 5	18 5	25 4	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	13 5	Kolar ... Wholesale		
49 7	43 8	47 4	18 3	18 3	25 1	172 4	172 4	...	14 1	14 1	13 2	Kolar ... Retail ...		
58 0	58 0	57 2	17 0	17 0	23 0	182 0	182 0	192 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Túmkúr ... Wholesale		
56 0	56 0	54 5	16 0	16 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	180 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Túmkúr ... Retail ...		
29 3	29 7	29 3	17 3	17 7	22 4	72 0	72 0	72 0	9 6	10 2	9 8	Mysore ... Wholesale		
28 7	29 3	28 7	16 6	17 3	21 4	62 0	62 0	66 0	9 4	9 8	9 4	Mysore ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... Wholesale		
37 7	37 7	44 0	16 7	16 7	22 0	150 0	150 0	154 0	9 5	11 0	9 0	Hassan ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga... Wholesale		
43 0	44 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	360 0	400 0	360 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shimoga... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... Wholesale		
32 0	32 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0†	60 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Kadur ... Retail ...		† The figure 20 under the hea "Firewood" for the present for night is presumably incorre and an explanation has bee called for.
56 9	60 6	51 2	19 2	19 5	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	Chital-droog. Wholesale		
49 0	49 0	48 0	17 0	17 0	22 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	9 1	Chital-droog. Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... Wholesale		
27 9	28 5	40 3	15 5	14 9	22 5	110 0	110 0	105 0	9 5	8 8	9 2	Coorg ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	80 0	80 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 0	Ulwar ...		
28 5	28 10	21 8	31 8	31 0	19 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	21 0	Bhurtpur (City) ...		
26 8	26 4	...	30 0	28 12	...	160 0	160 0	...	28 2	28 0	...	Kerowli (City) ...		
...	...	...	23 0	21 13	16 6	95 0	95 0	105 0	35 0	35 0	39 0	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	od	Erinpura ...		
...	...	...	14 4	14 4	15 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo ...		
...	...	...	19 8	17 8	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	60 0	50 0	60 0	Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	28 0	24 0	28 0	...‡	...‡	...‡	12 0	11 0	16 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		‡ 6 pie per man's load.
...	...	...	17 3	16 7	17 8	165 0	165 0	100 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	Meywar ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 4	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 4	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
...	...	...	15 10	...	...	70 0	...	...	50 0	...	...	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	od	Bikaneer ...		
...	...	...	23 12	23 0	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	37 8	35 0	35 0	Bundi ...		
...	...	...	21 0	20 4	18 0	160 0	160 0	...	21 0	21 0	28 0	Kota ...		
...	...	...	27 4	27 4	14 13	150 0	150 0	160 0	30 0	30 0	35 6	Tonk ...		
...	...	...	15 4	15 4	14 0	90 0	90 0	120 0	...	...	22 0	Jhallawar ...		
...	...	...	24 0	22 8	16 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	35 8	40 0	Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	15 12	15 8	14 8	96 0§	106 8§	106 8§	9 8	9 8	9 12	Indore ...	Central India.	§ Cut in pieces for use.
...	...	...	20 7	20 7	14 4	91 12	91 12	91 12	11 14	11 14	11 11	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	24 8	24 8	...	180 0	180 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	Goona ...		
...	...	...	16 4	15 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 12	16 12	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	24 0	22 0	17 8	160 0	160 to 200	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Baghelkhund ...		

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17th DECEMBER 1874.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain has fallen during the week, except in the southern districts of Madras: it is said to be much required in the Punjab, and a fall would do great good in Bombay and the hilly districts of the Central Provinces. Elsewhere its want is not complained of, and prospects continue satisfactory. The harvesting of the kharif is nearly over in Bombay, and that of the winter rice is progressing with excellent results in Bengal. The cold weather crops are generally well reported of.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Dec. 17th)	*Nil*	Canals full; four feet water over anicut; later dry crops suffering from grub and want of rain; dry paddy and raggy producing three-fourths; outturn of cholum one-sixteenth; markets well supplied locally; price steady; mild small-pox and fever general; cattle generally unhealthy; pasture abundant, except in flooded villages.
Kurnool (16th)	0·22	Season favourable; rainfall 0·22 inches at Kurnool in four days; none elsewhere; standing crop generally good; markets well supplied; prices steady; water and pasture abundant; fever in all taluks; 0·2 feet water over Sunkesala anicut yesterday.
Trichinopoly (17th)	...	Season favourable; rain all over the district; no other change of importance.
Malabar	0·5	Season favourable for second crop cultivation; markets well supplied; prices steady; fever and small-pox slight, the former in hilly parts; cattle healthy; pasture good.
Tanjore ...	...	Not yet received.
Bombay— (Dec. 16th)		*General Remarks.*—General prospects satisfactory.
Sindh.		
Kurrachee ...	...	Kharif crops mostly harvested; rabi sowings nearly over; barani crops in Dadoo taluka want rain; fever prevalent; cattle disease more or less in all talukas of the Sehwan division.
Shikarpur ...	...	Weather colder; slight frosts on the nights of the 10th and 11th; fever decreasing, but still severely felt; rabi prospects favourable, and young crops looking healthy.
Hyderabad ...	...	State of the crops the same as before; fever decreasing, owing to north winds and cold weather; cattle disease in the three talukas not increasing.
Upper Frontier ...	...	Rabi crops unchanged, extensive in talukas Thul and Kashmor; weather continues fair; fever prevalent.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Rice harvesting completed; rabi progressing well.
Kaira ...	...	Prospects of rabi crops good; weather cold; health good.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	Kharif crops generally good; in Alunod jowari crops moderate; rabi crops good, except in several sea-coast villages in Jambusár and Wagra talukas, where wheat and jowari have been partially destroyed by insects; in Alunod, cotton, teel, and toor have partially suffered from cloudy weather; fever prevalent.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Cotton crop generally estimated three or four annas less than last year, but cleaner and much less stained; supplies withheld for higher rates; rabi crops slightly improved in northern and central talukas, excepting Shahada; kharif harvested; fever continues; more moisture wanted for rabi crops, which are withering in Malligam owing to dryness of weather; cattle disease in Dindori and Niphar; fever in Nasik, Dindori, Baglan, Kulwan, and Peint.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Weather cool and pleasant; fever in Mahim, Wada, Shahpur, Moorbaur, and Kalian talukas; reaping of rice crops completed in Dhanoo taluka; kharif crop good in Mahim and Panwell, and specially good in Shahpur taluka; rabi crop good in Dhanoo, Mahim, Bassein, and Wada talukas, and specially good in Shahpur taluka, and is under cultivation in Moorbaur, Kalian, Panwell, and Kurjut talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Although standing rabi crops are doing well, one fall of rain is much wanted; fever and ague continue slightly in some villages of Indapur taluka; weather and public health good.
Ahmednuggur ...	...	Rain wanted, except in Aukola taluka; late crops in inferior soil withering; health good; cotton-picking in progress.
Sholapur ...	...	Cloudy weather damaging kharif and rabi, especially toor and gram; rabi in inferior soil suffering from want of moisture everywhere; public health good.
Satara ...	...	Harvesting of early crops in progress; in Walwa slight injury to them apprehended from excessive moisture and locusts; late crops promising; rain wanted, especially in Malsirus; fever and bowel complaint in Walwa, and slight cattle disease in Jaolee; weather cloudy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Harvesting of kharif and rabi sowing completed; young crops thriving; public health good, except in Uthni, Sumpgaon, Bidi, and Gokak, where fever continues; cattle disease in Uthni and Bidi.
Dharwar ...	...	Harvesting of early crops in progress, outturn promises to be fair; late crop sowings completed; wheat, gram, &c., looking good; cotton and health in the same state as before.
Kanara ...	...	Operations for second crop in progress; sugarcane crop not yet ready; other produce satisfactory; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease prevail.
Kaladgi ...	...	Kharif nearly all reaped; rabi middling; fever prevalent.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot ...	...	Kharif outturn generally good; rabi crops promising; weather cool; public health good.
Wudwan ...	...	Weather cloudy; health indifferent; cattle disease in Luktor taluka; state of crops same as before.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton prospects good; kharif crops being thrashed; rabi crops good. *General remarks.*—The kharif harvest is nearly completed, and the outturn is good. Rabi prospects are generally good, but a shower of rain would be of the greatest value at present.
Bengal—		
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Seasonable weather. Amun or late rice harvest progressing; cold weather crops looking well.
Bankura ...	"	Cool and dry, but somewhat cloudy. The reaping of the haimuntee or late paddy is progressing. The winter crops are flourishing, and except in thana Onda, where the sowings were very late, a full harvest is expected everywhere.
Beerbhoom ...	"	Clear and dry weather. State and prospects of the crops continue good all round.
Midnapore ...	"	Cold and dry in the west and north; cloudy and close in the south-east, with a few drops of rain on the 10th December. The area in Contai, which has suffered a total loss of rice crops by inundation, has been ascertained not to exceed 40 square miles; elsewhere partial damage has been done by the rain and flood-water lying; and taking this with the damage done to earlier rice on high lands by the cyclone, the outturn of winter rice for the season will not be more than 10-anna of an ideal bumper crop. The sugarcane is fair, and the mulberry plants are generally good.
Hooghly ...	"	Clear throughout; wind from north; weather very cold. Prospect of rice, where planted out, is good; that of cold weather crops very good.
24-Pergunnahs ...	"	Dry and cold; sowings of cold weather crops completed. The harvest of the late rice going on.
Nuddea ...	"	Seasonable weather. The rice harvest is going on. The cold weather crops are most promising.
Moorshedabad ...	"	Cool and seasonable weather. During the week patches of clouds appeared now and then, but fortunately no rain fell. The condition of the crops continues to be excellent. The greater part of the amun or late rice crop has been cut; the outturn is reported to vary from 8 to 12 annas. The state of the rabi or cold weather crops, mulberry and indigo, has been reported to be favourable. The price of common rice has fallen since last week. It is cheapest at Gorabazar and Jellinghee, where the prices are 22 and 21 seers per rupee.
Dinagepore ...	"	Weather fine and cold. Reaping in full progress. Prospects excellent.
Maldah ...	"	Fair weather. The reaping of the late rice crop is going on, and the outturn is very good. Kalai pulse is being reaped, and yields fairly. The cold weather crops are being sown.
Rajshahye ...	"	Weather generally cloudy, but no rain; northerly wind in the latter part of the week. No change on the prospects of the cold-weather crops, which are all in a flourishing condition. Prices of rice have still a downward tendency, but the great fall will be next month, at the close of the harvest.
Rungpore ...	"	Weather foggy and warm for the season. Crops thriving, rice being cut. Mustard in flower in places.
Bogra ...	"	Weather fine and sunny in the middle of the day, heavy dews at night and cold in the morning. State and prospects of crops as last week, *e. g.*, rice crops being rapidly cut. All other crops good.
Pubna ...	"	Cool and fine. The amun or late rice is nearly got in, and the harvesting of moog and arohur pulses commenced; kalai pulse in flower, and sugarcane nearly ready to be harvested.
Jalpáiguri ...	"	Weather cold and dry. State and prospects of crops very good; harvest operations in full force.
Dacca ...	"	Weather seasonable. Crops very favourable; mustard particularly flourishing.
Patna ...	"	Seasonable weather. Rice harvest progressing; cold weather crops doing well.
Gya ...	"	Seasonable weather. The aghani or late rice is being harvested; the outturn will be a bumper crop. The rabi or cold weather crop has come up well and looks promising.
Shahabad ...	"	Cloudy and warmer at the beginning of the week; clear and cold afterwards. The aghani or late rice is being rapidly harvested. The prospects of the rabi or cold weather crops continue excellent.
Tirhoot ...	"	Fair weather. Tajpore sub-division:—Aghani or late rice crops are being cut. The rabi or cold weather crops are doing well, and would yield a good outturn with a timely shower of rain. Prospects of all other crops good. Prices of food grains continue to fall. Mudhoobunnee sub-division:—Rice crop is now being cut everywhere, and its outturn is said to be from 12 to 14 annas; cold weather crops flourishing well. Hajeepore sub-division:—The rice crop now being reaped is one

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
		of the best known for years. Durbhungah sub-division:—Rice harvest progressing in places; favourable prospects of the cold weather crops. Seetamurhee sub-division:—The prospect of the cold weather crop is very promising; rice is being cut. Sudder sub-division:—The rice crop is being reaped everywhere, and cold weather crops looking well. New kartika rice coming in the markets is sold at 23 seers per rupee.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Alternate clouds and sunshine; west wind prevailing. The aghani or late rice is being rapidly harvested, and will yield a fair outturn. The rabi or cold weather crops are promising, but rain is wanted. Indigo fields are still being prepared for next year's crops. Poppy has germinated well; there was no second sowing, and a good outturn is expected; prices of common rice and grain have slightly fallen.
Chumparun ...	"	Mornings foggy with cold nights. Aghani or late rice crop being reaped. Good outturn expected. No rain, but moisture for the cold-weather crops quite sufficient.
Monghyr ...	"	Clear and cold with westerly wind. State and prospects of crops excellent.
Bhágalpur ...	"	Aghani or late rice harvest outturn promises to prove an average one. Prospects of rabi or cold weather crops are also good.
Purneah ...	"	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of crops very good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	"	Weather fine and cold. State and prospects of crops excellent everywhere.
Cuttack ...	·05	Weather cold and cloudy; one or two slight showers. The saradh or late rice crop is being reaped. The rice harvest is now secure, and except in one or two places where repeated floods prevented any crop from being raised, will be a bumper. Winter crops are flourishing.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Clear and cold till 8th; since cloudy and chill with keen wind. The harvest of the first late rice or laghoo crop is proceeding fast, with a moderate outturn. The second or saradh crop is ripening, and has partly commenced to be reaped with a fair outturn. The pulses are generally doing well. Sugarcane is being gathered with a good outturn. Prices are gradually and slightly falling.
Lohardugga ...	"	Weather rather cloudy. The crops are still being reaped in Palamow, and the reports show that the harvest generally has been a very fine one, particularly in Palamow. The prospects of the cold weather crops are also very good indeed.
Maunbhoom ...	"	Slight clouds, and rather warm for the season. The reaping of the main rice crop is going on very well; it will all be harvested in another ten days or so. The yield is fully equal to a good average crop. The (tassar) silk and lac crops have been most abundant; and oil-seeds also promise a full return. All the other crops on the high land promise well. The district is now in a most promising state.
		PUBLIC HEALTH.
		Burdwan: fever as before. 24-Pergunnahs: a few cases of cholera reported from thannahs Barripore and Muthoorapore; fever still prevailing at Barripore. Nuddea: cholera is unusually prevalent in several parts. Moorshedabad: cholera is still slightly prevalent in a few stations of the Sudder sub-district. Maldah: there were several cases of cholera in the district. Rajshahye: cholera has nearly disappeared. Pubna: fever decreasing. Dacca: cholera bad, chiefly in Moonsheegunge sub-division. Furreedpore: fever and cholera abating, except in Madareepore sub-division, where casualties are still reported numerous. Backergunge: general health of the district is good. Chittagong: one death from cholera in the town and one in thannah Satkania. Tipperah: several cases of cholera and small-pox in the Brahmunberiah sub-division. Patna: health good. Shahabad: health of the district good. Tirhoot: public health good. Sarun: public health good. Bhágalpur; general health good. Cuttack: health of the district improving. Balasore: general health satisfactory. Hazaribagh; sporadic cases of small-pox and cholera in the district. Lohardugga: general health fair. Maunbhoom: public health good.
		General remarks.—The prospects of the crops continue favourable. Harvest is progressing extensively and with excellent results. Tha area in the Contai Sub-division of Midnapore destroyed by the cyclone, does not exceed 40 square miles; the outturn of winter rice for the season in that district will not be more than 10 annas of a bumper crop. Cold weather crops are flourishing all over the country; in some places sowing is still going on. Prices falling.
N. W. P.— (Dec. 18th)		
Meerut ...	...	Prospects unchanged.
Agra ...	...	No changes.
Allahabad ...	...	Prospects continue good.
Bareilly ...	...	Rabi prospects unchanged.
Benares ...	...	Prospects favourable.
Jhansi ...	...	No change.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Dec. 16th)	*Nil*	Rain wanted; health good.
Hissar "	"	Crops thriving, but rain wanted in unirrigated tracts; health generally good.
Umballa "	"	Crops and health good.
Jullundur "	"	Ditto.
Lahore "	"	Ditto.
Mooltan "	"	Sowings finished; slight fever, but health generally good.
Dera Ismail Khan "	"	Rain wanted; health good.
Rawul Pindi "	"	Rain wanted; prospects fair; health good.
Peshâwar "	"	Ploughing and sowings in progress; rain wanted; slight fever prevalent.
		General remarks.—No rain during week, much wanted; health generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Dec. 16th)	*Nil*	Prospects of crops continue favourable; rabi crops are springing up; wheat and gram are being irrigated; weather clear; public health good.
Fyzabad "	"	
C. Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Dec. 12th)	...	Weather cool; prospects favourable; small-pox re-appeared; fever increasing; prices easy.
Sambalpur ...	...	Weather clear; harvest finishing; fever prevalent.
Bilaspur ...	...	Weather cloudy; prospects good; fever prevalent; small-pox and cattle disease reported; prices high.
Raipur (13th)	...	Seasonable weather; prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Chanda "	...	Weather fair; prospects good.
Balaghât (14th)	...	Weather clear; rice harvested; rabi sowings progressing; fever prevalent; prices fallen.
Chhindwara ...	...	Weather clear; rain required for rabi crops; health good.
Bhandara (15th)	...	Weather clear; rice and jowar harvest finishing; rabi sowings progressing; small-pox abating; fever prevalent; prices easy.
Wardha (16th)	...	Jowar and cotton harvesting; rabi crops promising.
Nagpur ...	...	Weather clear; prospects good; jowar cutting advanced; health good; prices stationary.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Rabi promising; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	Rain required; rabi in good condition.
Saugor ...	...	Weather clear; rain wanted; rabi prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Nimar ...	...	Small-pox disappeared; health good; prices easy.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather clear; prospects good; fever and bowel complaint prevalent.
Hoshangabad ... / Betul ...	...	Prospects good; crops want dew.
Dumoh (17th)	...	Rain wanted; small-pox prevalent; prices falling.
Mandla ...	...	Small-pox prevalent; prices falling.
		General remarks.—Prospects continue generally favourable; in Satpura and Vindhyan districts rain is required for rabi, elsewhere not needed much; kharif harvest generally good.
B. Burma—		
Arakan (Dec. 17th)	*Nil*	Crops being reaped; health normal.
Pegu "	"	Harvest in interior commenced; prospects good; health good.
Tenasserim "	"	Public health good; crops promise well.
		General remarks.—Health and crops continue satisfactory.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (Dec. 17th)	·01 in Cantonments.	Crops good; cattle disease continues in parts of two districts; public health generally good.
Coorg "	·10	
		General remarks.—Agricultural prospects good; harvesting of paddy and dry crops continue.
Assam—		
Gauhâti (Dec. 17th)	...	No rainfall during the week; heavy mists up to 10 A. M.; cool clear days; nights cold with heavy dews; prospects of all crops continue favourable; public health good; sub-divisional returns not received.
Sylhet ...	...	No change since last report.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (Dec. 17th)	*Nil*	Kharif cutting continued, outturn good; rabi crops fair; public health good.
Rajpootana—		
Ajmere (Dec. 17th)	*Nil*	Weather fair; health and prospects favourable.
Harowtee (12th)	"	Prospects and health good.
Jeypore (17th)	"	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; public health good; weather seasonable.
Bhurtpore "	"	Sky hazy; health and prospects good.
Central India—		
Indore (Dec. 16th) / Rutlam " / Neemuch " / Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	*Nil*	Health and agricultural prospects continue good.
Nepal ...	...	No report received.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 8th December 1874.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q.C.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble Rájá Ramánáth Tagore, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.

EUROPEAN BRITISH MINORS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide in the Panjáb and elsewhere for the guardianship of European British minors be taken into consideration. The Council had learnt, when he moved for leave to introduce the Bill, what the scope and object of it were. With reference to all parts of British India which were under the jurisdiction of the High Courts, there was sufficient power given by the High Courts' Charters, to provide for the guardianship of minors; and with regard to those persons who were not European British subjects, there were several Acts which provided for them. But with regard to those who were European British subjects, and who resided out of the jurisdiction of the High Courts, there was no provision; and cases had arisen lately in the Panjáb which went to show the necessity of making some provision, which the present Bill was intended to do.

He had explained in detail, when he introduced the Bill, the provisions it was intended to make; and he did not think there were any alterations made in the Bill which would induce him to enter into the subject afresh, or which called for any statement from him now. Hon'ble Members had doubtless read the Report of the Committee. He thought that the only alteration of any importance was this; that, whereas the Bill had proposed to give jurisdiction only to the highest Civil Courts of appeal in each province, and in British Burma to the Recorder of Rangoon, it was represented that the circumstances of British Burma were such as to make it undesirable thus to confine the jurisdiction. It was now proposed that, in Rangoon, the Court should be that of the Recorder, and elsewhere that of the Deputy Commissioner subject to appeal. He wished to add, that the Select Committee were much obliged to the authorities of British Burma, the Judicial Commissioner and Government Advocate, for some very careful and judicious criticisms upon the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

DISTRESSES (PRESIDENCY TOWNS) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE asked leave to postpone the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate Distresses for Rents in the Presidency Towns. The two items in the List of Business relating to this Bill had been inserted through a mistake of his. They should not have appeared, because the Select Committee recommended that the Bill should be repub-

lished, and then that some little time should elapse before it was passed into law. As, however, the notices were there, he should like to take the opportunity to call attention to the alterations which had been made by the Committee in the Bill, because he found that, when observations were made in Council, they were apt to attract more attention than when the same things were only said in a Committee's Report, and he wanted to call attention to these things in order that those who were interested or affected by them might make any suggestions or objections which might occur to them.

In the first place the Bill excluded from recovery by process of distraint all rent which was due for more than twelve months. It seemed right that if a landlord chose to let his rent run so far into arrear, he should not have the very stringent and summary remedy of distraint, but that he should be put to bring a regular suit for the recovery of such back rents.

In section ten, the Committee had exempted from distraint certain things the seizure of which would be an intolerable hardship, and was calculated to lead to breaches of the peace. They were exempted from seizure under executions, and he believed that in practice they were not usually taken by way of distraint; but there was no positive exemption of them by law, and therefore it was better when we were amending the law to express such exemption. The things exempted were—

"(*a*) things in actual use; or
(*b*) tools and implements not in use; where there is other movable property in or upon the house or premises sufficient to cover such amount and costs; or
(*c*) the debtor's necessary wearing apparel; or
(*d*) goods in the custody of the law."

It would be readily understood that to take a man's coat off his back, or to take the hammer with which he was cobbling a shoe, or the knife and fork with which he was eating his dinner, would be likely enough to lead to a fight.

By sections fourteen and fifteen, some new powers were given to the Small Cause Judges who decided questions directly raised by distraints, to decide other questions which arose out of them indirectly. In section ten, an alteration was made in the law by its being laid down that the property to be taken must be the property of the debtor, so as to prevent the occurrence of those occasional cases of extreme hardship in which the property of somebody against whom the landlord had no claim was taken and sold to answer his claim against his tenant. That alteration was not made by the Select Committee, but was in the Bill when introduced. It would probably increase the number of incidental questions which were intended to be settled under sections fourteen and fifteen.

It was obvious that whenever the things taken were things belonging to the wrong man, or whenever when belonging to the right man they were taken under a process which ought not to have been issued, there might be a claim not only to set aside the proceedings, but to recover compensation for damage done. Mr. Fagan, the first Judge of the Small Cause Court in Calcutta, who had taken great pains in the revision of this Bill, had told us what the present course of proceeding was, and how it might be improved. He would read to the Council what Mr. Fagan said:—

"At present a party who has succeeded in getting a distraint issued against him set aside, immediately issues a summons against the other for damages sustained by reason of the trespass committed against him or his property through the execution of the writ, and this matter has to be investigated in a separate suit, probably by a different Judge, and at any rate at a considerably later date, when the facts, even if inquired into by the same Judge, would not be so fresh in his recollection or in that of the witnesses. I think the cheap, speedy, and correct decision of such trespass-suits will be much assisted by rendering it compulsory on the party applying to set aside a distraint-warrant to apply at the same time for such damages as he may have sustained in consequence of the trespass."

That seemed a most reasonable plan. It provided that the Court which decided on the propriety of the transaction itself, and was obliged for that purpose to possess itself of the whole case when it was quite fresh, should also say at the same time how the claims which were but the immediate consequences of the transaction should be disposed of. It would probably procure a more satisfactory decision on the point, and it would certainly do away with

the circuity and repetition of process which were now necessary. At this moment under a section (88) of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act (IX of 1850), those Courts had jurisdiction to decide on the claims of third parties in the case of executions. Give them analogous powers in the case of distraints, give them powers of deciding on claims for compensation as well as on claims to the property itself, and the whole matter was likely to be disposed of in a way more economical of the suitor's time and money and more conducive to a just decision.

Those were the principal alterations made by the Bill in the existing law. MR. HOBHOUSE conceived that they would be acceptable, but he thought it much safer that those who were personally interested in the working of the law should have an opportunity of making their remarks before the law was changed.

Leave to postpone the motion was granted.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS BILL.

LAWS' LOCAL EXTENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then moved that the Reports of the Select Committees on the Bill to declare and consolidate the law relating to the local extent of the general Regulations and Acts, and the local limits of the jurisdiction of the High Courts and Chief Controlling Revenue Authorities and the Bill for declaring the local extent of certain Acts passed by the Imperial Legislative Council be taken into consideration. He said—

"It will be convenient if I couple together the two motions which stand fifth and seventh in the paper, and ask the Council to consider at one and the same time the two Reports which are there mentioned. For though the two Bills were not introduced together, they were at first strictly complementary to one another, and they are still cognate; they have run concurrent courses; at one time it was proposed to combine them into one, and though that was afterwards found not to be so convenient, each has taken certain portions of the other in exchange for portions of its original self.

"My predecessors in this business have, by their speeches in Council and by the papers attached to the Bills, explained very clearly what objects the Bills were intended to compass, and I have before now repeated portions of those explanations. But I think it desirable again to give a brief account of their origin and of their effect, partly because they have been some years upon the stocks, and partly because there has existed a great deal of misapprehension as to the power which they would confer on the Executive Government. In fact, it was supposed by some that, with regard to certain outlying districts which we now call The Scheduled Districts, the Local Governments were to have absolute and unlimited powers of altering the law from time to time by proclamation or similar summary process. So strongly had this notion been rooted, that when in the month of March 1873 I presented a Report of the Select Committee and accompanied it by a statement showing that such a thing was never contemplated, or rather was expressly disclaimed, from first to last, the Government of Bengal sent in a paper saying in effect that the virtue had gone out of the Bills, and that they were no longer likely to do any good. I do not believe that the Government of Bengal remain quite of that opinion now, but that they find on further reflection that the Bills have still some useful work to perform, though of a somewhat humbler nature than was at one time supposed. At all events they have assisted us cordially in bringing them to their present stage of progress.

"Now the state of things which induced Mr. Cockerell to devise these measures was as follows. There are many parts of British India in which it is doubtful whether the general enactments are legally in force or are not. There are places in which those enactments have been put into actual operation, but it has been found difficult to put one's hands upon the express authority for such operation. In others they have not been in operation, but inasmuch as many of them expressly extend to all British India, it is difficult to find a legal answer to the question why they should not operate throughout all parts of British India, however backward or primitive. For some such parts, doubt-

less, the answer is ready to hand in the shape of a special and recent deregulationizing Act; but for others it has to be sought for by much research, and for some it may not be forthcoming at all.

"Now this confusion, which might lead to difficulty in other places, actually did lead to difficulty in the district of Dehra Dún. After its annexation to the British Empire, that district underwent several changes of law. From the year 1827 onwards it was considered that the district fell within the general Regulations, and on that footing it was governed for the space of some forty years, all except a wild and primitive part of it called Jaunsar Báwar. Then a litigation occurred in which one of the parties took an objection resting on the ground that the Regulations had never been legally introduced into the district at all, and upon argument the High Court held that they had not. An Act of Council (Act XXI of 1871) was then passed for the purpose of giving validity to all the judicial and other proceedings which had taken place on the erroneous hypothesis throughout all the district except Jaunsar Báwar, and for extending the general Acts and Regulations to the same area.

"Now the occurrence of this case led Mr. Cockerell to consider whether we could not usefully frame a general enactment obviating most of such difficulties beforehand, or providing simple means for their solution upon their first appearance. He also found, on considering the subject, that in several other respects the law might usefully be simplified.

"There are a number of enactments which do not carry on their face any express mention of their local extent, but leave that extent to be gathered from their origin and nature. All these Acts he proposed to lay hold of and to declare what their extent was, according to the actual intention.

"Other enactments are expressly limited to certain localities, but are made extendible to other localities by proclamation or some proceeding of the Executive: and many of them have been actually extended in the prescribed way. Other enactments, again, known as deregulationizing Acts, have been passed for the purpose of removing from the operation of the general Acts and Regulations certain districts which were too backward to benefit by them, and of giving large powers of administration to the Executive in those districts. These two classes of enactments and the proclamations issued under the former class, he proposed to consolidate by the simple process of framing tables showing how far each enactment extends, when its extent does not appear upon its face, and of repeating once for all the power of the Executive over the deregulationized districts.

"It was for these objects that, in the years 1870 and 1871, Mr. Cockerell introduced into Council the two Bills which now are represented by what we call the Scheduled Districts Bill and the Laws Local Extent Bill. The Council will observe that the objects are threefold.

"*First*—the Bills have a declaratory operation; that is to say, either by their own force, or by means of a power given to the Executive, they propose to declare what the written law is in those parts of the country as to which doubts exist.

"*Secondly*—they have an extending operation; that is to say, by their own force they extend enactments to localities in which they are undoubtedly at work, but in which their operation may have a doubtful legal foundation, as in the instance I have mentioned; and by means of a power vested in the Executive enactments current in other parts of India may be extended to the Scheduled Districts as they are wanted.

"*Thirdly*—they have a consolidating operation; that is to say, they bring into one focus the various deregulationizing Acts and the various extending Acts and the proclamations consequent upon them. I think Mr. Cockerell calculated that, by this process, he could repeal, partially or wholly, some seventy enactments. We propose to repeal forty-three wholly, and parts of four more; but a good many repeals which Mr. Cockerell contemplated four or five years ago have been effected by subsequent legislation.

"Now in all this the Council will observe that there is no change of the law actually at work, except so far as it is a change to give in general terms powers which have been given in a number of specific instances, in fact in every instance in which territories have been deregulationized, and which are exer-

cised in territories which never have been subjected to the general Acts and Regulations: and so far as it is a change to give an express legal foundation to that system which is being actually administered under the belief that it is law, but the legal foundation of which may not exist, or not be capable of proof. There is no hint here of the scheduled districts being a *tabula rasa* on which the Executive may inscribe any law it thinks proper, without reference to the fact whether that law has or has not been working in the locality. and may alter that law from time to time under the guise of a declaration, Such a proposal as that would be rather a strain on the legislative powers given to this Council, and I doubt whether, if it were made, the Council would pass it or the Crown assent to it.

"Well, as the matter proceeded, it was found to be extremely complicated, not only on account of the confusion I have mentioned between full legislative powers and the powers first of ascertaining and declaring actual law, and then of extending enactments current in other parts of India; but also on account of the multitudinous details which had to be attended to. The amount of labour imposed on the members of the Select Committees and on the local authorities who have attended to the formation of the schedules, has been very great. I hope the principal difficulties have been now overcome, though in one or two respects we have found them too much for us, and have therefore abandoned some portions of Mr. Cockerell's original plan, which I will mention.

"As the Bills were originally framed, they proposed to define, not only the local limits of Acts and Regulations, but also those of the High Courts and Revenue Authorities. This was found to be almost impossible, except by using very general terms, which, it was pointed out to us, were calculated to introduce as many difficulties as they removed; so after two or three attempts we gave up the task. The present Bills say nothing about those authorities in a direct way, though, of course, by prescribing the local limits of enactments they will indirectly prescribe the limits within which High Courts and Revenue Authorities are to exercise portions of their jurisdiction.

"Again, we found that the legal difficulties were still further complicated by a cross thread of political manufacture. Every Member of Council knows that, in the course of building up this empire, we have acquired territories and powers in infinitely various ways; that we stand to Native Rulers in infinitely various relations; and that their connection with us has infinitely various degrees of approachment, shading off from absolute political incorporation to independence of everything except the Paramount Political Power necessary for preserving the peace and unity of the country. It is not very surprising then that, on examining the lists of the places to which it might *primâ facie* be thought proper to apply such a measure as this, it should be found that some were not ripe for it; indeed, that as to some it might even be doubted whether or not they had become integral parts of British India as distinguished from India. All places under such conditions as these have now been omitted from the schedules, and their status, legal and political, remains wholly untouched by what is now being done. In our Report on the Scheduled Districts Bill we have stated that the measure is, in this respect, imperfect; but that we must leave it so on account of the practical difficulties which might arise in a number of small territories.

"With these exceptions, however, we have adhered steadily to the main lines laid down by Mr. Cockerell when he introduced the Bills, and by Mr. Stephen when he presented the first report of the Committee in the year 1872; and I will now show the way in which the Bills meet the various objects of declaration, extension and consolidation.

"I first take the Scheduled Districts Bill, and beginning at the wrong end, that is to say, at the last section, I call attention to the fact that we are not dealing with anything but written law—'law contained in Acts and Regulations.' The common law of the country—whatever law is established by custom or usage, remains wholly untouched by anything in this Bill. Again, we do not touch the subject of criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects. That is altogether a separate matter, about which there are special rules, attended, so far as I know, by no legal difficulties, and not calling for any

interference such as we are now applying to other departments of law and administration.

"Going back to the beginning of the Bill, I pass over the preamble with the single observation that it now shows that the territories which we call the Scheduled Districts are not the whole, but only parts, of those tracts of British India in which the general Acts and Regulations are not at work. I also pass over section 1 with the observation that, under the term 'Scheduled Districts,' we propose to include, not only those territories which are now specified in the schedule, but also all those which are placed in the very exceptional position of having the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3, applied to them.

"The most important provisions of the Bill are to be found in sections three and five. Section three runs thus—

"'The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India* and also in the local Gazette, (if any)

"'(*a*) declare what enactments are actually in force in any of the Scheduled Districts, or in any part of any such District,

"'(*b*) declare of any enactment that it is not actually in force in any of the said Districts or in any part of any such District,

"'(*c*) correct any mistake of fact in any notification issued under this section:

"'Provided that a declaration once made under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of this section shall not be altered by any subsequent declaration other than a declaration under clause (*c*) of this section.'

"Now I hope that makes it clear that it is not intended to confer on the Executive a general legislative power, but only a power of declaring what the law actually is. That power should be exercised as occasion calls for it. I will again illustrate my meaning by referring to the actual case of the Dehra Dún.

"Suppose that the question which then arose had arisen immediately after this measure had passed into law. What would the facts be? The Government would find that for forty years the general Acts and Regulations had been at work in the more civilized parts of the district; and that whether there had ever been any sufficient legal authority for setting them to work was a doubtful question, only to be solved after a minute examination into the history of the district, and even then probably susceptible of different answers. Again, in the Jaunsar Báwar they would find that the general Acts and Regulations were not at work; and that the same sort of question existed whether they ought not to be put in operation there. Now I take it that, under the provisions of this Bill, it would be quite competent to the Government to say—'For Jaunsar Báwar we declare that the general Acts and Regulations are not in force, and for the rest of the district we declare that they are in force: as to the questions of strict legal origin, they are precisely the knots which this Act was intended to cut; we do not trouble ourselves to untie them, nor is it our business to do so; we are content to declare in favour of those systems on which the country has been governed for forty years.' It is in fact for cutting Gordian knots of this description that section three of the Bill is intended. But knots, in order to be cut, must exist, and it is not meant that the Government should declare the existence of any system which has no existence *de jure* or *de facto*, and as to which no question has arisen.

"Section four only makes the declaration, when made, conclusive as to the facts contained in it: a provision the necessity for which needs no explanation.

"Section five gives general powers to the Executive to extend to the Scheduled Districts enactments already current in other parts of British India. It is to be expected that these parts of the country will gradually be brought within the operation of the general laws found suitable for the rest of it: but the times for so treating them will be best judged of by the Local Governments. The Council are very familiar with the plan of passing a law for one part only of India, while giving the Executive power to extend it to other parts. Indeed, the consolidation of the very numerous extensions so effected forms a substantial part of the measure now before you. This section gives a similar power in general terms for the districts which, as a regular rule, will be excluded from the Acts we pass for the rest of the country.

"Section six gives powers for the administration of the Scheduled Districts. It runs thus—

"'The Local Government may, from time to time,—

"'(a) appoint officers to administer civil and criminal justice and to superintend the settlement and collection of the public revenue, and all matters relating to rent, and otherwise to conduct the administration, within the Scheduled Districts;

"'(b) regulate the procedure of the officers so appointed; but not so as to restrict the operation of any enactment for the time being in force in any of the said districts;

"'(c) direct by what authority any jurisdiction, powers or duties incident to the operation of any enactment for the time being in force in such district shall be exercised or performed.'

"Those are large powers, but there is nothing new in them. This is one of the matters in which the measure is a consolidating one. These powers are given by the various deregulationizing Acts which we are now repealing; and as to the tracts which have never been brought under the general Acts and Regulations, they are exercised, I believe, with good legal warrant for their exercise, but at all events in fact, whether their legal origin can be strictly proved or cannot.

"Section eight gives power to the Executive to settle doubtful boundaries between Scheduled Districts and others. It is obvious that such questions may arise; and, indeed, the wilder the country, the more likely they are to arise. It is obvious also that a Court of law cannot settle such questions. In all such cases the Executive should intervene; should settle the matter once for all, and so prevent disputes and law-suits.

"Section nine, again, is a consolidating section. I am not sure that it has any legal value, but it is found in some of the Acts we repeal, and is therefore presumably wanted for those tracts to which those Acts relate. It has been in the Bill ever since Mr. Cockerell first introduced it: and though this measure has undergone more repeated and minute criticism from many different quarters than any that I have had to do with, nobody has said anything of this section. We have therefore thought it better that it should remain; and even if it be the case that it only repeats powers otherwise conferred, it will do no harm.

"Now I turn to the Laws' Local Extent Bill. This Bill, as Hon'ble Members will readily see, is of very simple construction. I will read section three which is a key to the whole.

"'The Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are now in force throughout the whole of British India, except the Scheduled Districts.'

"Then turning to the schedules, you will find a list of enactments which, though their local extent is not expressly mentioned on their face, or though on their face they may be limited to some particular locality and only extendible elsewhere by the Executive, are operative throughout the whole of British India, except the backward parts called the Scheduled Districts. Then the four next sections with their corresponding schedules do the same thing for the provinces of Bengal, Madras, Bombay and the North-West.

"By section eight, some precautions are taken against the Act having, or being thought to have, too extensive an operation. It will not, for instance, affect by its own force the extension of an enactment now extendible at the discretion of the Executive, but that discretion will exist as before. And at the end we say that it shall not affect the operation of any enactment not mentioned in any of the schedules. That, perhaps, might seem quite superfluous; but some observations had reached us founded on the notion that an Act not comprised in the first five schedules would be repealed. Those schedules, however, are only intended to comprise those enactments whose local extent is not fully stated on their face. Some enactments are designedly omitted, because for them no such declaration is wanted, and others have probably been omitted by oversight. But when such oversights have happened, there will be no positive harm done; only things will not be bettered, but left precisely as they are now.

"It is indeed impossible to suppose that, in a matter comprising such an enormous mass of detail, errors have not been committed. But such as there are will be soon brought to the surface, and they will be susceptible of a speedy and simple cure. Even allowing a most liberal margin for mistakes, I feel confident that this measure will leave things in a far better state than that in which it finds them, and will prove to be what its authors intended it to be—a material simplification of our written law."

The Hon'ble SIR WILLIAM MUIR and His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR wished to ask Mr. Hobhouse whether, under section five of the Scheduled Districts Bill, it would be competent to the Executive to extend only portions of particular Acts and Regulations without extending the whole.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE answered to the effect that it was so intended; that the word "enactment" had been used here, and was used in previous Acts, as meaning any part of the written law, and as something different from a Regulation or an Act, each of which was an entire thing; that the point had not, so far as he knew, ever been raised in a Court of law; that he could not undertake to say what might be decided, but could only give his own private opinion; and that it was not desirable to alter the language, because such an alteration would immediately throw doubt on similar language used in other Acts.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT remarked that the question was rather an important one. He understood that the power taken to extend an "enactment" would enable any portion, or certain clauses of an Act or Regulation to be extended.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bills as amended be passed.

The Hon'ble SIR WILLIAM MUIR said that he had come to the Council with the impression that the Bill as now altered should be republished, with the view of obviating any mistakes or omissions which might possibly have occurred in so large a measure. The full explanation now given by the Hon'ble Member in charge had entirely removed this impression and shewn that the Bill might with safety be passed at once.

SIR WILLIAM MUIR added the expression of his high satisfaction at the two Bills being now in a shape to become law. The labour and pains bestowed upon them to reach this successful stage in the midst of so many complications and difficulties, had, he knew from his own experience, been very great. And the thanks of all who had to do with the laws and regulations were due to Mr. Hobhouse, and also to the Select Committee, for the trouble that had been taken in this matter. He was satisfied that by the simplification now introduced, and by the removal of doubts and uncertainties, the administration of business would be materially facilitated.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OBSOLETE ENACTMENTS REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented the Supplementary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the repeal of certain Obsolete Enactments.

This report was made in consequence of what he had mentioned on the last occasion, namely, that the Committee had received a valuable paper from the Bengal Government.

INDIAN LAW REPORTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to diminish the multitude and improve the quality of Law Reports, and to extend the area of their authority.

Leave was granted.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months.

In moving for leave to introduce the Bill, he had fully explained its objects, and he now had only to lay before the Council the very simple draft by which it was sought to accomplish them.

Section one was aimed at the principal object, namely, the extension of the area over which a probate should operate. It followed the language of the existing Act (Act X of 1865, section 242), except that, instead of saying

that the probate should operate throughout the province in which it was granted, the Bill said it should operate throughout British India.

Section two related to nothing but stamp-duty.

Sections three and four were intended to meet the special cases he had mentioned; those in which, through some mistake, too high a fee had been paid; and those in which fees had been paid for a second grant of probate in respect of the same property. In each of these cases it was proposed that a refund should be made, or that the additional fee should be no longer payable.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Bill be published in the local Gazettes in English and such other languages as the Local Governments might think desirable.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills:—

To regulate the procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their Original Criminal Jurisdiction.

To consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-dues.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Sutherland be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration,—The Hon'ble Messrs. Bayley, Inglis and Dalyell, and Rájá Ramánáth Tagore and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 15th December 1874.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;

The 8th December 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 15th December 1874.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.

Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.

The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.

The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.

The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.

The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.

The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.

The Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland.

The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.

INLAND CUSTOMS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS introduced the Bill for regulating Inland Customs' Duties on Salt and Sugar, and for other purposes, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in six weeks. On

the 6th of January 1872, nearly three years ago, his hon'ble friend, Sir Richard Temple, asked leave to introduce a Bill for the consolidation of the Inland Customs Law. Leave was given to him at the time by the Council, but up to this date no Bill had been introduced; and MR. ELLIS was now introducing a Bill with that object. The reason for the Bill not having been proceeded with had not been any doubt on the part of the Government as to the expediency of the measure, but the delay was due entirely to other causes. The Government of India had in contemplation some extensive changes in the law of Inland Customs Duties. Those changes resulted in the abolition of the southern portion of the customs-line, for which purpose he had the honour to introduce a Bill into this Council some months ago, which Bill became law as Act X of 1871. He might remark in passing that it would be satisfactory to the Council to know that the measures then taken had turned out to be a financial success, as it undoubtedly was administratively a great measure. For while the Government had saved no less a sum than Rs. 2,30,000 in reduction of establishments, the loss likely to occur in reduction of duties from the abolition of the customs-line would certainly not have any appreciable effect on the revenue. It would therefore have given him great pleasure had he been able to supplement that measure by another providing for the abolition of the old Regulations regarding the inland customs-line without substituting anything new in their place; or, in other words, abolishing the whole customs-line altogether. But unfortunately the Government was not in a position to undertake so large a measure of reform. And therefore he thought it would be admitted that it was right and proper that the law regarding the inland customs-line should be placed on an intelligible footing. For this purpose he had now to introduce a Bill.

The Bill was one of consolidation in the first place, inasmuch as, whereas the present law was contained in eleven Acts, five Regulations and a vast number of orders which had or were supposed to have the force of law, this one Bill would now sweep away the whole of those with the exception of a portion of one Act; and the law of the future would be contained in the enactment which this Council would, he hoped, agree to pass.

In the matter of improvement, also, there were some things which he should like to mention. As the law stood, the practice was not always fully supported by the law. There were many matters in which the practice that had been in force for years was of doubtful legality. These doubtful points would be cleared up by new definitions and new sections which would settle the law and make it intelligible both to those who administered it and to the public who would be affected by it. There was one section which would give the Executive power to reduce or remit duties—a power which had hitherto been exercised without any special provision of law. Another section would give power to the Executive Government to prohibit the import of salt from one district into any other district—a power which had been exercised in the Panjáb without any legal provision. Another section would give the Executive Government authority to determine what was refined and what was unrefined sugar. This power was one the want of which had been frequently felt. The new Act would further give authority to certain officers of customs to deal with small quantities of articles liable to seizure. This power was now exercised solely by the Commissioners of Land Revenue, even with regard to the most minute quantities of such articles. The consequence was great delay, and a much heavier penalty was thus inflicted than would be inflicted by the mere loss of the quantity of salt or sugar involved in the seizure. Moreover, in regard to penalties and other matters of administration, the regulations in future would take the shape given them in the Excise Act X of 1871, and thereby be made clearer and more uniform and consistent than they hitherto had been.

He believed he had now mentioned the principal alterations that were proposed to be made in the existing law. Those alterations were in matters of detail, and did not involve any important principle. He therefore need not trouble the Council at any length in regard to them. It only remained to mention that he was much indebted to Mr. Batten, the Commis-

sioner of Inland Customs, for the care and thought with which he had elaborated the details embodied in this Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS also moved that the Bill be published in the Gazettes of Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, the Central Provinces and Oudh.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OBSOLETE ENACTMENTS REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Supplementary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the repeal of certain Obsolete Enactments be taken into consideration. He thought he ought rather to move that both the Reports of the Committee be taken into consideration: the former Report was presented a fortnight or three weeks ago. He had explained on two occasions in this Council the principle upon which these Bills were framed, and he thought he need now state no more than that this Bill had been framed on precisely the same principle as the other Bills with which he had to do. The whole effect of the Bill was contained in the schedule, and that was a matter entirely of detail. He could not undertake to go through the schedule to explain exactly what was done, but he assumed that the Council had looked through the Committee's Reports in which the matter was fully explained. The Bill wholly removed from the Statute-book thirty-two Acts and twenty-four Regulations, and also a great number of whole sections of other enactments, and struck out from the remaining Acts and Regulations included in the schedule a good deal which had become dead matter; so that when we came to print a new edition of the Acts, there would be a great deal less matter to deal with than existed now in the Statute-book, and what remained would be clearer and easier to read.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill as re-amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PORT-DUES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-dues.

NATIVE SOLDIERS' RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES BILL.

Major-General the Hon'ble SIR H. W. NORMAN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to remove doubts as to the rights and liabilities of certain Native Soldiers. He said that Act V of 1869 which constituted the Articles of War for the Native Army of the three Presidencies declared that, whenever any recruit was reported fit for duty, he should be attested; that is to say, he should appear ı front of the Regiment, and the Commanding Officer should make such declaration or charge as was usual. The recruit would then make solemn ffirmation and declare his fidelity to the Queen and her successors, and ıat he would proceed wherever he was ordered, and would obey all commands f the officers set over him. It had recently been brought to notice that in ertain cases this process of attestation had been omitted. It was believed ıat this omission was substantially provided for by the application-clause of the .ct, which provided that it should apply to all "soldiers, unattested recruits," nd other classes specified in the first part of the Act. But in order to emove the possibility of a doubt, it seemed desirable to introduce a Bill ramed on the model of the 59th section of the British Mutiny Act, which declared that any person borne on the rolls and who had received pay for six ıonths should be deemed to be duly enlisted, enrolled and attested. This ourse was in accordance with the recommendation of His Excellency the ommander-in-Chief, and had received the sanction of His Excellency the

Governor General, which was required by law in the case of a Bill affecting the discipline or maintenance of the Army.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA COURTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Hon'ble Messrs. Inglis and Dalyell be added to the Select Committee on the Bill for the further amendment of the Burma Courts Act, 1872.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PANJÁB LAWS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872, and to provide for the establishment of Rural Police in the Panjáb. The Council must not suppose that the Panjáb was now without a rural Police. They had that very necessary appendage to civilized society, and they had that which was, on the whole, a very efficient body; but, like other institutions, it wanted adjusting from time to time. As society grew, its wants varied and had to be met from time to time.

The Council would remember, and his hon'ble friend Sir Richard Temple in particular would remember, that the history of the Panjáb law was a rather curious one: differing from that of the Regulation Provinces considerably. After the acquisition of the Panjáb, the Board of Administration made a number of Regulations: in fact, they established a Code of laws, in the framing of which his hon'ble friend took a most distinguished part. Under the terms of the Acts of Parliament which then gave the power of passing laws for India, some doubts existed whether the Regulations made by the Board of Administration in the Panjáb, from time to time, had a proper legal foundation; and in order to remove all doubts, it was thought proper to apply to Parliament. Accordingly, the Indian Councils' Act provided that, in provinces situated as the Panjáb was, no objection should be taken to the validity of any Regulation merely because the forms required by the Act of Parliament for passing Laws and Regulations had not been observed. It had been held under that law, that all Regulations passed by the Board of Administration of the Panjáb had the force of law, and also that, by its silence and by implication, the Act of Parliament prevented the passing of any such Regulations in future, but referred the Government of the Panjáb to the general legislative power. The consequence was that those institutions which were constituted by the Board of Administration became from that moment solidified; and if they wanted moulding from time to time, the Local Government had to come to this Council for a law. That sudden solidification of a great quantity of Regulations, which, though reduced very much into shape principally by the labours of Sir Richard Temple, yet contained also a great number of informal orders, had the effect of making the law very confused. Mr. Stephen took the matter up and framed a very bold and original and also very useful and successful measure called the "Panjáb Laws Act," for the purpose of ascertaining the law and throwing it into a manageable shape. The Panjáb law now depended partly on the general enactments of the country, and partly on the Panjáb Laws Act. It was not thought at that time that any particular law was wanted for these rural Policemen or Chaukídárs. But the Local Government now found that, although they had a good institution, they required greater powers for dealing with the rural Police: for defining their duties and making different arrangements for more or less populous and wealthy places. That was the reason for the introduction of this Bill. The Council might possibly recollect that MR. HOBHOUSE introduced a Bill for defining the laws in Oudh which was in imitation of Mr. Stephen's Act for the Panjáb. In the Oudh Laws Bill, the Local Government had suggested that they should have full powers for regulating the village Chaukídárs or rural Police. That Bill was referred to the Local Government, who had been considering it for a very long time: and MR. HOBHOUSE was very sorry for the delay. The Council had probably forgotten the details, and

he might remind them that in that Bill we proposed to give powers for regulating the rural Police. And now we proposed to do the same for the Panjáb.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR merely desired to say one word in corroboration in regard to the fact that the Panjáb did possess an elaborately constituted rural Police. On the first settlement of the Panjáb the greatest pains were taken to ensure that such an important institution should be provided for the province. Consequently, there were village-watchmen appointed in every village by the Magistrates, and when the settlements came on for revision, the position of these village officials was carefully ascertained by various terms in the deeds of settlement. Their exact mode of remuneration was determined, according either to the custom of the village or the consent of the parties interested—sometimes in grain, sometimes in cash, sometimes in land, and sometimes in a combined remuneration of all three sorts put together. The exact status, legal duties and position of each rural policeman were entered in the administration-papers of the settlement duly attested by the villagers. So that HIS HONOUR had no doubt it would be found that in no part of the country had that very important subject received more detailed attention than in the Panjáb. At the same time he could well understand that, as time went on, considering that everything was now regulated by legal enactment, circumstances might arise in which it was desirable that the Local Government should have the power of regulating by law the status of this most important institution. And therefore he had great pleasure in voting for the introduction of the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill for regulating Inland Customs' Duties on Salt and Sugar, and for other purposes——The Hon'ble Messrs. Hobhouse, Inglis, Dalyell and Bullen Smith and the Mover.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 22nd December 1874.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 15*th December* 1874.

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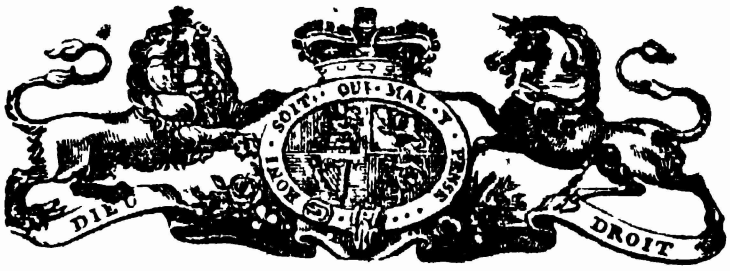

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1874.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 52.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 22nd December 1874.

No. 1007.—Mr. P. N. Langdon, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival in Calcutta to the Government of Bengal on the 13th ultimo.

The 23rd December 1874.

No. 1010.—Mr. W. M. Souttar, C. S., received charge of the office of Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Appellate Side, from Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C. S., on the forenoon of the 12th instant.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

Fort William, the 22nd December 1874.

No. 770—Consequent on the return to duty of Dr. T. Oldham, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, the following changes in the Establishment of the Survey have taken place, with effect from the 16th instant:—

Mr. H. B. Medlicott, Officiating Superintendent, reverted to his substantive appointment as Deputy Superintendent for Bengal.

Mr. William Theobald, Acting Deputy Superintendent for Bengal, reverted to his position as 1st Grade Assistant.

Mr. A. B. Wynne, officiating as 1st Grade Assistant, reverted to the 2nd Grade.

Mr. C. A. Hacket, officiating as 2nd Grade Assistant, reverted to the 3rd Grade.

Mr. W. T. Blanford, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, returned from leave on the afternoon of the 17th instant, and resumed charge of the duties of his office on the same date.

Consequent on Mr. Blanford's return, the following changes have taken place, with effect from the 18th instant:—

Mr. T. Hughes ceased to act as Deputy Superintendent for Bombay.

Mr. R. B. Foote, officiating as 1st Grade Assistant, reverted to the 2nd Grade.

Mr. F. Fedden, officiating as 2nd Grade Assistant, reverted to the 3rd Grade.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—REVENUE.

Fort William, the 22nd December 1874.

No. 301 *R.*—The following Regulation continuing for a time the Hazara Forest Regulation of February 1873, which expired on the 1st April 1874, is published for general information :—

Whereas the Regulation for the conservancy of trees and forest lands in Hazara, published under the Notification by the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 35R, dated the 25th February 1873, has ceased to be in force, and it is expedient to revive and continue the operation of the said regulation for a time :

A draft of the following Regulation together with the reasons for proposing the same, having been proposed by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab to the Governor General in Council, and having been taken into consideration and approved by the Governor General in Council, and having received the Governor General's assent, is now published with reference to 33 Victoria, Chapter 3, Section 1 :—

The Regulation for the conservancy of trees and forest lands in Hazara published under the Notification by the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 35R, dated the 25th February 1873, shall be deemed to be and to have been in force in Hazara District from the 1st day of April 1874, and shall continue in force in the said district until expressly repealed.

The 23rd December 1874.

No. 304 *R.*—Ajmere Regulation No. I of 1874 :—

A Regulation to provide for the establishment of State Forests in Ajmere and Mhairwarra and to prevent the indiscriminate felling of trees and removal of jungle in Mhairwarra.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by a Resolution passed by the Secretary of State in Council on the sixteenth day of March 1871, the provisions of the thirty-third of Victoria, chapter three, section one, were declared applicable to Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same :

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent :

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*, and will be published in the local Gazette, and will thereupon have the force of law :—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Ajmere Forest Regulation, 1874."

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Regulation, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

the expression "villagers" includes the members of the proprietary body of any village; and any other persons or class of persons who may, by a written order of the Commissioner, subject to the control of the Chief-Commissioner, be declared entitled to the status of villagers under this Regulation;

the expression 'Forest Officer' means any person or persons whom the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere from time to time appoints to exercise the powers and perform the duties hereby conferred and imposed on a Forest Officer;

and the expression "Cattle" includes also elephants, camels, buffaloes, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats, and kids.

Taking up of land under this Regulation.

Declaration for taking up land.

3. Whenever it appears to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere expedient that any tract of waste or hilly land comprised in the area of any village should be taken up by the Government for the purposes of a State forest, a declaration in the form given in Schedule A hereto annexed, or to the like effect, and describing the land by its boundaries, or otherwise with convenient certainty, shall be published in the local Gazette and a copy of such declaration in Hindi, together with a written explanation in Hindi of the terms as hereinafter laid down on which the land is taken by the Government, shall be delivered to the lumberdars of the village.

Legal effect on such declaration.

4. Such declaration shall be conclusive evidence as to the nature and condition of the land and as to the expediency of taking it up;

and on its publication in the local Gazette the following consequences shall ensue :—

(*a.*) The proprietary right to the land shall vest in the Crown, and in lieu of all rights which any person may now have in or to such land, the rights hereinafter in that behalf mentioned shall be reserved to the villagers :

(*b.*) The Forest Officer may enter and take possession :

Rights created in favour of villagers.

(*c.*) Subject to the rules and limitations in the next following section provided, the undermentioned rights over the land may be exercised by the villagers, that is to say :

To cut grass.

(1.) A right to enter upon the land to cut grass thereon;

To cut wood.

(2.) A right to enter upon the land to cut such wood as is reasonably necessary for their household requirements and agricultural implements;

To use ways.

(3.) A right to use all such ways of a defined and permanent character over the land as were in use by them at the time the declaration was published and are still adapted for use.

Villagers' rights to be exercised under control of Forest Officer.

5. The rights vested in the villagers, under section four, shall be exercised subject to the control of the Forest Officer, who may, from time to time, among other things, and subject to an appeal to the Commissioner of Ajmere—

(*a.*) issue written orders, determining the seasons at which grass may be cut, and the mode of cutting it, and prohibiting the cutting of it in any part of the land where such cutting would tend to damage the trees there growing;

(*b.*) issue written orders determining the season when, and the place where, wood is to be cut;

(*c.*) stop any way across the land, and assign another way instead of it, provided that the new way set out by him be a reasonably convenient substitute for the way so stopped.

6. There shall be distributed among and paid to those who, previous to the taking up of the land, were interested therein, the following proportions of the net profits (if any) from time to time resulting from the State forest operations on the land, after deducting all expenses of management, namely, of profits from operations other than the working of mines and quarries—two-thirds; of profits from the working of mines and quarries—one-half.

The amount of such profits, the times at which they are payable, the persons entitled to participate in them, the shares claimable by such persons, and the mode of distribution, shall be determined by the said Commissioner, subject to the control of the said Chief Commissioner, by a declaration in writing, and such declaration shall be final and conclusive as against all persons concerned.

Forfeiture of part of profits for misconduct.

7. If the members of any village community, or any other persons entitled to a share of profits under such declaration, have interfered with or obstructed the State forest operations, or have not rendered such assistance to the Forest Officer as may be lawfully required of them, the said Chief Commissioner may direct that there shall be withheld from them a sum not exceeding one-half of the profits which would otherwise have accrued to them or to the village community of which they are members, and such sum shall be withheld accordingly, and shall be credited to the Forest Department.

No fine to be levied for cattle trespass on unprotected forest.

8. When any land has been taken up for a State forest under this Regulation, no fine shall be levied in respect of any trespass by cattle thereon until the Forest Officer has efficiently protected that portion, in which grazing is prohibited, by fencing or, with the Commissioner's sanction, demarcated it by conspicuous marks, which have been duly notified in the vicinity. But this section shall not apply where cattle have been wilfully caused to trespass by the owner or any person in charge of them.

Power to make rules.

9. The Chief Commissioner of Ajmere may, by a Notification in the local Gazette, make rules consistent with this Regulation for the management and protection of State forests created under the provisions herein contained, and may, by a similar Notification from time to time, alter, add to, or rescind such rules. He may, in making any such rule, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue from such breach, a punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, of a fine not exceeding, for the first offence, rupees fifty, and for the second or any subsequent offence, rupees one hundred.

Relinquishment of land taken up under this Regulation.

Declaration for relinquishing land.

10. Whenever it appears to the said Chief Commissioner that a tract of land taken up under this Regulation is no longer required for the purposes of a State forest, a declaration in the form given in Schedule B hereto annexed, or to the like effect, and describing the land by its boundaries, or otherwise with convenient certainty, shall be published in the local Gazette, and a copy of the same in Hindi shall be delivered to the lumberdars of each village within the area of which any portion of such land was originally included.

Restoration of land disforested.

11. After publishing such declaration, the Commissioner of Ajmere shall, as soon as conveniently may be, proceed to restore the land so disforested to the communities or persons to whom it belonged before it was afforested, so far as the change of circumstances will permit, and subject to such charges for works of permanent improvement effected by the Government as to the said Commissioner seems proper.

For this purpose he shall issue an order in writing, specifying the communities or persons to whom each portion of the disforested land is to be restored, and their interests therein, and the nature and incidence of the charges thereon. Such order shall be binding and conclusive on all parties concerned.

Restriction of the right of felling trees and making charcoal.

Chief Commissioner may make rules.

12. The Chief Commissioner of Ajmere may, by a Notification in the local Gazette, make rules for the prevention of charcoal burning and destruction of trees in the vicinity of the State forests or in other places where these practices may in his opinion be injurious. In issuing such rules due regard will be had to proprietary rights.

Recovery of fines.

Recovery of fines.

13. The provisions of sections sixty-three to seventy, both inclusive, of the Indian Penal Code, and of section three hundred and seven of the Code of Criminal Procedure, shall apply to all fines imposed under this Regulation, or under the rules made in the exercise of the power given by section nine of the same.

SCHEDULE A.

(SEE SECTION 3).

Form of declaration for taking up land.

The waste (or and) hilly land below described being required for the purposes of a State forest, is hereby under the orders of the Chief Commissioner taken up for such purpose, and the present declaration is made and published under the Ajmere Forest Regulation, 1874, section three.

SCHEDULE B.

(SEE SECTION 10.)

Form of declaration for relinquishing land.

The land below described being no longer required for the purposes of a State forest, is hereby under the orders of the Chief Commissioner relinquished, and the present declaration is made and published under the Ajmere Forest Regulation, 1874, section ten.

POLITICAL.

The 21st December 1874.

No. 2821P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Jules Bloch as Acting Consul for Belgium at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. Renaud.

The 23rd December 1874.

No. 2838P.—With reference to Notifications Nos. 379P and 1059 P, dated respectively the 10th February and 15th May last, Mr. H. F. Brown, Consul for Denmark at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office from the 19th instant.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

Fort William, the 23rd December 1874.

No. 7458.—The Governor General in Council directs that the words "and, with the previous consent of the Government of India, in the Military Department, to a Military Officer in Civil employ" be inserted after the words "Covenanted Civil Servant" in Rule 2, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

The 23rd December 1874.

No. 7454.—Privilege leave for five weeks beginning on the 17th November 1874, is allowed to Mr. E. C. George, Officiating Post Master of Madras.

Mr. G. W. Cresswell, Inspector of Post Office, Coimbatore Division, is appointed to officiate as Post Master of Madras during the absence of Mr. George.

The 24th December 1874.

No. 7466.—Mr. C. W. Hutchinson received charge of the Office of Post Master General of the North-Western Provinces from Mr. A. M. Markham before noon on the 1st December 1874.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 23rd December 1874.

No. 1197 *of* 1874.—Lieutenant Colonel Robert Baigrie, C. B., of the Bombay Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel, by Brevet, from the 20th November 1874, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, clauses 8 and 10, and the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, paragraph 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 1198 *of* 1874.—The following extract from list No. 21, dated the 20th November 1874, of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty, granted extensions of leave, &c., received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return.

Colonel W. Briggs.
Lieutenant Colonel C. M. Longmore.
Captain G. W. Holdsworth.
Captain L. F. Jamieson.
Captain J. W. Ridgeway.
Lieutenant C. F. Powell.
Lieutenant F. R. C. Voyle.
Lieutenant E. F. J. deC. Rennick.
Surgeon Major A. J. Cowie.
Surgeon Major I. Newton.

Granted extensions of leave.

Colonel H. Mills, 6 months, sick certificate.
Major T. N. Baker, 14 days, private affairs.
Captain W. H. Unwin, 2 months, sick certificate.
Lieutenant E. C. Hamilton, 6 months, sick certificate.
Surgeon Major T. B. Farrcombe, 2 months, sick certificate.

Retirement.

Major J. H. Tyler, 9th December 1874.

No. 1199 *of* 1874.—Sepoy Sunker Ram, late of the 2nd Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on the ordinary stipend of rank, with effect from the date of discharge from the Corps.

The pension will be disbursed in the North-Western Provinces Circle of pension payment.

No. 1200 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned widows are admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the order of merit on their late husbands for three years, commencing from the date of the casualty:—

Name.	Rank, Name, and Corps of deceased.	Date of admission.	Class of order of merit.	Circle of payment.
Sitlee ...	Subadar Toola, Sappers and Miners.	Nov. 11, 1872	1st Class	N. W. Provinces.
Nuthoo Begum *alias* Niazun Hossinee Begum	Ressaidar Sheck Inayet Huk, 4th Bengal Cavalry.	Dec. 4, 1872	3rd Class	Ditto.
	Havildar Wuzeer Khan, 5-1 Bengal Horse Artillery.	Oct. 26, 1874	1st Class	Ditto.

No. 1201 *of* 1874.—Native Medical Pupil Nawab Shah, of the Lahore Medical School, who has passed his final examination, is promoted to the grade of passed medical pupil, with effect from the 6th November 1874, and placed at the disposal of the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Service.

No. 1202 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned students of the Lahore Medical School, having passed the prescribed examination, are admitted into the service as Hospital Assistants of the third class, with effect from the 6th November 1874, and placed at the disposal of the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Service:—

Ahmad Buksh.
Jan Mahomed.
Karam Din.
Nand Sing.
Hans Raj.

No. 1203 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their return from England:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) L. J. Farquharson, of Cavalry, Commandant, 7th Bengal Cavalry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 18th November 1874 (date of departure on furlough, 25th November 1872).

Major C. C. S. Moncrieff, of the Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Department Public Works,—date of arrival at Bombay, 15th December 1874.

Lieutenant W. H. Browne, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quartermaster, 18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 24th November 1874 (date of departure on furlough, 29th November 1871).

Lieutenant T. G. Thomson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 14th November 1874 (date of departure on furlough, 15th November 1872).

Lieutenant G. T. Morris, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 3rd Bengal Cavalry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 28th November 1874 (date of departure on furlough, 6th March 1872).

Lieutenant C. F. Powell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 15th December 1874.

Surgeon A. G. Grant, M. B., of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 7th Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 15th December 1874.

Second Class Apothecary J. A. Perdrian, of the Subordinate Medical Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 17th December 1874.

No. 1204 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Williams, Madras Infantry, Madras General Order No. 221 of 1874,—*Venetia*, 2nd November 1874, from Bombay.

Surgeon Major R. F. Hutchinson, M. D., of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 1089 of 1874,—*El Dorado*, 15th December 1874, from Calcutta.

No. 1205 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned passed medical pupils are promoted to the grade of 3rd Class Hospital Assistants, with effect from the dates specified against their respective names :—

Names.	Date of appointment to a permanent post.	Date of passing the examination in English according to the new test.
Meer Suffer Alee ...	6th May 1874.	
Kulloo ...	29th Ditto.	
Soba Ram ...	29th Ditto.	
Ramlaul Chuckerbutty ...	4th June 1874	22nd Nov. 1869
Monir Khan ...	16th Ditto.	
Luchmun ...	5th July 1874	6th June 1870.
Peary Lall ...	9th Ditto.	
Ruheem Buksh ...	11th Ditto.	
Guffoor Khan ...	21st Ditto.	
Syud Safdar Hosein	9th Augt. 1874.	
Kasseem Oodeen ...	19th Ditto	27th June 1870.
Deen Dyal ...	25th Ditto	3rd April 1874
Hydar Bux ...	28th Ditto.	
Abdool Guffar ...	30th Sept. 1874	
Ram Tehal ...	30th Ditto	3rd April 1874
Dasshorut Kurmokar	15th Oct. 1874	22nd Nov. 1869
Sabir Bux ...	16th Ditto.	
Bahar Khan ...	1st Nov. 1874	29th March 1871

No. 1206 *of* 1874.—The following promotion is made in the under-mentioned corps of the Punjab Frontier Force :—

5th Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Sham Singh to be Jemadar, from the 24th March 1874, *vice* Chait Singh, deceased.

No. 1207 *of* 1874.—Captain Walter Bourne is at his own request permitted to resign his appointment in the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 1208 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major James Edmund Bacon Parsons, 20th December 1874.

Major John Frederick Lane Fisher, 20th December 1874.

Major Charles Chester Ekins, 20th December 1874.

Major John Charles Horne, 20th December 1874.

Major David Simson Buist, 20th December 1874.

Major Henry Auriol Prinsep, 20th December 1874.

Major Henry Coape Smith, 20th December 1874.

No. 1209 *of* 1874.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Mark Henry Heathcote, 20th December 1874.

Captain Charles William Campbell, 20th December 1874.

No. 1210 *of* 1874.—Lieutenant Colonel Charles Cooper Johnson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the 2nd December 1874, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, Clause 10, and the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, paragraph 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 1211 *of* 1874.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 96, dated the 29th January 1874, His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of Clause 24 of Army Circulars dated 1st March 1874, applicable to Paymaster Sergeants and Orderly-room Sergeants of the British Army serving in India.

2. Orderly-room Sergeants of Field Brigades of Artillery who may have been appointed to the service prior to the 16th February 1874, will continue to receive the rates of pay now in force.

3. The subsidiary instructions with the rates of net pay issuable in and out of hospital, under the above-mentioned clause, will be furnished by the Military Account Department.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 21st December 1874.

No. 667.—Major R. G. Thorold, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from State Railways under the Director to the Punjab Provincial Establishment.

No. 668.—The under-mentioned passed students of the Cooper's Hill College appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, are posted as follows :—

To Madras, General Service.

Mr. W. B. de Winton.	Mr. W. C. De Morgan.
„ C. Vincent.	„ J. P. Davidson.
„ A. H. Garrett.	„ J. Traill, 3rd Grade.

To Bengal, Irrigation Branch.

Mr. D. B. Horn.	Mr. C. J. K. Watson.
„ M. S. Douglas.	„ C. Taylor.
„ W. A. Inglis.	„ G. A. G. Shawe.

To N. W. P., Provincial.

Mr. A. T. Goodfellow.

To N. W. P., Irrigation Branch.

Mr. W. J. Wilson.	Mr. A. Joyce.
„ R. H. D. Mills.	„ M. J. Monckton.
„ C. Perrin.	„ G. E. Coles.
„ H. Marsh.	„ E. A. Carswell.

To Punjab, Irrigation Branch.

Mr. E. H. Pargiter.	Mr. J. E. Catton.
„ A. C. Newcombe, B.A.	„ R. A. Molloy.
„ R. Sadlér.	„ H. W. V. Colebrook.

Mr. J. J. Mullaly.

To Oudh, Provincial.

Mr. H. C. E. Vernon.

To Central Provinces.

Mr. E. Penny, Provincial.	Mr. F. B. Hebbert, Wurda Valley Railway.

Mr. A. C. Crampton, Provincial.

To Mysore, Provincial.

Mr. H. Wilmer.

To Burmah, Provincial.

Mr. G. K. Bond.	Mr. A. Collings.

To Establishment under Director of State Railways.

Mr. B. Parkes, B. E.	Mr. T. R. Wynne.
„ E. W. Arundell, B. A.	„ E. I. Shadbolt.
„ J. Watkin.	„ S. Finney.
„ Mr. J. Tait.	„ W. G. Allen.

The 22nd December 1874.

No. 669.—Mr. J. F. Victor, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, of the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is reduced to the rank of Supervisor, 1st Grade.

No. 670.—Mr. (late Sub-Conductor) G. Stock, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, British Burmah, having obtained his discharge from the Army on 2nd October 1874, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a Civilian in the same grade, with effect from that date.

No. 671.—Mr. L. G. Smith is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Engineer Apprentice and posted to Bengal, Provincial Branch.

No. 673.—Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Auditor, Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, on return from furlough, to officiate as Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, *vice* Moberly.

Mr. R. K. Williams, Assistant Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, and Officiating Examiner, Madras, to be Assistant Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

Mr. F. P. Quinlan, Assistant Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, to be Assistant Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Lieutenant W. J. LeBreton, Assistant Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, and Officiating Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, to be Assistant Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, but to continue to officiate as Examiner there.

No. 674.—Mr. A. Izat, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Nizam's State Railway to the establishment under the Director of State Railways.

The 23rd December 1874.

No. 675.—Mr. A. H. Tenbrocke, Accountant, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Office of the Director of State Railways to that of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st December 1874.

No. 676.—Pundit Bussent Ram, Accountant, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Punjab to the Office of the Director of State Railways.

TELEGRAPH.

The 22nd December 1874.

No. 672.—Mr. J. S. Harris, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, is reduced to the rank of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1874.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 13th October 1874.

Notice is hereby given that sales by public auction of the Government rice marginally noted will be held at the Opium Sale Rooms near the Office of the Board of Revenue, as follows :—

BURMAH.	
2 maund bags ...	2,11,500
1 „ „ ...	35,000
MADRAS.	
2 maund bags ...	69,750

	BURMAH.		MADRAS.
	About one maund bags.	About two maund bags.	About two maund bags.
On Monday the 16th November.	...	62,000	18,000
On Monday the 7th December.	20,000	59,250	12,250
On Tuesday the 29th December.	...	80,000	...
On Monday the 18th January 1875.	15,000	10,250	39,500
	35,000	2,11,500	69,750

The following are the conditions of the sale :—

1. The sale shall commence at the hour of 11 A. M. of the day fixed and shall not be continued after the hour of 5 P. M.

2. Each lot shall contain 1,000 bags of an average weight as ascertained by examining and weighing in the presence of intending purchasers a percentage of at least 100 bags of each description of rice, on days (at least ten days previous to day of sale) to be fixed by public advertisement. The average nett weight thus ascertained will be declared at time of sale and will also be notified in the *Exchange Gazette* for two days previously.

3. The bids must advance Rs. 10 at a time.

4. Intending purchasers will have an opportunity of inspecting samples of the rice at the Office of the undersigned on any day previous to the sale between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and of examining its quality and condition in the godowns on the days to be fixed by public advertisement for testing the average weight of the bags to be sold.

5. A currency note for Rs. 100 shall be taken as a deposit on each lot from the purchaser in the sale room, before the lot is registered in the sale book, and such note shall be considered part of the 20 per cent. deposit referred to in para. 6.

6. A deposit of 20 per cent. of the price of the rice purchased must be paid into the Bank of Bengal by each purchaser as a deposit the day after the sale.

7. Within three days after making the deposit of 20 per cent., the remainder of the price must be paid into the Bank of Bengal, or the first deposits will be forfeited.

8. Payment in full may be made at any time within four days after the sale.

9. Application for delivery orders are to be made to the undersigned, and such orders will be issued according to priority of application; but no delivery order shall be issued, or application for the same be entertained or recorded, until the full amount of purchase money shall have been paid. Delivery orders shall specify the dates on which delivery is to be taken, and these dates will be fixed, as far as practicable, with reference to the wishes of purchasers; but rice not taken delivery of on the date or dates named in the order shall remain in the godown until all subsequent orders of same sale shall have been satisfied; nor shall the purchaser have any claim upon Government in respect of such delayed delivery.

10. Delivery in full must be taken within 30 days of date of sale, or the amount deposited shall be forfeited.

11. The buyer must satisfy himself in every respect as to the quality, description and weight of the rice before the day of sale. No subsequent complaints or reclamations will be admitted.

12. The Officer superintending the sale on the part of Government is empowered to reject at his discretion the bid of any individual unless such individual shall on demand tender at the time a deposit, either in Government of India Notes, Bank of Bengal receipts, or Government Securities, of a sum equal to 20 per cent. of his bid.

13. Any further information respecting weight, description or quality of the rice advertised for sale that may be desired will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

14. The undersigned reserves to himself the right of altering the dates of sales should circumstances render it expedient, and of withdrawing any unsold lot.

J. GRAHAM, *Major,*
On Special Duty.

39, STRAND, CALCUTTA,
The 13th October 1874.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Camp Sambur, the 17th December 1874.

No. $\frac{4577}{3375}$*G.*—LEAVE.—Surgeon Major R. W. Cunningham, officiating in medical charge of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, is granted thirty days' preparatory leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Surgeon H. D. S. Compigne.

No. $\frac{4578}{3376}$*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon H. D. S. Compigne to officiate in medical charge of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, with effect from the date on which Surgeon Major R. W. Cunningham may avail himself of the preparatory leave granted in Notification No. $\frac{4577}{3375}$G, dated 17th December 1874.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th December 1874.

No. 143.—Lieutenant F. J. Garwood, R. E., Assistant Engineer, is transferred from 3rd Circle, Military Works, to Special Branch, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspector General of Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 19th December 1874.

No. 35.—Mr. W. Eckstein, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, joined the 2nd Allahabad Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 16th of December 1874.

R. TYNDALL, *C. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Military Works.

4th Circle.

The 17th December 1874.

No. 23.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 22 of the 16th October last, Sub-Overseer Gyasoodeen, Jullundur Division, Military Works, returned to duty on the morning of the 14th December 1874, from the two months' privilege leave granted him by Inspector General, Military Works, in his Notification No. 112 of 19th September last.

J. P. C. ANDERSON,
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th December 1874.

No. 13.—APPOINTMENTS.—Messrs. Couly Thomas James Dease and John Oliver Pereira, to be Probationary Assistant Surveyors of the 4th Grade, with effect from the 1st instant.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Colonel,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Doon, the 15th December 1874.

No. 76.—Mr. J. B. N. Hennessey, Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 30th instant, or such date as he may be able to avail himself thereof.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 17th December 1874.

No. 114.—Lieutenant A. S. W. Connor and Mr. T. L. Tanner, Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, are permanently transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway, to which they are now attached temporarily.

The 21st December 1874.

No. 115.—Mr. C. H. G. Jenkinson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Western Rajpootana State Railway, passed the colloquial examination prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, Section IV, paragraph 21, on the 17th November 1874.

No. 116.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Director's Notification No. 96 of 30th November 1874, for "Mr. W. Hulton" read "Mr. W. Hutton."

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Director of State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 12th December 1874.

No. 285.—Mr. W. Scott, Executive Engineer, Larkhana Division, is granted nine days' privilege leave in extension of that granted him in this Office Notifications Nos. 215 and 234 of 28th August and 6th October 1874, respectively.

No. 286.—Aghar Lall Bose, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Larkhana Division, is granted two months' leave without pay in extension of that granted him in this Office Notifications Nos. 181 and 232 of 14th July and 1st October 1874, respectively.

No. 287.—Mr. F. George, Accountant, 4th Grade, Adamwahan Workshops, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 15th instant.

No. 288.—Mr. G. E. Greenwood, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Lower Sind District, is granted four months' leave on medical certificate in extension of that granted him in this Office Notification No. 211 of 19th August 1874.

No. 289.—In supersession of this Office Notification No. 61 of 4th April 1874, Mr. W. G. Stace (Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade) is granted leave as follows:—

Sixty-three days' leave to study the native languages (from 9th May to 10th July 1874).

Twenty-one days' privilege leave (from 20th August to 9th September 1874).

The 17th December 1874.

No. 290.—Mr. D. Bewell, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Indus Bridge Division to the Mooltan District.

F. W. PEILE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Parbuttipore, the 19th December 1874.

No. 42.—Mr. J. M. Luff, Executive Engineer, made over charge of the Burral Division to Mr. A. Thuey, Assistant Engineer, on the forenoon of the 16th October 1874, and availed himself of the leave granted him in Notification No. 33 on the same date. Mr. A. Thuey, Assistant Engineer, is to officiate as Executive Engineer, Burral Division, from 16th October 1874, during Mr. Luff's absence on privilege leave.

No. 43.—With reference to Notification No. 24, Mr. F. E. Braham, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, officiated as Executive Engineer, Parbuttipore Division, from the 2nd September 1874, during the absence of Mr. F. A. Hawkes on privilege leave.

No. 44.—With reference to Notification No. 23, Mr. T. W. Grant, Assistant Engineer, officiated as Executive Engineer, Hillie Division, during the absence of Captain W. Sedywick, R. E., on privilege leave.

No. 45.—Captain W. Sedywick, R. E., assumed charge of No. 3 Hillie Division, from Mr. Grant, Assistant Engineer, on the afternoon of the 3rd December.

No. 46.—Mr. F. A. Hawkes, Executive Engineer, returned from the leave granted him in Notification No. 18, on the forenoon of the 21st November 1874, and resumed charge of the Parbuttipore Division on the 22nd idem.

No. 47.—With reference to Government of India No. 1827 E. G. of 14th October 1874, the following Engineers and Subordinates have been ordered to return to the lines or Provinces named:—

Captain W. H. Brown, S. C., Assistant Engineer,—Sindia State Railway.

Baboo Mutty Lall Doy, Assistant Engineer,—Rajpootana State Railway, Agra District.

Mr. J. C. Porter, Supervisor,—Sindia State Railway.

Mr. R. Howarth, Supervisor,—Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr. G. Law, Overseer,—Central Provinces.

Mr. J. V. Smith, Overseer,—Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr. J. Lyons, Overseer,—Rajpootana State Railway, Agra District.

Mr. B. W. Batchelor, Overseer,—Neemuch State Railway.

No. 48.—Mr. T. Martin is appointed as Temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, from 1st November 1874, and is posted in the Mohanuddy Division.

No. 49.—Sergeant P. Collins, Overseer, 1st Grade, transferred from British Burmah, as per Government of India Notification No. 543, joined on the 13th November 1874, and is posted in the Julpigoree Division.

No. 50.—Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr. J. R. Scott, Assistant Engineer, from 9th January 1875.

No. 51.—Mr. T. J. Dumayne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred temporarily from No. 5 Durwanee Division to No. 3 Hillie Division.

No. 52.—Mr. R. Delonongerede is appointed as temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, with effect from 10th November 1874, and is, until further orders, attached to the office of the Engineer-in-Chief.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 21st December 1874.

No. 1826 *E.*—Baboo Permeshree Dass, Overseer, 3rd Grade, attached to the Ulwar Division, Delhi District, Rajpootana State Railway, returned to duty from one month and fifteen days' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 631 E, dated 18th October 1874, on the forenoon of the 15th December 1874.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Engineer-in-Chief, Agra District.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 19th December 1874.

No. 170.—Mr. F. M. Avern, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Jhelum Bridge Division, is allowed one day's privilege leave in extension of the two months' leave granted to him by Notification No. 129, dated 12th September 1874.

No. 171.—Mr. R. Howarth, Supervisor, 1st Grade, re-transferred from the Northern Bengal to the Punjab Northern State Railway, is posted to the Chenab Section, which section he joined on the forenoon of the 12th December 1874.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 18th December 1874.

No. 62.—Mr. G. Sharpe, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, posted to the Holkar State Railway in Director of State Railways' Notification No. 105, dated 8th December 1874, reported himself to the Executive Engineer, Nerbudda Division, for employment, on the 13th December 1874.

No. 63.—Mr. J. Durand, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Nerbudda Division to the Ghat Division, Holkar State Railway.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1160.—*Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the Month of July* 1874, *as compared with the corresponding period of* 1873.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1874-75.	April to July 1873.	April to July 1874.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,404,000	7,304,445	7,138,664	...	165,781
II.—Tributes ...	726,000	273,853	258,623	...	15,230
III.—Forest ...	606,000	136,193	157,245	21,052	...
IV.—Excise ...	2,286,000	788,324	784,764	...	3,560
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	16,163	2,076	...	14,087
VI.—Customs ...	2,738,000	799,924	823,970	24,046	...
VII.—Salt ...	6,079,000	1,989,240	1,889,420	...	99,820
VIII.—Opium ...	7,615,000	2,702,107	2,711,713	9,606	...
IX.—Stamps ...	2,708,000	985,073	997,741	12,668	...
X.—Mint ...	124,000	7,512	96,771	89,259	...
XI.—Post Office ...	695,000	235,655	238,688	3,033	...
XII.—Telegraph* ...	241,200	29,591	34,915	5,324	...
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	533,000	133,272	109,828	...	23,444
XIV.—Marine ...	201,000	50,140	59,916	9,776	...
XV.—Interest ...	447,000	99,175	176,337	77,162	...
XVI.—Pensions ...	584,400	44,398	44,794	396	...
XVII.—Gain by Exchange	322,000	98,731	146,505	47,774	...
XVIII.—Miscellaneous ...	187,000	74,838	105,002	30,164	...
	47,296,600	15,768,634	15,776,972	8,338	...
Army ...	870,000	265,583	252,448	...	13,135
Public Works, Ordinary ...	64,300	16,051	13,536	...	2,515
Irrigation Receipts	491,000	118,710	64,970	...	53,740
State Railways ...	95,000	9,362	27,668	18,306	...
Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways)	7,387,000	2,156,059	2,841,116	685,057	...
TOTAL ...	56,203,900	18,334,399	18,976,710	642,311	...
England, including Army and Public Works ...	167,100	81,876	154,334	72,458	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	56,371,000	18,416,275	19,131,044	714,769	...

EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1874-75.	April to July 1873.	April to July 1874.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	2,917,000	761,104	801,049	39,945	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds ...	359,000	66,874	94,478	27,604	...
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	262,000	88,574	113,761	25,187	...
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,509,400	816,245	809,492	...	6,753
5.—Forest ...	440,000	136,423	150,204	13,781	...
6.—Excise ...	87,000	42,847	26,805	...	16,042
7.—Assessed Taxes ...	...	1,959	...	...	1,959
8.—Customs ...	186,000	59,984	57,197	...	2,787
9.—Salt ...	490,000	154,693	156,819	2,126	...
10.—Opium ...	2,115,000	1,162,269	1,433,002	270,733	...
11.—Stamps ...	70,500	25,951	22,654	...	3,297
12.—Mint ...	82,000	18,591	60,759	42,168	...
13.—Post Office ...	733,600	239,203	251,387	12,184	...
14.—Telegraph* ...	382,100	54,642	51,842	...	2,800
15.—Administration ...	1,191,500	394,812	399,974	5,162	...
16.—Minor Departments ...	283,600	83,318	78,429	...	4,889
17.—Law and Justice ...	2,277,000	729,986	747,574	17,588	...
18.—Marine ...	383,200	99,254	124,578	25,324	...
19.—Ecclesiastical ...	158,100	51,229	52,889	1,660	...
20.—Medical Services ...	180,200	59,128	60,956	1,828	...
21.—Political ...	402,000	95,450	94,736	...	714
22.—Allowances and Assignments ...	1,702,600	473,830	459,029	...	14,801
24.—Superannuation, &c. ...	700,000	188,506	201,884	13,378	...
25.—Loss by Exchange ...	746,000	310,117	166,377	...	143,740
26.—Miscellaneous ...	44,800	16,050	27,862	11,812	...
27.—Allotments for Provincial Services ...	5,030,000	1,661,287	1,675,432	14,145	...
28.—Famine Relief ...	2,522,000	...	...	...	...
	26,254,600	7,792,326	8,119,169	326,813	...
Army ...	11,869,700	3,778,596	3,718,660	...	59,936
Public Works, Ordinary (including Irrigation) ...	2,421,200	710,683	668,291	...	42,392
Land and Supervision ...	129,000	76,174	22,431	...	53,743
State Railways ...	104,000	17,143	30,592	13,449	...
Public Works, Extraordinary, including Railways ...	3,420,000	814,188	899,428	85,240	...
Guaranteed Interest in India ...	36,000	16,253	75,950	59,697	...
Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways) ...	4,085,000	923,393	951,815	28,422	...
TOTAL ...	48,319,500	14,128,756	14,486,336	357,580	...
England, including Guaranteed Interest, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary ...	14,002,500	5,105,012	5,174,124	69,112	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	62,322,000	19,233,768	19,660,460	426,692	...

* Telegraph up to May.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE,
The 23*rd December* 1874.

WEBSTER BISS,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st December 1874.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,07,222	7	9
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... 1,54,18,930 11 11 (Rs. A. P.)	3,15,25,694	6	0
General Treasury Balance at Branches ... 1,61,06,763 10 1 (Rs. A. P.)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,98,75,415	10	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,73,895	5	10
Sundries	8,42,688	5	9
TOTAL ...	8,61,24,916	3	7

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,80,35,396	0	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	80,17,444	5	1
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	47,93,659	7	0
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,70,36,755	6	2
Dead Stock	10,91,973	14	11
Stamps	12,732	8	0
Balances with other Banks ...	6,32,850	6	0
Sundries	32,450	4	10
Bullion	8,89,089	0	4
	5,05,42,351	4	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... 1,28,43,412 14 6 (Rs. A. P.)	3,55,82,564	15	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... 2,27,39,152 0 9 (Rs. A. P.)			
TOTAL ...	8,61,24,916	3	7

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 23rd December 1874.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7435	L 45—70989	20	The Officiating Post Master General, Bengal.
7439	A 89—74564	500	The Manager of Agra Bank, Limited.
	„ —73587	500	
	„ —72123	500	
7440	L 49—61112	50	Babu Treegoona Churn Mitter.
7441	L 46—41570	20	Babu Poorna Chunder Dass.
7448	L 46—47101	20	The Officiating Post Master General, Bengal.
7450	A 88—73740	1,000	Abdool Rahaman and Abdool Kurim.
7451	L 45—62976	20	Babu Bissonath Chatterjee.
7452	L 49—57189	50	Babu Ram Churn Bhuttacharjee.
7456	A 85—85917	500	
	A 90—91260	100	
	„ —91261	100	
	„ —91263	100	
	A 84—69987	100	
	„ —96167	100	
	„ —50335	100	
	A 90—59923	100	
	„ —59925	100	
	„ —59924	100	
	„ —59921	100	
	„ —59922	100	
	A 85—85918	500	
	„ —85943	500	
	A 83—85331	50	
	„ —85332	50	
	„ —85333	50	
	„ —85330	50	
	„ —45910	50	
	„ —45907	50	
	A 90—93942	100	
	A 91—50944	100	
	A 92—68680	50	
	„ —84880	50	

Calcutta Circle—*continued.*

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
7434	L 50—65715 to „ —65724	100 each	Babu Gooroo Churn Sing.
	L 49—50104 to „ —50122	50 „	
	L 45—01964	20	
	L 41—52748	10	
	L 40—15570	10	
	L 39—94868	10	
	A 96—27789	10	
	L 35—40794	10	
	„ —40793	10	
	A 78—89576	10	
	L 16—75805	5	
	„ —75803	5	
7435	L 41—59849	10	The Officiating Post Master General, Bengal.
	L 45—70887	20	
	„ —70888	20	
	L 41—59850	10	
7436	A 65—40769 „ —68618	10	Babu Sookmoy Chatterjee.
7437	A 88—48078	1,000	Balkissendass Sewbux.
	„ —57645	1,000	
	A 89—66254	500	
	L 45—72700	20	
7438	L 1—29893 „ —29883	10	E. S. B. Pereira, Esq.
7442	L 17—33863	5	The Offg. Post Master General, Punjab.
7443	L 37—68331	20	Babu Rojoneekant Chuckerbutty.
7444	L 17—29684	5	Babu Molook Chund Dutt.
	„ —29685	5	
7445	A 62—39185	10	Babu Sreenauth Dutt.
	„ —39188	10	
7446	L 3—71603	10	Beni Pershad.
	L 37—43111	20	
	L 46—21647	20	
7447	A 99—21382 „ —21384	20	Messrs. Venjeevandass, Modundass & Co.
7448	L 40—29044	10	The Officiating Post Master General, Bengal.
	„ —29033	10	
	„ —29031	10	
7453	L 9—54654 „ —54655	5	Babu Aumbica Churn Mookerjee.
7454	L 49—23267	50	A. Cumming, Esq.
	„ —39414	50	
7455	A 21—79615	10	H. H. Fenwick, Esq.
	L 33—76415 „ —76416	10	

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 23rd December 1874.

L. BERKELEY,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
219	B 35—45476	20	P. Iyaloo Naidu, Deputy Collector, North Arcot, Arnee.
250	B 41—26723	10	S. Rungaswamy Iyengar, Siddy Kotta, Bangalore.
252	B 39—68381	5	Mr. T. A. D. Lucasz, Judge Advocate General's Office, Madras.
253	B 32—81070 „ —81071 wrongly joined	50	Akasum Govinda Chetty, No. 15, Arnee, Gunganna Street, Washerman, Pettah, Madras.
258	B 34—63826	10	P. Rajagopala Pillay, of Bangalore.
	B 41—11242	10	
262	B 30—82184	20	M. Loganatha Moodelly, Assessment Department, Municipal Commissioner's Office, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 14th December 1874.

D. KISSEN SING,
Asst. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1874-75. 49A	C 85—63303 „ —63304 wrongly joined	50	Condass Nathoobhai, at Messrs. Forbes and Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 15th December 1874.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
171	E 3—37403	100	Dava Singh, Lahore.
	„ —46999	100	
	„ —50052	100	
172	E 4—50453	50	Jumma-Cashmeri, Jhelum.
173	E 4—61933	50	Mr. W. H. Ford, Lahore.
	„ —60126	50	
	„ —45668	50	
	„ —40812	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
165	E 7—04137	5	Dhunput Roi, Mukhtar, Jhullundhur.
	E 6—66240	10	
169	E 5—42433	20	Mohomed Hossein and Raheembux, Lahore.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office;
The 19th December 1874.

I. C. BOSE,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 7th December 1874.

No. 2469.—Captain R. J. Bond, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, availed himself on the forenoon of the 1st October 1874 of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 1277, dated 27th May 1874, *Gazette of India.*

The 8th December 1874.

No. 2479.—Mr. H. Woodroffe, Supervisor, 1st Grade, availed himself on the forenoon of the 8th December 1874 of the privilege leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 2467, dated 5th December 1874.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NOTICE.

All civil processes intended for residents of City Station or Cantonment of Lucknow should be addressed, not to the undersigned, who possesses no civil jurisdiction therein, but to the Civil Judge, Lucknow.

DEPY. COMMR.'S COURT,
LUCKNOW,
The 1st December 1874.

J. W. QUINTON,
Deputy Commissioner.

WANTED

For the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Survey Circle, Punjab Northern State Railway, a competent Draughtsman, salary according to qualifications.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Officiating Superintending Engineer, Survey Circle, Punjab Northern State Railway, Lahore.

WANTED

A Draftsman for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Military Works, on the permanent establishment. Salary rising from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60. None but thoroughly competent Draftsmen, who can draw from rough sketches, and have a sufficient knowledge of English to copy headings, &c., written in English, need apply.

Applications to be accompanied by copies of testimonials. No reply will be sent to unsuccessful applicants.

Applications to be made to Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Military Works.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd December 1874.

No 44.—Mr. G. G. Charles, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed subsidiary leave for twenty-three days under Section 18 (*b*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th November 1874, to enable him to rejoin appointment on return from furlough.

D. G. ROBINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dec. 14th, 1874...	...	2,201	6,19,805	34,699	53,77,487
„ 15th, „ ...	...	3,01,124	3,37,257	2,57,963	53,77,487
„ 16th, „ ...	...	...	3,37,257	32,185	56,77,487
„ 17th, „ ...	...	4,780	3,18,168	16,655	56,77,487
„ 18th, „ ...	2,225	...	3,20,394	6,387	56,77,487
„ 19th, „ ...	...	1,61,268	1,68,571	1,50,405	56,77,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 21st Dec. 1874.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Mint Master.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd December 1874.

No. 5696.—Appointment in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India:—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF BENGAL.

Babu Sarat Chandra Mukerjee, Inspector of Post Offices, Dacca Division, has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Dead Letter Office, Calcutta.

By order of the Director General,

HUGH A. BROWN,
Pl. Asst. to the Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 24th December 1874.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland and Victoria *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca and Singapore, for transmission per Steamer *Agra*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 27th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Scotia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 28th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Java*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per Steamer *Khedive* (P. and O.), will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 1st January 1875.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 31st instant.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

List of unclaimed letters in Calcutta Post Office.

Basu, Miss P. M.
Baldock, Mrs. M. A.
Blackburn, Mrs. W. C.
Boahay, Mr. C. E.
Briggs, W.
Braky, Mr. W.
Burge, J. A.
Canibal, Mr. A.
Campbell, Mr. A.
Connor, Miss.
Comings, Mrs. L.
Connel, T.
Cross, J. H.
Cruikshank, H.
Cummings, Mr.
Dabertz, Mrs. H. A.
Dawson, Miss.
Francken, Miss.
Fitzjames, Mrs.
Frewen, R.
Frodeman, Mr.
Goddard, J. H.
Goodricke, G. M.
Hall, J. L.
Hewitt, H.
Haym, Mr. S.
Hewirt, Miss M.
Howard, F., M. D.
Hoocks, J.
James, Mr. C. F.
Johns, J.
Knight, Mr. W.
Lane, C. A.
Lapthom, Mr. A.
Leicester & Co.
Macartney, Mr. W.
Marcy, W.
Macdonald, Mrs. D.
Morso, Sigr. C.
Meuli, Monsr. J.
Oakshot, Mr.
Peters, C.
Pouting, W.
President, Bonus Compensation Committee.
Proprietor, Barrackpore Hotel.
Reay, Mrs.
Reid, W.
Rose, Mrs.
Rogerson, W.
Ryan, Marian
Sclofield, W. M.
Schmidt, H.
Sanderson, Mrs.
Steven, Mrs. N.
Stewart, Miss M.
Vanspall, Mrs. A. E.
Wilson, F.
Wither, L. B.
Whelpton and Sons.
Well, Mrs.

Registered Letters.

Additto Chunder Sen.
Annath Bhundu Gocho.
Ansor Ally.
Attorney of Sreemutty Kristo.
Aubit Khan, Captain.
Audhor.
Aughor Chunder Ghose.
Bany Madhab Bhooahi.
Bhoodoo and Soodhoo.
Bhugwan Dass.
Bindrabin.
Boido Nath Shah.
Chard, Thos.
Crawford, M., Mr.
Chawgooah.
Davidson, J. H.
Dhasee Moochee.
Duffin, Lieut. Col. F.
Goomasta Rughoonauth.
Gopal Chunder Paul.
Goor Mohun and Co.
Gurwar Lall Mohun Lall.
Haffiz Abdoollah.
Haffiz Woodeen Saib.
Hunnser Ally.
Hurry Narain Mookerjee.
Issur Chunder Mookerjee.
Jodo Nath Chowdry.
Juggessur Chowdhoory.
Juggut Chund Banerjee.
Kaminy Dassee.
Kerry, Mrs.
Luckputteah.
Madai Kulwar.
Mahomed Abid.
Mudho Baboo.
Pundit Mohes Chunder.
Raja Baboo.
Rakhal Chunder Sen.
Ram Dass Sircar.
Ram Doolal Tarun.
Ram Nath Bose.
Ram Pran Bose.
Rudhy Lall.
Sagar Samal.
Shakeshaft.
Shave, G., Mr.
Shosee Bhoosun Sircar.
Soonder Dass Prisoner.
Thakoory.
Thulo Ram Latha.
Verey, I. P.
Winbi, J., Mr.

W. S. SULLEN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

Publications for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs.* 7-8.

Map of Bengal, 1873. *Price, if taken with the Report, Re.* 1.

Map of Bengal, 1873, separately. *Price, Rs.* 2.

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price, 4 annas.*

Act VII (B. C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form. *Price,* 8 *annas per copy; or, including postage,* 10 *annas.*

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs.* 3.

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with map. By Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate on special duty. *Price, Rs.* 8.

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected). By J. Westland, Esq., C. S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price, Rs.* 3.

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price, Rs.* 5.

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price, Rs.* 5.

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price, Rs.* 6.

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette,* 1871 to 1874. *Price, Rs.* 2-8.

The quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st of October 1874. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage* 8 *annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in Indian and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-Poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price, Rs.* 3.

Apply to E. M. LEWIS, *Bengal Secretariat Press, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1874.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th December 1874, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIII OF 1874.

THE EUROPEAN BRITISH MINORS ACT, 1874.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

SECTION.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Personal application.
   Commencement.
2. Interpretation-clause.

PART II.—APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIANS.

3. Appointment by parent.
4. Appointment by Court.
5. Application for appointment.
   Stamp.
   Verification.
   Notice of application.
6. Production of minor.
7. Evidence of fitness.
8. Procedure.
   Forms.
   Subsidiary rules.
9. Orders under this Act not to be contested.
10. Rules for awarding custody of minor.

PART III.—GUARDIANS' DUTIES, RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES.

A.—Guardians of the Person.

11. Duties of guardian of the person.
12. Ward's religion.
13. Guardian entitled to custody of ward.
14. Removal of ward from jurisdiction.

SECTION.

B.—Guardians of Property.

15. Duties of guardian of property.
    Prohibition of waste.
16. Power to lease.
17. Power to use principal for ward's maintenance, &c.
18. Rules as to guardians of property.

C.—As to all Guardians.

19. Minor guardian incompetent to act.
20. Guardian under control of Court.
21. Death of joint guardian.
22. Removal of guardian.
    Appointment of successor.
23. Resignation of guardian.
24. Application for appointment on guardian's removal or resignation.
25. Close of authority of guardian.

SCHEDULE OF FORMS.

An Act to provide in the Panjáb and elsewhere for the guardianship of European British Minors.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide in the Panjáb, Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Coorg, Ajmer and Mairwára and Assam for the guardianship of minors who either are born in the United Kingdom or any British colony, or are the children or grandchildren of persons so born; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The European British Minors Act, 1874:"

Local extent.

It extends to the territories respectively subject to the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb and to the administration of the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Coorg, Ajmer and Mairwára and Assam;

Personal application.

So far as relates to minors, it applies only to persons born in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any British colony, plantation of

settlement other than British India, and to their children and grandchildren;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—

'Minor.'

'Minor' means a person who has not completed the age of eighteen years;

'Guardian.'

'Guardian' means a person who is appointed to take care of a minor's person or property or both; and

Court.'

'Court' means the highest civil Court of appeal in any territory (other than British Burma) to which this Act extends.

In British Burma 'Court' means, in the Town of Rangoon, the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, and, elsewhere, the Court of the Deputy Commissioner.

PART II.—APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIANS.

Appointment by parent.

3. A guardian of the person or property, or both, of any minor may be appointed by will or other instrument to take effect upon the death of the parent appointing—

(a) if the minor is legitimate, by the father, or by either parent if the other is dead or incapable of acting;

(b) if the minor is illegitimate, by the mother.

Appointment by Court.

4. If the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any minor resides finds that the guardianship of his person or property has not been sufficiently provided for under section three, the Court may appoint a guardian of his person or property or both, as the case may be.

If the minor has several properties, the Court may, if it think fit, appoint a guardian for each such property.

If the Court appoints a guardian for any property situate beyond the local limits of its jurisdiction, the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property may be situate shall accept such guardian as duly appointed and give effect to the order appointing him.

Application for appointment.

5. Whoever desires to be appointed the guardian of a minor's person or property, or both, may apply to the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the minor resides by petition setting forth the grounds of his application, and showing—

(*a*) the minor's age and residence;

(*b*) the nature and amount of his property;

(*c*) what relatives he has in India or elsewhere, and

(*d*) the qualifications of the proposed guardian and his willingness to act as such.

Stamp.

The petition shall bear a stamp of five rupees, and the statements therein contained shall be verified by the petitioner or some other competent person in manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and may at the hearing be referred to as evidence.

Verification.

Notice of application.

The Court, if satisfied that there is ground for proceeding, shall give notice of the application to the person (if any) named in the petition as having the custody or being in possession of the person or property of such minor, as well as to any other person whom the Court may think should receive such notice, and shall fix as early a day as may be convenient for the hearing of the petition.

Production of minor.

6. The Court may direct that the person (if any) having the custody of such minor shall produce him at such place and time as may be appointed by the Court, and may make such order for the temporary custody and protection of the minor's person or property as may appear proper.

Evidence of fitness.

7. On the day fixed for the hearing of the petition or as soon after as may be practicable, the petitioner shall adduce evidence to shew the fitness of the proposed guardian;

And the Court shall make such order as it thinks fit in respect to the guardianship of the minor's person or property or both, and the costs of the case.

Procedure.

8. In cases instituted under this Act, the Court shall be guided by the procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure in so far as the same is applicable; and any order made by the Court under section six or section seven may be enforced as if such order had been made in a regular suit or on appeal; and all orders made under this Act by Deputy Commissioners in British Burma shall be appealable as if they were decrees.

Forms.

The forms set forth in the schedule hereto annexed, with such variation as the circumstances of each case require, may be used for the respective purposes mentioned in such schedule.

Subsidiary rules.

And the Court may from time to time prescribe rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure hereunder:

Provided that, in the case of Courts of Deputy Commissioners in British Burma, such rules shall be prescribed by the Judicial Commissioner.

Orders under this Act not to be contested.

9. Save as provided by section eight, no order passed under this Act in respect to the guardianship of a minor's person or property shall be liable to be contested in any other proceeding.

Rules for awarding custody of minor.

10. In appointing the guardian of a minor, the Court shall be guided by the following considerations:—

(a)—By what appears to be for the best interest of the minor in respect to his temporal and his mental and moral welfare; and if the minor is old enough to form an intelligent preference, the Court may consider that preference:

(b)—As between parents adversely claiming the custody or guardianship, neither parent is entitled to it as of right; but if, other things being equal, the minor is of tender years, he should be given to the mother: if he is of an age to require education and preparation for labour and business, then to the father;

(*c*)—The Court shall also consider the following circumstances according as they may bear upon the guardianship of person or of property:—

(1) Nearness of relationship;

(2) The wishes of a deceased parent;

(3) Any existing or previous connection of the proposed guardian with the minor's person or property.

PART III.—GUARDIANS' DUTIES, RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES.

A.—Guardians of the Person.

Duties of guardian of the person.

11. A guardian of the person is charged with the custody of the ward, and must look to his support, health and education.

Ward's religion.

12. A ward is presumed to be of his father's religion, and the guardian, in the absence of the Court's direction to the contrary, must train the ward in such religion. If the ward is old enough to form an intelligent preference for any religion, the Court, in giving such direction, shall attend to such preference.

Guardian entitled to custody of ward.

13. Any ward who may desert his home may be compelled by order of the Court to return. But such order may be withheld by the Court if it appear—

(a) that the ward has been subjected to maltreatment at the hands of his guardian;

(b) that the conduct of the guardian in other respects renders him unfit for the office, or

(c) that the ward is on reasonable grounds unwilling to return and is old enough to form an intelligent preference on such a subject.

Removal of ward from jurisdiction.

14. No guardian of the person appointed by the Court shall, without the leave of the Court, remove its ward from the limits of its jurisdiction.

Any person wilfully contravening this prohibition shall be liable by order of the Court to fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to both.

B.—Guardians of Property.

Duties of guardian of property.

15. A guardian of the property shall keep safely the property of his ward.

Prohibition of waste.

In the case of immoveable property, he shall not suffer any waste, but shall maintain the buildings (if any) thereon and their appurtenances out of the rents and profits of the property.

Power to lease.

16. The guardian of any immoveable property may make leases for any term not exceeding a year, or from year to year, of such property or any part thereof; and with the sanction of the Court, may make such lease of the property, or any part thereof, for such term of years and subject to such rents and covenants as the Court may direct; but in no such case shall any fine or premium be taken.

The lease shall be settled by an officer of the Court, and a counterpart thereof shall be executed by the lessee, and shall be deposited for safe custody in the Court until the ward completes the age of eighteen years; but all proper parties shall have the use thereof, if necessary, for the purpose of enforcing any covenant therein contained.

Power to use principal for ward's maintenance, &c.

17. The Court may order that the principal of the ward's property, or any part thereof, shall be applied for his maintenance, education, or advancement, and the guardian of such property shall obey such order.

Rules as to guardians of property.

18. Every guardian of the property of a minor shall—

(a) give such security, if any, as the Court thinks fit duly to account for what he shall receive in respect of the minor's property;

(b) pass his accounts at such periods and in such form as the Court directs;

(c) pay the balance due from him thereon;

(d) be entitled to such allowance, if any, as the Court thinks fit for his care and pains in the execution of his duties;

(e) be responsible for any loss occasioned to the property by his wilful default or gross negligence.

C.—As to all Guardians.

Minor guardian incompetent to act.

19. No person appointed a guardian shall be competent to act as such unless he has completed the age of eighteen years.

Guardian under control of Court.

20. Every guardian, whether appointed by a parent or under this Act by a Court, is subject to the control of the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction he resides.

Death of joint guardian.

21. On the death of one of two or more joint guardians, whether appointed by a parent or under this Act, the power continues to the survivor or survivors until a further appointment is made by the Court.

Removal of guardian.

22. A guardian may be removed by the Court for any of the following causes:—

(a) for abuse of his trust;

(b) for continued failure to perform its duties;

(c) for incapacity to perform its duties;

(d) for gross immorality;

(e) for having an interest adverse to the faithful performance of his duties;

(f) for removal from the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court;

(g) the arrival within such local limits of some person whose guardianship the Court may think likely to be more beneficial to the minor than the guardianship of the person so removed;

(h) in the case of a guardian of the property, for insolvency.

Appointment of successor.

In any such case the Court may appoint a successor to the guardian so removed.

Resignation of guardian.

23. Any guardian, whether appointed by a parent or by the Court, desiring to resign his office may apply to the Court to discharge him,

and if the Court finds that there is some other proper person whom it may appoint to such guardianship, it shall discharge the guardian accordingly and appoint such other proper person in his place.

Application for appointment on guardian's removal or resignation.

24. Applications for appointments under section twenty-two or section twenty-three shall be made in manner provided in section five; and the procedure thereon shall be in accordance with section seven.

Close of authority of guardian.

25. The power of a guardian of the person ceases—

(a) by his removal or discharge;

(b) by the ward's attaining majority, and,

(c) in the case of a female ward, by her marriage followed by cohabitation.

The power of a guardian of the property ceases—

(a) by his removal or discharge,

(b) by the ward's attaining majority.

SCHEDULE.

I.—Petition for Appointment of Guardian.

(See section 5).

In the Chief Court of the Panjáb [*or* In the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, *or as the case may be*].

In the matter of *A. B.*, a minor, by *C. D.*, his next friend.

To Mr. Justice (*or as the case may be*).

The petition of *C. D.* of

Sheweth—

1. The said *A. B.* is now of the age of years and upwards. He is the same person as '*A*, son of *C.* and *L. B.*' named in the paper-writing now produced and shown to me and marked *A*, and purporting to be a copy under the seal of the General Register Office of the entry No. in the certified copy of entries of births in the district of *D*, in the county of *L*, for the year 187 .

2. The said *A. B.* is absolutely entitled, under the will of *his maternal uncle E. F.*, late of (*residence and addition*) to the following properties (namely) :—

(a) a house in let to *N. O.* as yearly tenant at Rs. 1,000 a year.

(b) Rs. 20,000 in the four per cent. securities of the Government of India, standing in the names of *R. S.* and *T. W.*, the trustees of the will of the said *E. F.*

(c) Rs. 800 cash in the hands of the said *R. S.* and *T. W.*, arisen from dividends on the said stock.

3. The only relations of the said *A. B.* now living are—(*a*), your petitioner his maternal uncle; (*b*)—*S. H.*, wife of *T. H.* of (*residence and addition*), the half-sister of the said *A. B.*, and (*c*)—*R. D. V.* the half-brother of the said *A. B.*, who is a Captain in Her Majesty's Army, and now stationed at Bombay.

4. The said *A. B.* was, at the time of the death of his father, *C. B.*, which happened on the 187 , and is now, residing as a scholar at Bishop Cotton's School, Simla, in the custody of the Rev. *M. N.* the headmaster.

5. Your petitioner [*here state his qualifications as guardian, e. g., that he has attained his majority, is married, has children, resides with his family at some reasonably healthy place, mentioning it, holds a responsible office, stating it*] and is willing to act as the guardian of the person and property [*or as may be*] of the said *A. B.* during his minority in case this Hon'ble Court shall think fit to appoint me to that office.

Your petitioner therefore prays this Hon'ble Court—

1. That your petitioner or some other proper person may, upon giving security, be appointed the guardian of the person and property of the said *A. B.* during his minority, or until further order.

2. And that the said *C. D.* or other such guardian may from time to time pass his accounts and pay the balances which shall be certified to be due from him into the Government Treasury to the credit of this matter, and that such balances may be laid out in securities of the Government of India, or in loans or bonds secured by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India, or in debentures of railways guaranteed by the Government of India, and the interest to accrue thereon and all accumulations of interest be laid out in like manner.

3. And that the costs of this petition may be taxed as between attorney and client; and that the said *C. D.* or other such guardian may retain and pay the same out of any monies of the said minor which may come to his hands and be allowed the same on passing his said accounts.

(Signed) *C. D.*

Form of Verification.

(*See section* 5).

I, *C. D.*, the petitioner named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

II.—Affidavit of Fitness of Guardian.

(*See section* 7)

In the Chief Court, &c. (*or as the case may be*).

In the matter of *A. B.*, a minor, by *C. D.*, his next friend.

I, E. F., of (*residence and addition*), make oath and say as follows :—

1. I know and have for years past been well acquainted with *C. D.*, the petitioner in this matter.

2. The said *C. D.* is married and has children, namely, a son of the age of years and daughters of the respective ages of and years.

3. The said *C. D.* resides with his wife and children at

4. In my judgment and belief the said *C. D.* is a fit and proper person to be appointed guardian of the person and property of his nephew, the said minor *A. B.*, for the following reasons (*state them*) :—

Sworn at this day of 187
before me *E. F.*

(*Official character and description of E. F.*)

III.—Recognizance by a Guardian of property and his surety, after an order appointing him subject to his giving security.

Stamp as in case of a bond.

(*Short title*) The senior Judge of the Chief Court of the Panjáb [*or as the case may be*] has approved of and allowed this recognizance.

X. Y., *Registrar.*

C. D., (*the principal*), of (*residence and addition*), and *L. M.* (*the surety*) acknowledge themselves and each of them acknowledges himself to owe to the Secretary of State for India in Council the sum of Rs. [*to be regulated by the sum which the guardian is likely to receive during the currency of his periodical account*] to be paid to the said Secretary of State for India in Council; and unless they pay the same, they, the said *C. D.* and *L. M.*, do and each of them doth grant for himself, his executors and administrators that the said sum shall be levied and received from them and each of them and from their and his moveable and immoveable property.

Dated the day of 187 .

WHEREAS, by an order of the Court of , made by (*name the Judge*), in a certain matter there depending, intituled 'in the matter of ' [*Recite the order appointing the guardian, subject to his giving security and continue thus*] :—

And whereas (*name the Judge who has approved of the surety and recognizance*) has approved of the above-bounden *L. M.* as surety for the said *C. D.*, and hath also approved of the above written recognizance with the under-written condition as a proper security to be entered into by the said *C. D.* and *L. M.* pursuant to the said order, and in testimony of the said approbation, the Registrar [*or as the case may be*] of the said Court hath signed an allowance in the margin thereof.

Now the condition of the above-written recognizance is such, that if the said *C. D.* shall duly account for every sum of money which he shall receive on account of the property of the said minor *A. B.* and the rents and profits and other income thereof, at such periods as the said Judge shall appoint, and shall duly pay the balances which shall from time to time be certified to be due from him as the said Court or Judge hath directed, or shall hereafter direct, then the above recognizance shall be void, otherwise the same shall remain in force.

C. D., *L. M.* } Taken and acknowledged by the above named *C. D.* and *L. M.*, at in this day of 187 before me

(*Signature and style of office of the officer by whom the recognizance is taken.*)

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th December 1874, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIV OF 1874.

An Act to ascertain the enactments in force in various parts of British India, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS various parts of British India have never been brought within, or have from time to time been removed from, the operation of the general Acts and Regulations and the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts of Judicature;

And whereas doubts have arisen in some cases as to which Acts or Regulations are in force in such parts, and in other cases as to what are the boundaries of such parts: And whereas among such parts are the territories specified in the first schedule hereto annexed, and it is expedient to provide readier means than now exist for ascertaining the enactments in force in such territories and the boundaries thereof, and for administering the law therein:

And whereas it is expedient to declare that certain Acts are in force in a tract of land lying between the Railway Station at Satná and the eastern boundary of the Jabalpur Division;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874:"

Local extent.

This Act extends in the first instance to the whole of British India other than the territories mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed, and it shall come into force in each of the Scheduled Districts on the issue of a notification under section three relating to such District.

Interpretation-clause.

In this Act the term "Scheduled Districts" means the territories mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed; and, from the date fixed in the resolution next hereinafter mentioned, it shall also include any other territory to which the Secretary of State for India, by resolution in Council, may declare the provisions of the thirty-third of Victoria, chapter three, section one, to be applicable.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed.

Notification of enactments in force in Scheduled Districts.

3. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India* and also in the local Gazette, (if any)

(*a*) declare what enactments are actually in force in any of the Scheduled Districts, or in any part of any such District,

(*b*) declare of any enactment that it is not actually in force in any of the said Districts or in any part of any such District,

(*c*) correct any mistake of fact in any notification issued under this section:

Provided that a declaration once made under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of this section shall not be altered by any subsequent declaration other than a declaration under clause (*c*) of this section.

Effect of notification under section 3.

4. On the issue, under section three, of a notification declaring what enactments are in force, or not in force, in any Scheduled District, the enactments so notified shall be deemed to be in force or not in force, according to the tenor of the notification, in such District, and every such notification shall be binding on all Courts of law.

Power to extend enactments to Scheduled Districts.

5. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India* and also in the local Gazette (if any), extend to any of the Scheduled Districts, or to any part of any such District, any enactment which is in force in any part of British India at the date of such extension.

Appointment of officers and regulation of their procedure.

6. The Local Government may from time to time,

(*a*) appoint officers to administer civil and criminal justice and to superintend the settlement and collection of the public revenue, and all matters relating to rent, and otherwise to conduct the administration, within the Scheduled Districts,

(*b*) regulate the procedure of the officers so appointed; but not so as to restrict the operation of any enactment for the time being in force in any of the said Districts,

(*c*) direct by what authority any jurisdiction, powers or duties incident to the operation of any enactment for the time being in force in such District shall be exercised or performed.

Continuance of existing rules and officers.

7. All rules heretofore prescribed by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government for the guidance of officers appointed within any of the Scheduled Districts for all or any of the purposes mentioned in section six and in force at the time of the passing of this Act, shall continue to be in force unless and until the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, otherwise directs.

All existing officers so appointed previous to the date on which this Act comes into force in such District, shall be deemed to have been appointed hereunder.

Settlement of questions as to boundary.

8. Whenever any question arises as to the line of boundary between any of the Scheduled Districts and other territory, such officer as the Local Government or (where the said District and the other territory are not subject to the same Local Government) as the Governor General in Council, from time to time appoints, may consider and determine such line of boundary; and the order made thereon by such officer, if confirmed by the Government which appointed him, shall be conclusive in all Courts of justice.

Place of imprisonment or transportation.

9. Any person liable to be imprisoned or to be transported beyond sea under any order or sentence passed by any officer appointed under section six, may (subject to such rules as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf) be imprisoned in such jail or transported to such place as the Local Government directs.

Extension to Satná strip of Acts relating to public gambling, Pándhari-tax and Salt.

10. Acts No. III of 1867, No. XIV of 1867, and No. XXV of 1869 are hereby declared to be in force in the tract of land ceded to the British Government in the year 1863 and lying between the Railway Station at Satná and the eastern boundary of the Jabalpur District.

Saving of criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects.

11. Nothing contained in this Act or in any notification issued under the powers hereby conferred shall be deemed

(*a*) to affect the criminal jurisdiction of any Court over European British subjects, or

(*b*) to affect any law other than laws contained in Acts or Regulations or in rules made in exercise of powers conferred by such Acts or Regulations.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 1).

PART I.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, MADRAS.

I. *In Ganjam.*

(1.) The Gumsur Maliahs including Chokapad.
(2.) The Surada Maliahs.
(3.) The Chinna Kimedi Maliahs.
(4.) The Pedda Kimedi Maliahs.
(5.) The Bodaguda Maliahs.
(6.) The Surangi Maliahs.
(7.) The Parla Kimedi Maliahs.
(8.) The Muttás of Koradá and Ronaba (otherwise called Srikarma).
(9.) The Chighatti Maliah.
(10.) The Juradá Maliah.
(11.) The Jalantra Maliah.
(12.) The Mandasa Maliah.
(13.) The Budarasinghi Maliah.
(14.) The Kuttingia Maliah.

II. *In Vizagapatam.*

(1.) The Jeypur Zamíndárí.
(2.) Golconda Hills, west of the River Boderu.
(3.) The Madugol Maliahs.
(4.) The Kasipur Zamíndárí.
(5.) The Panchipenta Maliahs.
(6.) Mondemkolla, in the Merangi Zamíndárí.
(7.) The Konda Muttá of Belgám.
(8.) The Gumma and Konda Muttás of Kurpam.
(9.) The Kottam, Rám and Konda Muttás of Pálkonda.

III. *In the Godávari District.*

(1.) The Bhadráchalam Táluq.
(2.) The Rákapilli Táluq.
(3.) The Rampá Country.

IV. *In the Indian Ocean.*

The Laccadive Islands including Minicoy.

PART II.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, BOMBAY.

I.—The Province of Sindh.
II.—The Panch Maháls.
III.—Aden.
IV.—The villages belonging to the following Mehwassi Chiefs :—

(1.) The Párví of Káthí.
(2.) The Párví of Nál.
(3.) The Párví of Singpúr.
(4.) Walwi of Gaohállí.
(5.) The Wassáwa of Chikhlí.
(6.) The Párví of Nawalpúr.

PART III.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, BENGAL.

I.—The Jalpáígorí and Darjeeling Divisions.
II.—The Hill tracts of Chittagong.
III.—The Santhál Parganas.
IV.—The Chutiá Nágpur Division.
V.—The Mahále of Angúl and Banki.

PART IV.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

I. The Jhánsí Division comprising the Districts of Jhánsí, Jalaun and Lalatpur.
II. The Province of Kumáon and Garhwál.
III. The Terai Parganas, comprising—Bázpúr, Káshípúr, Jaspúr, Rudarpúr, Gadarpúr, Kilpúrí, Nának-Matthá and Bilherí.
IV. In the Mirzapur District:—
(1.) The tappás of Agori Khás and South Kon in the Pargana of Agori.
(2.) The tappá of British Singrauli in the Pargana of Singrauli.
(3.) The tappás of Phulwá, Dudhi and Barhá in the Pargana of Bichipár.
(4.) The portion lying to the South of the Kaimor Range.
V. The Family Domains of the Mahárájá of Benares comprising the following parganas:—
Bhadohi and Kheyra Mángror in the Mirzapur District,
Kaswá Rájá in the Benares District.
VI. The tract of country known as Jaunsar Báwar in the Dehra Dún District.

PART V.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, PANJÁB.

The Districts of Hazára, Pesháwar, Kohát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khán, Dera Ghází Khán, Lahaul and Spiti.

PART VI.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Chhattisgarh Zamíndáris, viz.:—

1. Khariár.
2. Bindrá Nawágarh.
3. Sahezpúr.
4. Gándai.
5. Silhetí.
6. Barbaspúr.
7. Thákurtolá.
8. Lohárá.
9. Gondardehí.
10. Fingeswar.
11. Pándariá.
12. Pendrá.
13. Mátín.
14. Uprorá.
15. Kendá.
16. Láphá.
17. Chhúrí.
18. Korbá.
19. Chapá.
20. Borá Sámbhar.
21. Phúljhar.
22. Kolábirá.
23. Rámpúr.

Chándá Zamíndáris.

1. Ahírí.
2. Ambágarh Chaukí.
3. Andhí.
4. Dhanorá.
5. Dúdhmálá.
6. Gewardá.
7. Jhárápáprá.
8. Khutgáon.
9. Koráchá.
10. Kotgal.
11. Muramgáon.
12. Pánábáras.
13. Palasgarh.
14. Rángí.
15. Sirsundí.
16. Sonsarí.
17. Chándálá.
18. Gilgáon.
19. Páwí Mutándá.
20. Pategáon.

Chhindwárá Jágírdáris.

1. Haraí.
2. Chháter.
3. Gorakhghát.
4. Gorpání.
5. Baktágarh.
6. Bardágarh.
7. Pachmarhí.
8. Partábgarh.
9. Almod.
10. Sonpúr.
11. Bariám Pagárá.

PART VII.

The Chief Commissionership of Coorg.

PART VIII.

The Chief Commissionership of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

PART IX.

The Chief Commissionership of Ajmer and Mairwára.

PART X.

The Chief Commissionership of Assam.

PART XI.

The Hill Tracts of Arakan.

PART XII.

The Pargana of Mánpur.

PART XIII.

The Cantonment of Morar.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2).

Number and year.	Title.
XI of 1846 ...	An Act for the exemption of certain Territory in the Province of Candeish and the Zillah Ahmednuggur from the operation of the General Regulations.
XXXVII of 1855	An Act to remove from the operation of the general Laws and Regulations certain Districts inhabited by Sonthals and others, and to place the same under the superintendence of an Officer to be specially appointed for that purpose.
X of 1857 ...	An Act to amend Act XXXVII of 1855.
XXII of 1860 ...	An Act to remove certain tracts on the Eastern border of the Chittagong District from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts.
XIV of 1861 ...	An Act to remove certain tracts of Country in the Rohilcund Division from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

Number and year.	Title.
XIX of 1864 ...	An Act to remove certain tracts of Country in the District of Mirzapore from the jurisdiction of the local Courts.
IV of 1868 ...	An Act to exempt certain villages in the Bombay Presidency from the operation of the Regulations and Acts in force in that Presidency.
XXII of 1869 ...	An Act to remove the Gáro Hills from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the General Regulations and Acts and for other purposes.
	BENGAL ACT.
IV of 1863 ...	An Act to amend Act XXII of 1860 (to remove certain tracts on the Eastern border of the Chittagong District from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts.)

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th December 1874, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XV OF 1874.

An Act for declaring the local extent of certain Enactments, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare the local extent of certain Acts passed by the Governor General of India in Council, the Legislative Council of India, and the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations; And whereas it is also expedient to consolidate the laws relating to the local extent of certain Acts and Regulations in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, and in the Lower and the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal:

It is hereby declared and enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Laws Local Extent Act, 1874."

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act the expression "Scheduled Districts" means the territories mentioned in the sixth schedule hereto annexed.

Local extent of Acts in first schedule.

3. The Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are now in force throughout the whole of British India, except the Scheduled Districts.

Local extent of enactments in second schedule.

4. The enactments mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed are now in force throughout the whole of the territories now subject to the government of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, except the Scheduled Districts subject to such government.

Local extent of enactments in third schedule.

5. The enactments mentioned in the third schedule hereto annexed are now in force throughout the whole of the territories now subject to the government of the Governor of Bombay in Council, except the Scheduled Districts subject to such government.

Local extent of enactments in fourth schedule.

6. The enactments mentioned in the fourth schedule hereto annexed are now in force throughout the whole of the territories now subject to the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except the Scheduled Districts subject to such government.

Local extent of enactments in fifth schedule.

7. The enactments mentioned in the fifth schedule hereto annexed are now in force throughout the whole of the territories now subject to the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William, except the Scheduled Districts subject to such government.

Savings.

8. Nothing herein contained shall—

(*a*) bar the power of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, under any law for the time being in force, to extend to any place any Act mentioned in the said first schedule;

(*b*) extend any Act empowering the Local Government to extend the same or any part thereof, or affect in any manner the exercise of such power;

(*c*) affect the operation of any Act or Regulation heretofore extended to or declared to be in force in any of the Scheduled Districts;

(*d*) revive any enactment which has been repealed either generally or with reference to some special subject;

(*e*) extend Madras Regulation VII of 1832 to any place in which Madras Act I of 1866 is in force;

(*f*) extend Act No. XVII of 1840, or Act No. VII of 1852, or Madras Regulation I of 1805, or Madras Regulation II of 1807, to any place in which Madras Act No. VI of 1871 is in force;

(*g*) extend Act No. IX of 1861 to any part of the territories subject to the government of the Governor of Bombay in Council;

(*h*) extend Act No. XI of 1841 or No. XII of 1842 to any place in which Bombay Act No. III of 1867 is in force;

(*i*) extend to the Villages mentioned in the schedule to Act No. IV of 1868 any law not now in force therein;

(*j*) extend to any of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay any law not now in force therein;

(*k*) affect the operation of any enactment not mentioned in any of the schedules hereto annexed.

Enactments repealed.

9. The enactments mentioned in the seventh schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 3).

ACTS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1836, XXVI ...	Governor General's Camp Police.
1837, IV ...	Power to acquire land.
1838, XXV ...	Wills executed before the 1st January 1866.
1839, XXIX ...	Dower, when marriage was contracted before 1st January 1866.
„ XXX ...	Inheritance, where descent took place before 1st January 1866.
„ XXXII ...	Interest.
1840, VI ...	Bills of Exchange.
1841, X ...	Registration of ships.
„ XI ...	Military Courts of Requests.
„ XVIII ...	Exportation of Military Stores.
„ XIX ...	Curators in cases of successions.
1842, IX ...	Lease and Release.
„ XII ...	Military Bázárs.
1843, V ...	Slavery.
1847, XX ...	Copyright.
1850, V ...	Coasting Trade.
„ XI ...	Navigation Laws.
„ XII ...	Default of Public Accountants.
„ XVIII ...	Protection of Judicial Officers.
„ XIX ...	Binding of Apprentices.
„ XXI ...	Non-forfeiture of rights by loss of Caste.
, XXXIV ...	State Prisoners.
„ XXXVII ...	Inquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants.
185 XXX ...	Naturalization of Aliens.
, XXXIII ...	Enforcement of Judgments of Charter Courts and Military Courts of Requests.
185 II ...	Burdens on land.
1854, XVIII ...	Railways.
„ XXXI ...	Barring entails: conveyances by married women.
1855, XI ...	Mesne profits and improvements.
XII ...	Executors and Administrators.
XIII ...	Compensation for loss occasioned by death caused by actionable wrong.
XXIII ...	Administration of mortgaged estates in cases of descents occurring or devises made before the 1st January 1866.
XXIV ...	Penal servitude.
XXVIII ...	Interest.

FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1856, IX ...	Bills of Lading.
„ XI ...	Desertion by European Soldiers.
„ XV ...	Marriage of Hindú Widows.
1857, XI ...	Offences against the State.
XXV ...	Forfeiture by Mutineers.
1858, III ...	State Prisoners.
„ XXXV ...	Estates of Lunatics not subject to jurisdiction of Supreme Courts.
„ XXXVI ...	Lunatic Asylums.
1859, I ...	Merchant Seamen.
„ III ...	Cantonment Joint Magistrates.
„ VIII ...	Civil Procedure.
„ IX ...	Sections 16, 17, 18 and 20. Forfeitures.
„ XIV (sec. 15)	Suits to recover possession of land.
„ XV ...	Patents.
1860, XXI ...	Registration of Societies.
„ XXVII ...	Collection of debts on successions.
1861, IX ...	Minors.
„ XXIII ...	Amending Civil Procedure Code.
1862, III ...	Government Seal.
1863, VI ...	Sea Customs.
„ XVI ...	Excise Duty payable on Spirits used in Arts and Manufactures.
„ XXIII ...	Claims to waste-lands.
„ XXXI ...	Gazette of India.
1864, III ...	Foreigners.
„ VI ...	Whipping.
1865, III ...	Common Carriers.
„ XI ...	Mofussil Courts of Small Causes.
„ XV ...	Marriage and Divorce among Parsees.
„ XXI ...	Intestate succession among Parsees.
1866, V ...	Bills of Exchange, Commercial Law.
„ X ...	Companies.
„ XXI ...	Dissolution of marriages of Native Converts.
„ XXVIII ...	Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers.
1867, X ...	References by Courts of Small Causes in the Mofussil.
„ XXV ...	Printing Presses, &c.
1868, X ..	Amending Consolidated Customs Act.
1869, XV ...	Evidence of Prisoners.
1870, I ...	Quarantine.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 4).

(*a*).—MADRAS REGULATIONS.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1802, III (ss. 1, 11, part of s. 16 only).	Procedure of Civil Courts.
„ V (s. 30) ...	Sadr Adálat to act according to justice, &c.
„ XIII ...	Records of Courts.
„ XIX (s. 2) ...	Covenanted Civil Servants forbidden to lend.
„ XXV ...	Settlement of Land-revenue.
„ XXVI (ss. 1, 2 & 3 only).	Registration of málguzárí land.
„ XXIX ...	Karnams.
1803, I ...	Board of Revenue.
„ II ...	Conduct of Collectors, &c.
1804, V ...	Court of Wards.
1805, I ...	Salt-revenue.
1806, II (parts of ss. 1 & 7).	Collectors and Karnams.
1807, II ...	Salt-revenue.
1808, VII ...	Martial Law.
1816, IV ...	Village Munsifs.
„ V ...	Village Pancháyats.
„ IX (s. 43 only).	Prosecution of Zila Magistrates.
„ XI ...	Sections 8, 9, 10, Heads of villages: Section 11, cl. 1, Stolen property: Section 13, Discovery of corpses: Section 14, Register of persons confined by heads of villages; and Section 47, Magistrates charged with maintenance of peace.
„ XII ...	Reference of claims regarding land and produce to Village and District Pancháyats.
„ XIV ...	Native Pleaders.
1817, VII ...	Maintenance of Bridges, &c.; Escheats.
„ VIII (s. 9 only).	Sale for arrears of revenue of estate belonging to Native Officer or Soldier.
1819, I ...	Land-revenue.
„ II ...	State Prisoners.
1821, IV (s. 4) ...	Petty Thefts.
1822, IV ...	Explanation of Madras Regulation XXV. 1802.
„ VII (cl. 1 of s. 3 only).	Native Officers in Revenue and other Public Departments.
„ IX ... } 1823, III ... }	Embezzlement by public servants and malversation in revenue matters.
1828, VII ...	Powers of Subordinate and Assistant Collectors.

SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued.*

MADRAS REGULATIONS.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1829, V ...	Hindú Wills and Estates.
1830, I ...	Prohibition of Widow-burning.
1831, III ...	Unlawful assemblies; threatening Officers; ryots refusing to attend at annual settlement.
„ V (s. 7, cl only).	Liability of Ministerial Officers for reception of improperly stamped document.
„ VI ...	Hereditary Village Offices.
„ X ...	Prohibition of Sale of Estates of Minors for Arrears of Revenue.
1832, III ...	Limitation for Suits against orders of Revenue Authorities under Madras Regulation VII of 1828.
„ VII ...	Cantonments.
„ XI ...	Hidden Treasure.
„ XIV ..	Purchase of clothes from Soldiers.

(*b*).—ACTS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL RELATING TO THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1837, XXXVI ...	Criminal Jurisdiction of Collectors.
1838, XII ...	Hidden Treasure.
1839, VII ...	Tahsíldárs.
1840, VIII ...	Awards of Pancháyats.
„ XVII ...	Penalties for breach of Salt Laws.
1844, VI ...	Duties.
1846, I ...	Pleaders.
„ IX ...	Harbours.
1849, X ...	Commissioners of Revenue.
1852, VII ...	Penalties for breach of Salt Laws.
1853, XX ...	Pleaders.
1855, X ...	Section 10—Recusant witnesses.
„ XIV ...	Military Bázárs.
„ XXI ...	Minors.
1856, VIII ...	Control of Gaols.
1857, VII ...	Uncovenanted Agency.
1858, I ...	Compulsory Labour.
„ XIV ...	Minors.
1859, XXIV ...	Police.
1860, XXVIII ...	Boundary Marks.
1869, XI ...	Land Customs.
„ XXIV ...	Salt.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 5).

(*a*).—BOMBAY REGULATIONS.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1827, II ...	Section 21 (caste questions), ss. 47 to 54 (inclusive) and s. 56 (pleaders).
„ IV ...	Section 26 (law applicable to suits): sec. 69, clauses 2 and 3 (attachment and distraint of crops).
„ V ...	Preamble: sec. 9 (acknowledgments of debt): sec. 14 (interest): sec. 15 (mortgages and pledges).
„ VIII ...	Administration of Estates.
„ XII ...	Preamble: sec. 19 (Magistrate's power to make rules): sec. 20 (standards of weights and measures): sec. 27, clause 2 (supervision of suspected persons): sec. 37, clauses *first* and *second* (responsibility of villages for robberies).
„ XIII ...	Section 34, clause *Third*, (letter substituted for summons).
„ XVI ...	Revenue Administration.
XXI ...	Secs. 1 to 16, inclusive (Duty on opium): secs. 46, 54 to 66, inclusive (spirits): secs. 67 to 73, inclusive (penalties).
„ XXII ...	Sec. 18 (Furnishing false certificates to soldiers): sec. 19 (buying uniform, arms, &c.): sec. 20 (recovery of value of embezzled stores): secs. 40, 41, 42, 43 (passage of troops): secs. 45, 46, 47 (requisitions for military aid).
„ XXV ...	State Prisoners.
1830, V ...	Sec. 1 (Revenue Commissioners): sec. 2, clauses 1, 2, 3 (Collectors and Sub-Collectors).
„ XIII ...	Civil jurisdiction of Jágírdárs.
1831, XV ...	Village Patels.
1832, II ...	Realization of Revenue.
1833, V ...	Hereditary Officers.

(*b*).—ACTS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL RELATING TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1838, XVI ...	Judiciary.
„ XVIII ...	Sureties.
„ XIX ...	Coasting Vessels.
1839, XX ...	Revenue.
1840, XV ...	Agents of foreign sovereigns.
1842, XIII ...	Revenue.
„ XVII ...	Revenue Commissioners.
1843, XI ...	Hereditary Officers.
1844, XIX ...	Abolition of Town Duties.
1846, I ...	Pleaders.

THIRD SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

(*b*).—ACTS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL RELATING TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1846, III ...	Sections 1, 5 and 6—Boundary Marks
1852, III ...	Spirituous Liquors.
„ XXI ...	Deputy Collectors.
1853, XX ...	Pleaders.
1855, X ...	Section 10—Recusant Witnesses.
1856, VIII ...	Control of Gaols.
1864, XX ...	Minors.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 6).

BENGAL REGULATIONS (LOWER PROVINCES).

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1793, I ...	Perpetual Settlement.
„ II ...	Collection of Land Revenue.
„ VIII ...	Rules for Decennial Settlement.
„ XI ...	Native laws of inheritance to Revenue-paying land.
„ XIX ...	Title to lands exempt from Revenue.
XXXVII ...	Title to lands exempt from Revenue under bádsháhí grants.
XXXVIII ...	Section 1—preamble: Section 2—Prohibition of loans by Covenanted Servants.
„ XLVIII ...	Quinquennial Register of Revenue-paying lands.
1794, III ...	Sections 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20—Arrears of Revenue.
1795, LVIII ...	Sections 3 and 4—Decrees relating to land exempt from Revenue.
1797, XV ...	Fees for keeping Revenue Records.
1798, I ...	Conditional Sales of Land.
1799, V ...	Wills and Intestacies of Natives.
1800, VIII ...	Pargana Register of Lands.
1801, I ...	Arrears of Revenue: Division of Joint Estates.
1804, X ...	Punishment by Courts Martial of certain State offences.
1806, XI ...	Passage of Troops.
„ XVII ...	Sections 7 and 8—Mortgages and conditional sales.
1801, XIX ...	Maintenance of Bridges, &c.; Escheats.
„ XX ...	Camp-followers, Bázárs, Cantonments.
1811, XI ...	Revision of jama on lands ordered to be divided.
1812, V ...	Collection of Land-revenue.
„ XI ...	Removal of Foreign Emigrants.

FOURTH SCHEDULE—*continued.*

BENGAL REGULATIONS (LOWER PROVINCES).

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1814, XIX ...	Partition of Revenue-paying Estates.
1817, V ...	Hidden Treasure.
„ XX ...	Section 28, Abkárí: Section 29, Criminal process in Salt and Opium Departments: Section 30, clauses 1, 2 and 5, Building forts; Collecting sepoys and stores; Encroaching on roads; Section 32, Despatches of treasure.
1818, III ...	State Prisoners.
1819, II ...	Resumption of Revenue-free lands.
„ VI ...	Ferries.
1821, IV ...	Powers of Collectors and Magistrates.
1822, III ...	Boards of Land-revenue.
„ XI ...	Section 36 Khás management of purchases by Government: sec. 38, non-liability of Government for errors of Courts.
1823, VI ...	Indigo Contracts.
„ VII ...	Prohibition of loans to Covenanted Civil Servants.
1825, VI ...	Passage of Troops.
„ IX ...	Defaulting Málguzárs.
„ XI ...	Alluvion and Diluvion.
„ XIII ...	Settlement of resumed Lákhiráj land.
„ XIV ...	Authority to confirm Lákhiráj tenures—Native grants.
„ XX ...	Courts Martial and Military Courts of Requests.
1827, III ...	Section 5, Evidence.
„ V ...	Management of Estates under attachment.
1828, III ...	Appeals from decisions of Revenue Authorities.
„ IV ...	Section 1 and section 2, clause 4—Time during which Collectors are to be considered engaged in making settlements.
1829, I ...	Commissioners of Revenue and Board of Revenue.
„ IV ...	Appeals to Special Commissioners under Regulation III of 1828.
„ XVII ...	Widow-burning.
1830, V ...	Sections 1 and 5—Indigo Contracts.

(*b*).—ACTS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL RELATING TO THE LOWER PROVINCES.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1836, X ...	Indigo Contracts.
„ XX ...	Batwáras.
„ XXI ...	Creating Zilas.

FOURTH SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

(*b*).—ACTS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL RELATING TO THE LOWER PROVINCES.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1838, XI ...	Remuneration of Amíns effecting Partitions.
1841, XII ...	Section 2—No Interest on Arrears of Land-revenue.
1847, IX ...	Assessment of new lands.
1848, XX ...	Land-revenue.
1850, XLIV ...	Board of Revenue.
1853, XIX ...	Section 26—Recusant Witnesses.
1855, XXXII ...	Embankments.
1856, XII ...	Civil Court Amíns.
„ XX ...	Chaukídárs.
„ XXI ...	Abkárí.
1857, XIII ...	Opium.
1858, XXXI ...	Settlement of Alluvion.
„ XL ...	Minors.
1859, XI ...	Sales for Arrears of Revenue.
1860, XXIII ...	Abkárí.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 7).

(*a*).—BENGAL REGULATIONS (NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES).

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1793, XXXVIII...	Section 1, preamble; Section 2, prohibition of loans by covenanted servants.
1798, I ...	Conditional sales of land.
1799, V ...	Wills and Administration to Natives.
1804, X ...	Punishment by Courts Martial of certain State Offences.
1806, XI ...	Passage of Troops.
„ XVII ...	Sections 7 and 8—Mortgages and conditional sales.
1810, XIX ...	Maintenance and Repair of Bridges, &c.; Escheats.
„ XX ...	Camp-followers, Bázárs, Cantonments.
1812, XI ...	Removal of Foreign Emigrants.
1817, V ...	Hidden Treasure.
1818, III ...	State Prisoners.
1819, VI ...	Ferries.
1822, XI ...	Section 38—Non-liability of Government for errors of Courts.
1823, VI ...	Indigo Contracts.
„ VII ...	Prohibition of loans to Covenanted Civil Servants.
1825, VI ...	Passage of Troops.

FIFTH SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

(a).—BENGAL REGULATIONS (NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.)

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1825, XI ...	Alluvion and Dereliction.
„ XX ...	Courts Martial and Courts of Requests.
1827, III ...	Section 5—Evidence.
„ V ...	Management of Estates under Attachment.
1829, XVII ...	Widow-burning.
1830, V ...	Sections 1 and 5—Indigo Contracts.
1831, VI ...	Section 6—Sadr Adálat.
„ XI ...	Sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8—Police-powers of Tahsíldárs.
1833, I ...	Sadr Board of Revenue.
„ IX ...	Deputy Collectors.

(b).—ACTS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL RELATING TO THE N. W. PROVINCES.

YEAR AND NO.	SUBJECT.
1836, X ...	Indigo Contracts.
„ XXI ...	Creating Zilas.
1853, XIX ...	Section 26—Recusant Witnesses.
1854, XVI ...	Police.
1856, XII ...	Civil Court Amíns.
„ XX ...	Chaukídárs.
1857, XIII ...	Opium.
1858, XL ...	Minors.

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 *and* 7).

PART I.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, MADRAS

I.—In Ganjam.

(1.) The Gumsur Maliahs including Chokapad.
(2.) The Surada Maliahs.
(3.) The Chinna Kimedi Maliahs.
(4.) The Pedda Kimedi Maliahs.
(5.) The Bodaguda Maliahs.
(6.) The Surangi Maliahs.
(7.) The Parla Kimedi Maliahs.
(8.) The Muttás of Koradá and Ronaba (otherwise called Srikarma).
(9.) The Chighatti Maliah.
(10.) The Juradá Maliah.
(11.) The Jalantra Maliah.
(12.) The Mandasa Maliah.
(13.) The Budarusinghi Maliah.
(14.) The Kuttingia Maliah.

II.—In Vizagapatam.

(1.) The Jeypur Zamíndárí.
(2.) Golconda Hills, west of the River Boderu.
(3.) The Madugol Maliahs.
(4.) The Kasipur Zamíndárí.
(5.) The Panchipenta Maliahs.
(6.) Mondemkolla, in the Merangi Zamíndárí.
(7.) The Konda Muttá of Belgám.
(8.) The Gumma and Konda Muttás of Kurpam.
(9.) The Kottam, Rám and Konda Muttás of Pálkonda.

SIXTH SCHEDULE—*continued.*

III.—In the Godávari District.

(1.) The Bhadráchalam Táluq.
(2.) The Rákapilli Táluq.
(3.) The Rampá country.

IV.—In the Indian Ocean.

The Laccadive Islands, including Minicoy.

PART II.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, BOMBAY.

I.—The Province of Sindh.
II.—The Panch Maháls.
III.—Aden.
IV.—The villages belonging to the following Mehwassi Chiefs:—
(1.) The Párví of Káthí.
(2.) The Párví of Nál.
(3.) The Párví of Singpúr.
(4.) Walwi of Gaohálli.
(5.) The Wassáwa of Chikhli.
(6.) The Párví of Nawalpúr.

PART III.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, BENGAL.

I.—The Jalpáigori and Darjeeling Divisions.
II.—The Hill tracts of Chittagong.
III.—The Santhál Parganas.
IV.—The Chutiá Nágpur Division.
V.—The Maháls of Angúl and Banki.

PART IV.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

I.—The Jhánsí Division comprising the Districts of Jhánsí, Jalaun and Lalatpur.

II.—The Province of Kumáon and Garhwál.

III.—The Terai Parganas, comprising—Bázpúr, Káshípúr, Jaspúr, Rudarpúr, Gadarpúr, Kilpúrí, Nának-Matthá and Bilherí.

IV.—In the Mirzapur District:—
(1.) The tappás of Agori Khás and South Kon in the Pargana of Agori.
(2.) The tappá of British Singrauli in the Pargana of Singrauli.
(3.) The tappás of Phulwá, Dudhi and Barhá in the Pargana of Bichipúr.
(4.) The portion lying to the South of the Kaimor Range.

V. The Family Domains of the Mahárájá of Benares comprising the following parganas:—
Bhadohi and Kheyra Mángror in the Mirzapur District,
Kaswá Rájá in the Benares District.

VI. The tract of country known as Jaunsar Báwar in the Dehra Dún District.

PART V.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, PANJÁB.

The Districts of Hazára, Peshawar, Kohát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khán, Dera Ghází Khán, Lahaul and Spiti.

PART VI.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Chhattisgarh Zamíndáris.

1. Khariár.
2. Bindrá Nowúgarh.
3. Sahezpúr.
4. Gándai.
5. Silhetí.
6. Barbaspúr.
7. Thákurtolá.
8. Lohárá.
9. Gondardehí.
10. Fingeswar.
11. Pándariá.
12. Pendrá.
13. Mátín.
14. Uprorá.
15. Kendá.
16. Láphá.
17. Chhúrí.
18. Korbá.
19. Chapá.
20. Borá Sámbhar.
21. Phúljhar.
22. Kolábirá.
23. Rámpúr.

SIXTH SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

Chándá Zamíndáris.

1. Ahírí.
2. Ambágarh Chaukí.
3. Kundhí.
4. Dhanorá.
5. Dúdhmálá.
6. Gewardá.
7. Jhárápáprá.
8. Khutgáon.
9. Koráchá.
10. Kotgal.
11. Muramgáon.
12. Pánábáras.
13. Palasgarh.
14. Rángí.
15. Sirsundí.
16. Sonsarí.
17. Chándálá.
18. Gilgáon.
19. Páwí Mutándá.
20. Pategáon.

Chhindwárá Jágírdáris.

1. Harai.
2. Chhíter.
3. Gorakhghát.
4. Gorpání.
5. Baktágarh.
6. Bardágarh.
7. Pachmarhí.
8. Pártábgarh.
9. Almod.
10. Sonpúr.
11. Bariám Pagárá.

PART VII.

The Chief Commissionership of Coorg.

PART VIII.

The Chief Commissionership of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

PART IX.

The Chief Commissionership of Ajmer and Mairwára.

PART X.

The Chief Commissionership of Assam.

PART XI.

The Hill Tracts of Arakan.

PART XII.

The pargana of Mánpur.

PART XIII.

The Cantonment of Morar.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 9).

Part I.—Acts.

Number and year.	SUBJECT OR TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
X of 1838	Kumaon	The whole.
VIII of 1839	Jágír of Chinchni ...	The whole.
VI of 1842	An Act for annexing to the British Territory certain villages belonging to the late Nepanee Jagheer, and acquisitions by exchange from the Sattara State, and for bringing under the Regulations an Inam village of Pergunnah Yelloor	The whole.
X of 1848	An Act for annexing the lapsed State of Mandvee to the Presidency of Bombay.	The whole Act except the title and the following words (namely) "suits on the following subjects shall not be cognizable by the Civil Courts within the said lapsed State of Mandvee," and clause fourth and the first eleven words of clause fifth of section two.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Number and year.	SUBJECT OR TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1853	An Act for bringing the lapsed State of Colaba under the laws of the Presidency of Bombay.	The whole Act except the title, and the following words (namely) "suits on the following subjects shall not be cognizable by the Civil Courts within the said lapsed State of Colaba," and clause fourth and the first eleven words of clause fifth of section two.
XIII of 1853	An Act for bringing under the operation of the Regulations and Acts in force in the Presidency of Bombay certain territories subordinate to that Presidency.	The whole.
XVII of 1853	An Act to repeal Regulation VII of 1816, and to declare the law which is to be in force in the tract of land granted to Maharajah Imrit Rao.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIII of 1858.	An Act for bringing the District of Kurnool under the Laws of the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The whole.
XXXII of 1858.	An Act for bringing the Fort of Tanjore and the adjacent territory under the Laws of the Presidency of Fort St. George.	So much as has not been repealed.
XII of 1863	An Act to bring the Pergunnahs of Mahoba and Jeitpore, in the District of Humeerpore, under the operation of the General Regulations.	So much as has not been repealed.
I of 1864	An Act to bring the Jagheers of Poorwah and Khuddee, in the District of Banda, under the operation of the General Regulations.	The whole.
XXIV of 1864.	An Act relating to the administration of certain districts under the Government of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces.	So much as has not been repealed.
I of 1865	An Act to authorize the extension of certain Acts and Regulations to Territories not subject to the general Regulations.	The whole.
XXII of 1868	An Act to bring Mauza Kheria in the District of Agra, under the operation of the general Regulations.	The whole.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE—*continued.*

(a).—BOMBAY ACTS.

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
III of 1863.	An Act for bringing under the Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay the territories of Sattara, &c.	Sections five, six and seven, and Schedule C.
IX of 1866	An Act to authorize the extension of certain Regulations and Acts to Territories in the Bombay Presidency not subject to the General Regulations.	The whole.
X of 1866	An Act to shorten the language used in Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council and to make certain provisions regarding thereto.	Section five.

Part II.—Regulations.

(a.)—BENGAL CODE.

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
XLVIII of 1795.	A Regulation for prohibiting Covenanted Civil Servants of the Company employed in the administration of justice, or the collection of the public revenue, in the Province of Benares, from lending money to talookdars, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIX of 1803	A Regulation for prohibiting Covenanted Civil Servants of the Company employed in the administration of justice, or the collection of the public revenue in the provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the Hon'ble the English East India Company, from lending money to zemindars, &c.	The whole.
XXXIV of 1803	A Regulation for determining the Rate of Interest on Money in the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the Hon'ble the English East India Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
XII of 1806	A Regulation for annexing the Pergunnahs of Sonk, Sonsa and Sahar, situated on the right bank of the River Jumna, to the jurisdiction of the Zillah of Agra, &c.	The whole.
XIV of 1806	A Regulation for abolishing the Court of Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah of the Northern Division of Saharunpore, &c.	The whole.
XVIII of 1816.	A Regulation for annexing to the Zillah of Allahabad the Pergunnah of Hendya, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
II of 1818	A Regulation for annexing to the Zillah of Bundlecund the Elakeh of Khundeh, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE—*concluded.*

BENGAL CODE.

Number and year.	TITLE OR ABBREVIATED TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
IV of 1818	A Regulation for re-establishing the Dewanny Adawlut of the Northern Division of Saharunpore.	The whole.
V of 1824	A Regulation for extending the operation of Regulation VI, 1823, to the Provinces of Orissa, Behar and Benares, and to the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.	The whole.
XXI of 1825	A Regulation for annexing to the Jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Kumaoon the Tract of Country called the Deyra Doon, &c.	The whole.
V of 1826	A Regulation for annexing to the Zillah of Agra the Pergunnah of Goberdhun.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1826	A Regulation for constituting the Jurisdiction of the Joint Magistrate, stationed at Futtehpore, a distinct Zillah.	The whole.
V of 1829	A Regulation for rescinding part of Regulation X. 1817, and parts of Regulation XXI. 1825.	The whole.
VIII of 1832	A Regulation for rescinding Regulation XIV. 1814.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1833	A Regulation for forming the Jurisdiction of the City of Dacca and the Zillah of Dacca Jelalpore into one District.	So much as has not been repealed.

(b).—BOMBAY CODE.

Number and year.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
X of 1830	A Regulation for bringing under the Operation of the Regulations certain villages in the Collectorship of Kandesh.	The whole.
XIV of 1830	A Regulation for bringing under the Operation of the Regulations such Portion of the Bombay Territory on the Mahabuleshwur Hills as has been ceded to the Hon'ble Company by His Highness the Rajah of Sattara.	The whole.
II of 1834	A Regulation for bringing under the Operation of the Regulations certain Villages which have been ceded to the Hon'ble Company by Angr a Sirkeil in exchange for other Villages.	The whole.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 16th December 1874, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XVI OF 1874.

An Act for the repeal of certain Obsolete Enactments.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the enactments mentioned in the schedule to this Act, which have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express and specific repeal, or have by lapse of time and change of circumstances become unnecessary, or which merely repeal prior enactments, should be expressly and specifically repealed; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Enactments in schedule repealed.

1. The enactments described in the schedule annexed to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule:

Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Statute, Act or Regulation in which such enactment has been applied, incorporated, or referred to:

And this Act shall not affect the validity or invalidity of anything already done or suffered, or any indemnity already granted, or any right or title already acquired or accrued, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or the proof of any past act or thing:

Nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognised, or derived, by, in, or from any enactment hereby repealed:

Nor shall this Act provide or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage or practice not now existing or in force.

Short title. Commencement.

2. This Act may be cited as "The Repealing Act, 1874;" it extends to the whole of British India; and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1835 ...	Decrees for Rent ...	So much as has not been repealed.
X of 1836 ...	Indigo Contracts ...	In sections two, three and four, the first six words.
XX of 1836 ...	Quashing Batwáras ...	In section two, the words and figures "And it is hereby enacted that from the said first day of October, 1836." In section three, the words "And it is hereby enacted that."
XXI of 1836 ...	Creation of Zilas ...	The words and figures "It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of October, 1836."
XXVI of 1836 ...	Governor General's Camp-Police.	In section one, the first five words; and in sections two, three and four, the first six words.
III of 1837 ...	Bengal Sadr Courts ...	So much as has not been repealed.
IV of 1837 ...	Power to acquire land ...	In section one, the first twelve words; and in section two, the first six words.
VI of 1837 ...	Cuttack Málguzárs ...	The first five words.
XXII of 1837 ...	Offences against Revenue Regulations (Madras).	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIX of 1837 ...	Power to prescribe language to be used in judicial proceedings.	The whole Act.
XXXVI of 1837 ...	Criminal jurisdiction (Madras).	In section two, the first six words, and the words "and that."
VII of 1838 ...	Bengal judiciary ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XII of 1838 ...	Treasure trove (Madras)	The words and figures "It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of July 1838."
XVI of 1838 ...	Bombay judiciary ...	Section six; and in each of sections two, three, four and five, the first six words.
XVIII of 1838 ...	Sureties (Bombay) ...	In section one, the first twelve words. In sections two, three, four, five and six, the words "And it is hereby enacted, that."
XIX of 1838 ...	Coasting vessels (Bombay).	In sections two to fourteen (both inclusive), the words "And it is hereby enacted, that;" In section two the words and figures "from the said first day of November 1838" and in section fifteen, the words and figures "And it is hereby enacted, that from the first day of November 1838."
XXII of 1838 ...	Bengal judiciary ...	So much as has not been repealed.

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—(*continued*).

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XXIX of 1838 ...	Salt Department (Bengal).	In each of sections two to thirteen, and seventeen to twenty-two (both inclusive), twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty and thirty-three, the words "And it is hereby enacted, that."
IX of 1839 ...	Pauper suits ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1839 ...	Levy of hakks, &c., (Bombay).	In section one, the first seven words; in sections two and three, the first six words.
XXIV of 1839 ...	Ganjam and Vizagapatam.	In section two, the words and figures "And it is hereby enacted, that from and after the said first day of December 1839." In sections three, four, five, six, seven and eight, the first six words.
VI of 1840 ...	Bills of Exchange ...	In section one, the words and figures "from and after the first day of May, in the year of our Lord 1840." In section two, the first twelve words. In each of the remaining sections, the first six words.
IX of 1840 ...	Damages, &c. ...	In section two, the first six words.
X of 1840 ...	Temple of Jagannáth ...	In sections two and three, the first six words.
XV of 1840 ...	Agents of Foreign Sovereigns (Bombay).	So far as relates to Bombay Regulation XV of 1827.
XVII of 1840 ...	Salt laws (Madras) ...	The words and figures "in modification of Regulation V of 1831, of the Madras Code."
XIX of 1840 ...	Pauper appeals ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XXIII of 1840 ...	Execution of process ...	In sections two, three, four, six and seven, the first six words; in section five, the first five words; and the word 'that' where it first occurs.
I of 1841 ...	Collection of Revenue ...	The whole Act.
VII of 1841 ...	Examination of absent witnesses.	So much as has not been repealed.
VIII of 1841 ...	Interpleader ...	In sections two, three, four, five and seven, the first six words.
X of 1841 ...	Registry of Ships ...	In sections two, three, four, five, six, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-four and twenty-five, the first six words. In section eight, the first fourteen words. In section twenty-six, the first eight words.
XI of 1841 ...	Military Courts of Requests.	In sections three to seventeen (both inclusive), the first six words. In section five, the words and figures "of the East India Company, under Act No. VII of 1841," and "pursuant to the provisions of Act No. VII of 1841." In section fifteen, the words and figures "(for which purpose the provisions of Act No. II of 1840 shall be applicable)."
XII of 1841 ...	Sales of land for arrears of Revenue.	In section two, the first six words, and the words and figures "which shall fall due after the date specified in section XXXV of this Act."
XVIII of 1841 ...	Arms and Ammunition...	In section three, the first six words.
XIX of 1841 ...	Curators ...	In sections two to nineteen (both inclusive), the first six words.
XXIV of 1841 ...	Illusory appointments, &c.	In section two, the first six words and the words "from the first day of January next." In section four, the first forty-three words, and the words "from the first day of January next." In section five, the first six words.
XXVI of 1841 ...	Extension of parts of 3 & 4 Wm. IV., C. 42.	In sections three, four, seven and nine, the first six words. In section eight, the first five words and the word "that."
XXVII of 1841 ...	Unclaimed dividends ...	In section two, the first six words.
IV of 1842 ...	Boat regulations (Madras)	In section one, the first fourteen words. In sections two, three, four, six to nineteen (both inclusive), twenty-one and twenty-four, the first six words. Section twenty. In sections twenty-two and twenty-three, the first seven words.

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—(*continued*).

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XII of 1842 ...	Military Bázárs ...	Section two, so far as it relates to Act No. XXVIII of 1841, and the first six words.
XIII of 1842 ...	Collection of Revenue (Bombay).	In section two, the first six words, and the words "that it."
		In sections three to eight (both inclusive), the first six words.
II of 1843 ...	Appeals ...	The whole Act.
V of 1843 ...	Slavery ...	In section one, the first seven words.
		In sections two and three, the first eight words.
		In section four, the first six words.
XI of 1843 ...	Hereditary officers (Bombay).	In section two, the word 'And.'
		In sections three, four, five and six, eight, ten to fifteen (both inclusive), the first six words.
		In sections seven and nine, the first seven words.
XII of 1843 ...	Judicial language ...	The whole Act.
VI of 1844 ...	Customs Duties (Madras).	Section six.
		In sections eight to fifteen (both inclusive), the first six words.
XVI of 1844 ...	Salt Duties (Bombay) ...	The preamble.
		Section six, down to and including the words "weight and that" and the word "Company's."
VIII of 1845 ...	Security for costs ...	The whole Act.
XXI of 1845 ...	Meriah sacrifices ...	The whole Act.
I of 1846 ...	Pleaders	Sections one, two and three; and in sections four and six to thirteen (both inclusive), the first six words.
		In section five, the words "nevertheless and it is hereby enacted."
III of 1846 ...	Boundary marks (Bombay)	In sections five and six, the first six words.
XI of 1846 ...	Khándesh and Ahmadnagar.	In sections two, three, four and five, the first six words.
IX of 1847 ...	Assessment of lands gained by alluvion or dereliction.	In sections, two, three, five, six and nine, the first six words.
		Section four down to and including the words "and that."
XX of 1847 ...	Copyright	In section three, the first six words, and the words "and that."
		In section five, the first eleven words, and the words "and that."
		In section six, the first five words, and the words "and that."
		In section seven, the first five words.
		In sections eight and nine, the first twelve words.
		In sections ten and eleven, the first six words.
		In sections twelve to sixteen (both inclusive), the first five words.
XIV of 1848 ...	Commissions ...	In section one, the first six words.
IX of 1849 ...	Police Magistrates (Madras).	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1850 ...	Presidency Small Cause Courts.	In section six, the words and figures "within the meaning of Act VII of 1841, section VI."
XIX of 1850 ...	Apprentices ...	In sections five and twenty-three, the words "the East" and "Company."
XXXIII of 1850 ...	Sales of Patní tenures ...	In section one, the first six words.
XXXVII of 1850 ...	Inquiries into behaviour of public servants.	In section eight, the words and figures "by Act XXX, 1841."
III of 1852 ...	Spirituous liquors (Bombay).	Section nine.
VII of 1852 ...	Salt Revenue (Madras)	In section four, the words and figures "in the manner prescribed by clause 2, section XXXIII, Regulation XI of 1816, of the Madras Code."
XI of 1852 ...	Title to rent-free estates (Bombay).	Section one from and including the words "and no order" to the end.
XXIII of 1852 ...	Mitigation of Fines ...	The whole Act.
XXX of 1852 ...	Naturalization ...	Section nine.
XVIII of 1853 ...	Sale of spirits in Cantonments.	In section sixteen, the words and figures "shall not come into operation before the 1st day of January 1854, and."

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*(continued)*.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XVIII of 1854 ...	Railways ...	In the preamble, the words "under the superintendence and control of the East India Company," and "in any part of the territories in the possession and under the Government of the said Company." In section two, the words "or of the East India Company." Sections thirty-two and thirty-three.
XXXI of 1854 ...	Fines and recoveries: tenants in tail and married women.	In the title and preamble, the words "to abolish real actions and also fines and common recoveries, and." In section thirteen, the words "the East" and "Company." Section nineteen.
XXXIII of 1854 ...	Judicial language ...	The whole Act.
XIV of 1855 ...	Military Bázárs, Madras	The whole Act.
XVIII of 1855 ...	Pardons and Reprieves ...	The whole Act.
XXIII of 1855 ...	Administration of mortgaged estates.	In section one, the first eight words.
XXIV of 1855 ...	Penal Servitude ...	In section one, the first six words and the words "the East" and "Company".
XXXII of 1855 ...	Embankments ...	Section nineteen, and the last seven words of section eighteen.
XI of 1856 ...	European deserters ...	In section two, the words "or for any of the Settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca." In section four, the words and figures "Act No. XIV of 1849, or."
XIII of 1856 ...	Presidency Towns Police	In the title and preamble, the words "and the several stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca." In section two, the definitions of "station" and "Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature." The expressions "and stations" "or station" "or stations" wherever they occur in the Act. Section nine. In section twenty-two, the words "and within the said Settlement." In sections forty-seven, forty-eight and seventy-four, the words "or the East India Company." Section fifty-three, from and including the words "or of any" down to and including "1851." Section one hundred and eighteen.
XIV of 1856 ...	Improvement of Presidency Towns.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIX of 1856 ...	Emigration ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XXV of 1856 ...	Municipal rates ...	The whole Act.
IV of 1857 ...	Tobacco (Bombay) ...	In section four, the words and figures "within the meaning of Act XXV of 1836."
XXI of 1857 ...	Suburbs of Calcutta	In the title, the words "of the Suburbs of Calcutta and"; in the preamble, the words "the Suburbs of the said town of Calcutta and of," and the words "Suburbs and" in each of the places where they occur. In section one, the words "Suburbs or." In section four, the words "or the East India Company." In the schedule, the words "*Suburbs of Calcutta and*" and the Part headed "SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA."
XXIX of 1857 ...	Land Customs (Bombay)	In section four, the words "as above provided." In section five, the words and figures "and the provisions of sections IV, V and VI of the said Act I of 1852 shall be applicable to the persons so appointed."
I of 1858 ...	Forced labour (Madras)	In section six, the words "or District" in each of the places where they occur, and so much of that section as relates to Madras Regulation VII of 1816.

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—(*continued*).

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XXXIV of 1858 ...	Lunacy (Charter Courts)	Section thirty-one, from and including "and shall" down to the end of the section.
XXXVI of 1858 ...	Lunatic Asylums ...	In section six, the words "and the Stations of the Straits Settlement" and "and Stations." In section seven, the words "or in any Station of the Straits Settlement." In section seventeen, the words and figures "or to affect the provisions of Act IV of 1849, entitled '*An Act for the safe custody of Criminal Lunatics.*'"
XXXVII of 1858...	Nawáb of the Carnatic ..	Section three.
I of 1859 ...	Merchant Seamen ...	In section one hundred and twelve, the last eleven words.
III of 1859 ...	Cantonment Joint Magistrates.	Section eleven.
VII of 1859 ...	Customs ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XIII of 1859 ...	Masters and Workmen	In section one, the words "or in any Station of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca."
XVIII of 1859...	Punishment of offences...	Section one.
XXIII of 1859 ...	Land Customs ...	The whole Act.
XXIV of 1859 ...	Police (Madras Presidency).	Section twelve. In section fifty-two, the words and figures "in manner provided by Act II of 1839."
VIII of 1860 ...	Telegraphs ...	In section eighteen, the words "or for the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca."
XVI of 1860 ...	Presidency Municipalities	The whole Act.
XXI of 1860 ...	Registration of Societies	In sections one and eighteen, the words and figures "under Act XIX of 1857."
XXII of 1860 ...	Chittagong ...	Section seven.
XXIII of 1860 ...	Abkárí (Bengal) ...	In section one, the words and figures "On and after the 21st January 1860," and in section four, the word "said."
XXVII of 1860 ...	Collections of debts on successions.	Section one.
XXXI of 1860 ...	Arms	In section twenty-five, the words "Magistrate, Deputy Magistrate, or Assistant to a Magistrate, or Police Officer, or for any other." Sections thirty-seven, thirty-eight and thirty-nine. In section forty-one, the words "or Station."
XLVIII of 1860 ...	Presidency Towns Police	In the title, the words "*and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca.*" In section four, the words "or in any of the Stations of the Straits Settlement," and "or of the Courts of Judicature of such Stations," and "or in the Court of Judicature."
V of 1861 ...	Police	Section eleven.
XVII of 1861 ...	Customs Duties (North-Western Provinces).	In section one, the words and figures "From and after the ninth day of March 1861." Section three.
IV of 1863 ...	Treaty with Burma ...	Section four.
XIX of 1863 ...	Partition	In section two, the words "after the passing of this Act."
XX of 1863 ...	Religious Endowments...	In the preamble, the words and figures "and whereas it is expedient for that purpose to repeal so much of Regulation XIX. 1810 of the Bengal Code, and Regulation VII. 1817 of the Madras Code, as relate to endowments for the support of mosques, Hindoo Temples, or other religious purposes." In section twenty-two, the words "after the passing of this Act."
VI of 1864 ...	Whipping	Sections nine and ten.
VII of 1864 ...	Salt (Central Provinces)	Section four.
XIX of 1864 ...	Mirzápur	Section four.
XXIV of 1865 ...	Warrants of Attorney ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XXX of 1865 ...	Madras Irrigation Company.	Section two.

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—(*continued*).

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XXI of 1866 ...	Native Converts' re-marriage.	Section two. In section thirty-four, the words and figures "or in Acts Nos. XXV of 1864 and V of 1865" and from and including the words "and no Clergyman" to the end of the section; and section thirty-five, from and including the words "But it may" to the end of the section.
XXV of 1866 ...	Transfer to Government of certain securities.	In the title and preamble, the words "and in the Supreme Court of the Straits' Settlement." In section one, the words "or Supreme Court of the Straits' Settlement." So much of section two as has not been repealed. In section four, the words "or Supreme Court, as the case may be," and the words "and, in the case of proceeds transferred and paid under the second section of this Act by order of the Supreme Court of the Straits' Settlement, be established to the satisfaction of the same Court."
XXVII of 1866 ...	Trustees and Mortgagees	In section two, the words "*to abolish real actions and also fines and common recoveries, and.*" Section fifty-five.
XXVIII of 1866 ...	Trustees and Mortgagees' powers.	In section one, the words "and the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca." Section forty-seven.
III of 1867 ...	Public Gambling ...	Section eighteen.
XIII of 1867 ...	Port-dues (Maulmain and Bassein).	In section three, the first eight words.
XIV of 1867 ...	Pándhari (Central Provinces).	Section seven.
XVIII of 1867 ...	Jhánsí Civil Courts ...	In section three, the words "from the date of this Act coming into operation." Section twenty-six.
XIX of 1867 ...	Darjeeling... ...	Section one.
XXIII of 1867 ...	Murderous Outrages (Panjáb.)	Section three.
XVIII of 1868 ...	Nílgiri Hills ...	Section four.
XXV of 1868 ...	Coorg Courts ...	The second paragraph of section one. Section twenty-five.
XI of 1869 ...	Land Customs (Madras and Bombay).	Section three. In section four, the words and figures "schedules to the said Act No. XVII of 1867, or any other."
XV of 1869 ...	Prisoners' testimony ...	In sections seven and eight, the words and figures "appointed under Act No. XXI of 1863" and "appointed under the said Act No. XXI of 1863."
XVI of 1869 ...	Bhután Dvárs ...	Section four.
XVIII of 1869 ...	Stamps	In section seventeen, the words and figures "Act No. XXVI of 1867, section six, or under" and "other." In section forty-five, the words and figures "or Act No. X of 1862 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to stamp duties*)."
XX of 1869 ...	Volunteers ...	In section twenty-six, the words and figures "or the said Act No. XXIII of 1857."
V of 1870 ...	Costs of certain petitions	In the preamble, the words "*and in the Supreme Court of the Straits' Settlement, and the proceeds of certain estates in the charge of the Administrator General of Bengal.*"

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—(*concluded*).

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XXII of 1870 ...	European British subjects	Section five.
XXVI of 1870 ...	Prisons	The third paragraph of section one.
I of 1871 ...	Cattle trespass ...	The third paragraph of section one.
II of 1871 ...	Extension of Prisons' Act to Coorg.	Clause (*b*) of section one.
III of 1871 ...	Paper Currency ...	The third paragraph of section one.
IV of 1871 ...	Coroners	The third paragraph of section one.
V of 1871 ...	Prisoners	The third paragraph of section one.
VI of 1871 ...	Bengal Civil Courts ...	The fourth paragraph of section one.
VII of 1871 ...	Emigration ...	The third paragraph of section one.
X of 1871 ...	Excise	The third paragraph of section one.
		Section eighty-eight.
XII of 1871 ...	Income Tax ...	The whole Act.
XIII of 1871 ...	Customs Duties ...	The third paragraph of section one.
		In section four, the words and figures "affects Act No. XX of 1867, or."
XVI of 1871 ...	Survey of Steamers (Burma).	The third paragraph of section one.
XVII of 1871 ...	Land rates (Oudh) ...	The third paragraph of section one.
XVIII of 1871 ...	Land rates (N. W. P.) ...	The third paragraph of section one.
XX of 1871 ...	Land rates (Panjáb) ...	The third paragraph of section one.
XXI of 1871 ...	Dehrá Dún ...	In the preamble, the words "and to indemnify all officers and other persons who have acted in the said district under the said Regulations and Acts."
XXIV of 1871 ...	Local Public Works loans ...	In section one, the words "and shall come into force upon the passing thereof."
XXV of 1871 ...	Railways ...	The third paragraph of section one.
XXVI of 1871 ...	Land improvement ...	The third paragraph of section one.
XXVII of 1871 ...	Criminal tribes ...	In section one, the words "and it shall come into force on the passing thereof."
XXXII of 1871 ...	Civil Courts (Oudh) ...	Paragraphs three and four of section one.
III of 1872 ...	Marriage in certain cases	In section one, the last nine words.
VII of 1872 ...	Burma Courts ...	The last paragraph of section one.
		Sections three and four.
VIII of 1872 ...	Income Tax ...	The whole Act.
X of 1872 ...	Criminal Procedure ...	The third paragraph of section one.
XI of 1872 ...	Foreign Jurisdiction ...	The last paragraph of section one.
XIII of 1872 ...	Patterns and Designs ...	The last nine words of section one.
XV of 1872 ...	Christian Marriage ...	The third paragraph of section one.
XVIII of 1872 ..	Amending Evidence Act	The second paragraph of section one.
XXI of 1872 ...	Native Military Lunatics	The third paragraph of section one.
XXVII of 1872 ...	Postponing Criminal Procedure Code in Sindh.	The whole Act.
I of 1873 ...	Amending Burma Courts' Act.	The third paragraph of section one.
II of 1873 ...	Burma Ferries ...	The third paragraph of section one.
IV of 1873 ...	Panjáb Municipalities ...	The third paragraph of section one.
V of 1873 ...	Government Savings Banks.	The third paragraph of section one.
VI of 1873 ...	Transhipment ...	The third paragraph of section one.
VIII of 1873 ...	Canals and Drainage ...	The third paragraph of section one.
IX of 1873 ...	Panjáb Appeals ...	The third paragraph of section one.
XI of 1873 ...	Central Provinces Municipalities.	The third paragraph of section one.
XII of 1873 ...	Repealing Act, 1873 ...	The whole Act.
XIII of 1873 ...	Burma Timber ...	Section five.
XIV of 1873 ...	Lunatic Soldiers' property	The third paragraph of section one.
XV of 1873 ...	Municipalities (N. W. P. and Oudh).	The third paragraph of section one.
XVI of 1873 ...	Village Police (N. W. P.)	Section two.
V of 1874 ...	Kullu appeals ...	The preamble and section two.
VI of 1874 ...	Privy Council Appeals...	Section two and the schedule.

PART II.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF FORT ST. GEORGE IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
III of 1865 ...	Offences against special and local laws ...	The whole.
I of 1867 ...	Shortening language of Acts ...	Sections six and seven.
III of 1867 ...	Claims against Azím Jah	The whole.
VIII of 1867 ...	Police ...	In section eighty-one, the words and figures "And sections 2 and 4 of Act XXII of 1837 and."
I of 1869 ...	Nílgiri Hills Commissioner	The whole.

PART III.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL.

VII of 1867 ...	District Police ...	Section twelve.
I of 1873 ...	Bombay Port Trust ...	Section one, and Schedule A.
III of 1873 ...	Fees levied under Bombay Act IX of 1863.	The whole.

PART IV.—ACTS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

VII of 1862 ...	Resumption of Revenue	Sections three and four.
VIII of 1868 ...	Partial repeal of Act XXI of 1857.	The whole Act.
II of 1872 ...	Jute Warehouses ...	The last forty-three words of section one.

PART V.—MADRAS REGULATIONS.

III of 1802 ...	Procedure in Zila Courts	Section twenty-one.
IX of 1816 ...	Zila Magistrates ...	So much as has not been repealed.
II of 1819 ...	State Prisoners ...	Section four.
VII of 1822 ...	Rescinding Regulations I of 1809, and V of 1811.	In section three, the words "of the ministerial officers of the Courts of Judicature."
VII of 1832 ...	Military Bázárs ...	The whole.

PART VI.—BENGAL REGULATIONS.

II of 1793 ...	A Regulation for abolishing the Courts of Maal Adawlut, &c.	In section four, the words and figures "published in the manner directed in Regulation XLI. 1793." In section eight, clauses *eleventh* and *twelfth*. In section nine, the first three words. In section ten, the words "or dewans." In section fourteen, the words "and the dewan." In sections fifteen and eighteen, the words "or dewan." In section sixteen, the words "dewan or other." Sections twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-seven, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, forty-six and forty-seven. In section twenty-four, the words and figures "by a Regulation published in the manner directed in Regulation XLI. 1793, or." In section twenty-five, the words "and the species of rupee in which each payment may be made." In section twenty- six, the last sentence.
IV of 1793 ...	A Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding suits, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.

PART VI.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—(*continued*).

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1793 ...	A Regulation for re-enacting with modifications, &c.	Sections one, two, three, five to twelve (both inclusive), forty-two, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, sixty-one and sixty-three. In section seventeen, the second sentence. In section eighteen, the second sentence. Section twenty-one, from and including the words "in the mode" to the end of the section. In section thirty-five, the second sentence. Sections sixty-eight to one hundred and one, both inclusive.
X of 1793 ...	Decennial settlement ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1793 ...	Inheritance ...	Section two, down to and including the word "Higeree." In section three, the words "subsequent to the period specified in section II." Section four, down to and including the words "and that." Section five, except the first ten words, and in section six, the figure and words "VI. Nor to."
XIV of 1793 ...	Recovery of arrears of revenue.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIX of 1793 ...	Non-bádsháhí lákhiráj grants.	Section eighteen. In section two, clause *Second*, the words and figures "and proceeded in it, as required by section XIV. Regulation III. 1793." In section thirty-five, the words "and also to the Provincial Court of Appeal of the Division" and "and to the Provincial Court of Appeal of the Division," and "Provincial Court of Appeal or." In section forty-two, the second and third sentences. In section forty-three, the first four words.
XXXVII of 1793 ...	Bádsháhí lákhiráj grants	In section ten, the words "to the Provincial Court of Appeal, or from the decision of the Provincial Court," and the words "in the event of their ordering the cause to be appealed to the Provincial Court and of its being given against them therein;" and the words "in both cases." Sections thirteen, twenty-five and thirty-four. In section seventeen, the words "every five years." In section twenty-eight, the words "of the five years." In section thirty, the words "and also to the Provincial Court of Appeal of the division," "and to the Provincial Court of Appeal of the division" and "Provincial Court of appeal or." In section thirty-seven, the last two sentences. In section thirty-nine, the words and figures "which is to be formed in each of the Zillahs in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, at the commencement of the Bengal, Fussily and Willaity year 1207, and at the commencement of every succeeding five years," and the word "five."
XXXVIII of 1793...	Lending to zamíndárs ...	In section two, the words "and City" and the words "the Judges of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and the Courts of Circuit, and the registers to their respective Courts."
XLVIII of 1793 ...	A Regulation for forming a quinquennial register, &c.	In section two, clause *First*, the words "every five years." In sections ten, eleven, thirteen, sixteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-eight, twenty-nine and thirty, the word "quinquennial," wherever it occurs. In section ten, the words 'every' and 'five.' In section sixteen, the word "five."

PART VI.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—(*continued*).

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		In section eighteen, the words "and also to the Provincial Court of Appeal of the division," "and to the Provincial Court of Appeal of the division in which it may be included," and "Provincial Court of Appeal or." In section nineteen, the words "at the end of every five years." Section twenty-two. In section twenty-four, clause *Second*. In the same section, clause *Fifth*, the words and figures "Regulation XXV. 1793, that Regulation directing that the division and union of all estates are to be made under." In the same section, clause *Seventh*. In section twenty-six, the last two sentences. Section twenty-seven. In section twenty-nine, the words and figures "at the commencement of the Bengal, Fussily and Willaity year 1207, and at the commencement of every succeeding five years."
L of 1793 ...	A Regulation for empowering the Court of Wards, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
III of 1794 ...	A Regulation for exempting proprietors of land, &c.	The whole Regulation, except sections twelve, thirteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty. In section thirteen, the words and figures "by section III. Regulation XIV. 1793."
VIII of 1795 ...	Extending Regulation IV of 1793.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXVII of 1795 ...	Permanent settlement, Benares.	In section ten, the words and figures "and printed and published in the manner prescribed in Regulation XLI. 1793," and "as referred to in Regulation II. 1795."
LV of 1795 ...	Court of Wards. Security from guardians.	So much as has not been repealed.
I of 1799 ...	Frontier of Silhet ...	In section two, the words "natives of the Company's provinces; and to Armenians, Greeks and all other," and the words "not being British-born subjects; as well as to such British-born subjects as may be authorized by a license from Government to reside in the district of Sylhet." In section six, from and including the words "in the mode" down to the end of the section. Section seven.
V of 1799 ...	Wills and Intestacy ...	In section one, the words and figures "prescribed in section XV of Regulation IV. 1793, viz." In section two, the words and figures "Regulation X. 1793, or" and the word "other" before "Regulation;" and from and including the words "under the general rule" to the end of the section. In sections one, two, three and seven, the words "and City" and "or City," wherever they occur. In section eight, the words and figures "described in Regulation X. 1793" and "by the above or any other Regulation," and the word "the" before "disqualified."
VII of 1799 ...	Realization of rent and revenue.	So much as has not been repealed.
II of 1800 ...	Stone quarries at Chunar	In section two, the words "native inhabitants of the Company's provinces and all other," and from and including the words "not being," down to and including the figures "1793." In section eight, the words and figures "which are exempted from the customs by section X. Regulation III. 1795." Section nine. In section ten, the words "besides an oath, or solemn declaration, for the faithful execution of their respective duties."

PART VI.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—*(continued)*.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1800 ...	Extending to Benares Regulation VII of 1799.	The whole Regulation.
VIII of 1800 ...	Pargana Register ...	In section four, the words "at the commencement of every fifth succeeding year." In sections five, six, seven, nine, ten, fourteen, sixteen, seventeen, nineteen, the word "quinquennial" wherever it occurs. In section five, the words "the interval of five years." In section six, the words "in the Persian language;" and the words and figures "appointed under Regulation XXI. 1793 (extended to Benares by Regulation XXXVII. 1795)," and the words ("or by the city judge in the province of Benares)." In section eleven, the words "directed to be prepared at the expiration of every five years." In section seventeen, the words and figures "appointed under Regulation XXI. 1793," and from and including the words "Such officers shall" to the end of the section. Section twenty-two.
I of 1801 ...	Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, Board of Revenue, &c.	Sections one, two, four, nine and fifteen. In section eight, the words and figures "or to alter the provisions made for the correction of error or collusion in such allotments, by section twenty-five, Regulation XXV. 1793, in cases of private divisions of estates; and by clause *Second* of section twenty-nine, Regulation VII. 1799, in cases of public sales." In section ten, the words and figures "or of suspicion that the purchase has been made in opposition to the Rules contained in clauses 3 and 4 of section XXIX, Regulation VII. 1799," and "for the orders of the Governor General in Council, as directed in clause *Fourth* of section XXIX. Regulation VII. 1799."
VII of 1801 ...	Duty on Coasting Vessels, &c.	The whole Regulation.
XIII of 1803 ...	Records of Courts, Ceded Provinces.	The whole Regulation.
XLIII of 1803 ...	Fees on institution of suits.	So much as has not been repealed.
XLIX of 1803 ...	Assistant Judges ...	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1804 ...	Appointment and removal of Native Officers.	So much as has not been repealed.
X of 1804 ...	Punishment of State offences by Courts Martial, &c.	In section four, the words and figures "or before any special court appointed for the trial of such offences, under Regulation IV. 1799, and Regulation XX. 1803."
X of 1805 ...	Sadr Adálat ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XII of 1805 ...	Settlement and Collection of public revenue, Cuttack, &c.	Sections twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen.
XIII of 1805 ...	Cuttack Police ...	In section two, the words and figures "formed into one zillah, instead of two zillahs, as prescribed in Regulation IV. 1804, and shall be." Section twelve.
VI of 1806 ...	Embankments ...	So much as has not been repealed.
VII of 1806 ...	A Regulation for re-establishing a Court of Civil Judicature in the vicinity of Calcutta, &c.	The whole Regulation.
VIII of 1806 ...	Complaints against Collectors.	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1806 ...	Supplies for Troops, &c.	Sections nine, eleven and twelve.
VIII of 1809 ...	Appointment and removal of ministerial officers.	So much as has not been repealed.
X of 1810 ...	A Regulation for abolishing the duties, &c.	The whole Regulation.

PART VI.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—(*continued*).

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
XX of 1810 ...	Camp-followers, bázárs...	Section five, and in section three, the words, "or the second article of the fifteenth section of the Hon'ble Company's."
IX of 1811 ...	Partition ...	The whole Regulation.
XI of 1811 ...	Revision of jama on divided lands.	Section two.
III of 1812 ...	Criminal Procedure, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1812 ...	Collection of Land Revenue.	Section one. Section two, down to and including the words "rescinded; and" Section three, down to and including the words "rescinded: and" Section four, down to and including the words "declared that," and the words and figures "the case to be tried as a summary suit under Regulation VII. 1799." Section twenty-six, from and including the words "provided, however" to the end. Section twenty-seven, from and including the words "and should those authorities" to the end.
XI of 1812 ...	Foreign Immigrants ...	In section five, the words "before the Court of Circuit," in each of the places where they occur, and the words "of circuit."
XV of 1812 ...	Extending parts of Regulation I. 1811.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVIII of 1812 ...	Explaining section 2 of Regulation V. 1812.	Section three, clause *First*.
XXII of 1812 ...	Bandelkhand ...	In section four, the two provisoes.
XIX of 1814 ...	Partition of Revenue-paying estates.	Section two; and in section thirteen, clause *First*. The words "or Board of Commissioners," and "and Board of Commissioners" wherever they occur. In section seventeen, clause *Third*, the second sentence. In section twenty-one, the words "as the case may be" and "respectively."
XXV of 1814 ...	Sadr Díwání Adálat and Provincial Courts.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXVII of 1814 ...	Native Pleaders ...	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1816 ...	Kánungo, Cuttack ...	In section one, from and including the words "to be in force" to the end of the section. In section three, the words and figures "under the provisions of Regulation V. 1804, and Regulation VIII. 1809."
IX of 1816 ...	The Sunderbuns ...	Section one, from and including the words "to be in force" to the end of the section.
XI of 1816 ...	Succession to certain estates in Cuttack.	Sections four, six, ten and twenty; and in section eighteen, the figures and word 'IV,' 'VI,' 'and X.'
XVII of 1816 ...	Police ...	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1817 ...	Hidden Treasure ...	In section five, the words "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares, or" In section six, the words and figures "within the period limited by the notification directed in section IV of this Regulation," *** "and deposited it in the Zillah or City Court, as required by section III." In section seven, the words "and deposited." In section eight, the words and figure "in conformity with section IV and make the deposit thereby required;" and "or the Board of Commissioners in the Western Provinces or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares." In section nine, the words "or City," and the last fourteen words. Section ten.
XII of 1817 ...	Patwáris	In the preamble, the words "from the date of their promulgation." Sections two, four, five and six. In section nine, the words and figures "to furnish the Collector with the statement required in section IV, and;" and "sections V and VII of."

PART VI.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—(*continued*).

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		In section eleven, the words and figures "to furnish the statement required by section IV, or,"*** "sections V and VII of," *** "in those sections," and "the Board of Commissioners, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares, as the case may be." In section twenty-six, the words "before a Court of Circuit," *** "in the Regulations," and "under the provisions of the Regulations." In section twenty-seven, the words "before a Court of Circuit" and "in the Regulations." In section thirty-one, the words "the Board of Commissioners or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares, according as he may be subject to one or other of those authorities,"*** "and Commissioner aforesaid." In section thirty-two, the words "Board of Commissioners and Commissioner in Behar and Benares, as the case may be." In section thirty-three, the words "or commissioner." In sections thirty-three and thirty-five, the words "the Board of Commissioners or the Commissioner in Behar or Benares, as the case may be."
XX of 1817 ...	Police	Sections one to eight (both inclusive), ten, eleven, thirty-one, thirty-three and thirty-four. In section twenty-eight, clause *Second*, the words and figures "as directed in section XXIV. Regulation X. 1813." In section twenty-nine, clause *First*, the words "weaver," "engaged in the provision of the Company's investment, or," "commercial," "commercial resident." In clause *Second*, the word "commercial." In clause *Third*, the words "weavers," *** "engaged in the provision of the Company's investment, or," *** "commercial," *** "commercial resident." In clause *Fourth*, the words "weaver," "engaged in the provision of the Company's investment, or," *** "commercial" and "commercial resident." In clause *Fifth*, the words and figures "as required by the *Second* clause of section XI. Regulation VI. 1801," and the words "commercial resident or." In clause *Ninth*, the words and figures "as required by the provisions of Regulation XIII. 1816, which are herein recapitulated for their information and guidance." Clauses *Tenth* and *Eleventh*. In section thirty, clauses *Third* and *Sixth*; and in clause *Second*, the words and figures "in pursuance of section IX. Regulation XI. 1806."
III of 1818 ...	State prisoners ...	In section four, the words "of circuit" wherever they occur. Section eight. In section nine, the words "to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit, and."
II of 1819 ...	Resumption of Revenue	Sections two, twenty-five and twenty-seven. In section six, the words "in the Persian language and character." In section nineteen, clause *First*, from and including the words "conformably with" to the end of the clause. In sections twenty, twenty-one and thirty, the word "Persian." Section twenty-four, clause *Second*. Section twenty-six, clause *First*, except the words "In cases instituted in the Zillah Court * * * an appeal shall be received by the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut." Clause *Second*, down to and including the words "appeals but," and the words "or Provincial Court" and the word "special" wherever it occurs.

PART VI.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—*(continued)*.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
		In section thirty, clauses *Fifth* and *Seventh*, the words "or City."
VI of 1819 ...	Ferries	In section two, clause *First*, and the first six words of clause *Second*. In section three, clause *Second*, the words and figures "under the provisions of Regulation XIX. 1816." In section six, clause *Second*, the words "through the channel of the Superintendents of Police." Section fourteen.
VIII of 1819 ...	Patní Taluqs ...	In section two, the words and figures "under the rule of section V. Regulation XLIV. 1793." In section three, clause *Third*, the words and figures "under the rule contained in the seventh clause of section XV. Regulation VII. 1799, for leases conveying a limited interest in the land." In section eight, clause *Second*, the words "to the Civil Court of the District, and a similar one." In section nine, the words "by the register or acting register of the Civil Court, or, in his absence, by the person in charge of the office of Judge, or of Magistrate of the District within which the lands may be situated." In section fifteen, clause *Second*, the word "summary," and the words and figures "brought under the provisions of section XV. Regulation VII. 1799, or in any application to stay process by distraint, under the rules of Regulation V. 1812."
II of 1820 ...	Offences in Chandernagore.	The whole Regulation.
IV of 1821 ...	Collectors' powers ...	In section six, clause *First*, the words "and City," and the whole of clause *Second*. In section seven, the words "or City" wherever they occur. In section eight, clause *Third*, the words "or the Boards of Commissioners," * * * "or Board of Commissioners."
III of 1822 ...	Board of Revenue ...	Sections two and three, and clauses *Second* and *Third* of section four.
VII of 1822 ...	Settlement—Ceded Provinces and Cuttack.	In section two, the first five clauses, and the first fourteen words of clause *Sixth*. In section five, clause *Second*, section six, clause *First*, section seven, clause *First*, section nine, clause *Second*, section twelve, clause *Second*, and section seventeen, the words "of Commissioners." In section fifteen, the words "or Provincial," and "according to the value of the interest at stake." In section sixteen, the words "or Provincial." In section twenty, clause *Second*, the words "or City." In section twenty-three, clause *Third*, the words "or City." In section twenty-nine, clause *Fifth*, the word "Persian." In section thirty, the words "or City," and "or Provincial Court of the Division," and "under the general Regulations for the administration of civil justice." In section thirty-one, clause *Second*, the words "any register, sudder ameen or" and "registers, sudder ameens and." In section thirty-three, clause *First*, the words and figures "shall be guided by the rules contained in Regulation XVI. 1793, and the other corresponding enactments, and in Regulation VI. 1813, in so far as the same may be applicable, and."
VI of 1823 ...	Indigo suits ...	In section three, clause *First*, the words "or city" and "or to a register exercising the powers of Joint Magistrate."

PART VI.—BENGAL REGULATIONS—*(concluded.)*.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of Repeal.
		In section six, the word "summary" (wherever it occurs), "nevertheless" and "by a summary award;" and the passage beginning with "they shall be either" and ending with "under this Regulation."
VII of 1823 ...	Loans to Covenanted Civil Servants.	Section two, clause *Third*. In section three, the words "and city." Section five. In section eight, the words "provincial," * * * "by the Provincial Courts" and "of the Regulations."
VII of 1825 ...	Sales of land in execution of decrees.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIV of 1825 ...	Revenue Authorities ...	Section six, from and including the words "to the Provincial Court" down to and including "pounds sterling." In the same section, the words "or Provincial."
XV of 1825 ...	Customs duties ...	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1825 ...	Courts Martial ...	In section four, the words "or City," and the words and figures "under the provisions of Regulation L. 1803."
III of 1827 ...	Ministerial Native Officers	The whole Regulation except section five.
V of 1827 ...	Management of estates under attachment.	In section two, the words and figures "and sections XXVI and XXVII. Regulation V. 1812, and clause *Third*, section V. Regulation VI. 1813." In sections two and three, the words "and City." In section four, the words "or City."
III of 1828 ...	Special Commissioners for hearing Revenue Appeals.	In section two, clause *Third*, the words "through the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut," and "Provincial and." In section four, clause *First*, the words "in a Persian roobukaree." Section six, clauses *Sixth* and *Seventh*. In section ten, clause *Fourth*, the words "the Provincial Courts, or," * * * "or the Provincial," * * * "respectively." In section ten, clause *Fifth*, from and including the words "and the Civil Courts" to the end of the section. Section eleven, clause *First*.
IV of 1828 ...	Powers of Collectors ...	In section two, clause *Fourth*, before the word "magistrates," the words "the powers vested in;" and the words and figures "by Regulation XV. 1824, shall be suspended in regard to all mehauls of which the settlement may be so in progress; and the said officers".
I of 1829 ..	Commissioners of Revenue.	Sections three and five.
IV of 1829 ...	Modifying Regulation III. 1828.	In section two, clause *First*, the words "or City," and "or of a Provincial Court".
XV of 1829 ...	Valuing goods imported by sea.	So much as has not been repealed.
III of 1830 ...	Amending Regulation XV of 1829.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1831 ...	Sadr Díwání Adálat (N. W. P.)	Sections one, two, three, four, five and eight.
XI of 1831 ...	Police-powers of Tahsíldárs.	Section eight.
VI of 1832 ...	Native Assessors ...	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1833 ...	Customs duties ...	So much as has not been repealed.
IX of 1833 ...	Revenue Settlements ...	Section four.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 8th December 1874, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in two months:—

No. 16 OF 1874.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the effect of an unlimited grant of probate or letters of administration made by any Court in British India is confined to the Province in which such grant is made: And whereas it is expedient to extend over British India the effect of such grants when made by a High Court; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Unlimited grants of probate or letters of administration made by a High Court to take effect throughout British India.

1. All probates and letters of administration granted by a High Court after the passing of this Act shall, unless otherwise directed by the grant, have effect over all the moveable and immoveable property of the deceased throughout the whole of British India, and shall be conclusive as to the representative title against all debtors of the deceased and all persons holding property which belonged to him; and shall afford full indemnity to all debtors paying their debts and to all persons delivering up such property to the executor or the administrator as the case may be.

Inventory may include property in any part of British India.

2. Except in cases where it is sought to obtain a grant of probate or letters of administration limited to the Province in which the High Court making the grant is situate, the executor or the person applying for administration to the effects of any person hereafter dying in British India and leaving property in more than one Province shall include in the inventory of the effects of the deceased his moveable or immoveable property situate in each of the said Provinces:

And the value of such property situate in the said Provinces, respectively, shall be separately stated in such inventory, and the probate or letters of administration shall be chargeable with a fee corresponding to the entire amount or value of the property affected thereby wheresoever situate within British India.

Relief where too high a court-fee has been paid.

3. And whereas it is expedient to grant relief where too high a court-fee has been paid on any probate of a will or letters of administration, it is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Where any person on applying for the probate of a will or letters of administration has estimated the property of the deceased to be of greater value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has consequently paid too high a court-fee thereon, if such person produces the probate or letters to the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority within six months after the true value of the property has been ascertained,

and delivers to such Authority a particular inventory and valuation of the property of the deceased, verified by affidavit or affirmation,

and if such Authority is satisfied that a greater fee was paid on the probate or letters than the law required,

the said Authority may—

(*a*) cancel the stamp on the probate or letters;

(*b*) substitute another stamp for denoting the duty which should have been paid thereon; and

(*c*) make an allowance for the difference between them as in the case of spoiled stamps, or, if the difference be considerable, repay the same in money, at his discretion.

4. And whereas it is also expedient to grant relief where a grant of probate or letters of administration has been made more than once in respect of the whole or any part of the same estate, it is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Relief in case of several grants.

(a) Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration has been or is made in respect of the whole of the property belonging to an estate, no fees shall be chargeable under the Court Fees Act, 1870, when a like grant is made in respect of the whole or any part of the same property belonging to the same estate;

(b) whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration has been or is made in respect of any property forming part of an estate, the amount of fees then actually paid under the same Act shall be deducted when a like grant is made in respect of property belonging to the same estate, identical with or including the property to which the former grant relates.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. A grant of probate or letters of administration under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, takes effect only in the Province in which the grant is made, and 'Province' is defined as 'a division of British India having a Court of last resort.' Probate or administration granted (say) in Lower Bengal is therefore inoperative in Madras, Bombay and elsewhere in India; and the executor of a shareholder in the Bank of Bengal who dies in Calcutta (where his will is proved), would be liable to the extra expense of appointing three attorneys, and obtaining administration in Madras, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces, if (as might well happen) the deceased was interested in the Banks of Madras and Bombay, and held shares in a tea-plantation in Kumáon.

2. A system involving expensive and tedious formalities may be expected to produce hardship, and cases which have recently come before the Government of India prove that such is actually the case.

3. The remedy is to provide that the person who is duly constituted executor or administrator by a competent Court shall be the owner of his testator's or intestate's property as completely throughout British India as he now is throughout the Province in which probate is granted. And there is no reason why in a country under one Supreme Legislature and one financial system, a representative of a deceased person once duly constituted anywhere, should not be recognized everywhere.

4. It is thought that, in the first instance at all events, the 'competent' Court should be a High Court as defined by Act I of 1868.

5. The opportunity has been taken to insert a provision (resembling that made by 55 Geo. III, c. 184, s. 40) for granting relief when too high a court-fee has been paid on any probate or letters of administration. The matter has been provided for executively (by Financial Notification No. 2025, dated 15th August 1872), but it is more satisfactory to the public that such a provision should be made by the Legislature.

6. The Bill also proposes to give relief from double payment of court-fees where a grant of probate or letters of administration is made more than once in respect of the whole or any part of the same estate. This matter, also, has been provided for by the Executive; but the provision should now be placed on the Indian Statute-book.

A. HOBHOUSE.

Simla, October 16th, 1874.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th December 1874, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:—

No. 17 OF 1874.

THE INLAND CUSTOMS BILL, 1875.

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SCHEDULE.

A Bill for regulating Inland Customs Duties on Salt and Sugar, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of inland customs-duties on salt and sugar, and to the import of salt, the export of sugar and the manufacture of salt and saltpetre into, from and in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Inland Customs Act, 1875": and shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Local extent.

This section, section two, and so much of this Act as refers to offences against any of its provisions or any rules made hereunder extend to the whole of British India:

The rest of this Act extends to the territories for the time being respectively subject to the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces;

Power to extend Act.

And any part of this Act other than the parts specified in the second clause of this section, may be extended, by order of the Governor General in Council published in the *Gazette of India*, to any part of British India other than the said territories.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

the expression "the said territories" means the territories mentioned in the third clause of the first section:

"Collector."

the term "Collector" means a Collector or Assistant Commissioner of Inland Customs, and includes any revenue officer on whom the Local Government confers the powers of a Collector under this Act:

"Magistrate."

the term "Magistrate" means any Magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class:

"Customs line."

the term "Customs line" means a space of ground, to be declared under section ten, clause (*b*), into out of or across which salt or sugar cannot be legally taken without payment of the duty prescribed by this Act, and unless covered by a current protective document in such manner as may for the time being be prescribed under the same section:

"Imported."

the term "Imported," as applied to salt, means brought into the customs line from the direction of the frontier of the said territories, and salt removed from Government depôt or Stores, or from Bonded Warehouses; and the term "exported," as applied to sugar, means brought into the customs line from the opposite direction:

"Exported."

"Sugar."

the term "Sugar" includes also saccharine produce, sweetmeats and all other articles of which sugar forms a principal ingredient, and which may be declared, by a rule under section ten, to be liable to duty under this Act:

"Saltpetre."

the term "Saltpetre" includes rasí, sajjí and all other substances manufactured from saline earth, and khárínún, or Glauber's salt, and every form of sulphate or carbonate of soda; and

"Manufacture of salt."

the expression "Manufacture of salt" includes the separation or purification of salt obtained in the manufacture of saltpetre, the separation of salt from earth or other substance so as to produce alimentary salt, and the excavation or removal of natural deposits or of efflorescence of salt.

II.—OF THE IMPORT OF SALT, EXPORT OF SUGAR AND MANUFACTURE OF SALT.

Regulation of the import of salt, export of sugar, and manufacture of salt and saltpetre.

4. No salt shall be imported into the said territories, and no sugar shall be exported therefrom, and no salt or saltpetre shall be manufactured or refined therein, except subject to the conditions and payments and in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules for the time being prescribed hereunder.

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this Act shall affect the importation of salt or exportation of sugar into or from any of the said territories from or into any other of the said territories or the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William.

Power to levy duties.

5. The Governor General in Council may order the levy of the following duties:—

		Per maund of three thousand two hundred tolas.
(*a*).	On salt imported into the said territories	Three rupees.
(*b*).	On refined sugar exported from the said territories ...	One rupee.
(*c*).	On unrefined sugar exported from the said territories ...	Six annas.
(*d*).	On salt manufactured in the said territories ...	Three rupees.

Levy of salt-duty in Central Provinces.

6. The duty leviable under section five, clause (*a*) may be levied by way of a mileage rate on—

(*a*.) salt imported from the Presidency of Bombay into any part of the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and

(*b*.) salt which having been so imported is afterwards moved from one place to another.

And the Governor General in Council may from time to time fix, for the purposes of this section, the rate per maund per mile, which shall be levied as aforesaid.

Power to reduce or remit duties.

7. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by order published in the *Gazette of India*, reduce or remit in the whole or any part of the said territories all or any of the duties ordered to be levied under section five.

Saving of existing duties on salt and sugar.

8. All duties now leviable on salt or sugar imported into or exported from the said territories, shall, until otherwise directed by the Governor General in Council, be deemed to be leviable under this Act.

Power to prohibit import of salt or export of sugar.

9. The Governor General in Council may by order published in the *Gazette of India* prohibit the import of salt or the export of sugar into or from the whole or any part of the said territories.

Power to make rules.

10. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules relating to the following matters (namely)—

(*a*) the manner, time, and place in and at which, and the persons by whom, the duties leviable under this Act shall be collected and the dutiable goods be permitted to be imported and exported;

(*b*) the position and extent of the customs lines, and the mode in which such lines shall be defined and protected;

(*c*) the manufacture, storage and sale of salt;

(*d*) what shall be deemed refined and what unrefined sugar;

(*e*) the manufacture and refinement of saltpetre;

(*f*) the form of licenses to be granted under this Act, the period for and the conditions on which such licenses shall be in force, and the fee to be paid in respect of them;

(*g*) the seizure, disposal or destruction of things liable to be seized or destroyed under this Act;

(*h*) the manner in which fines levied, and the proceeds of sales of articles confiscated, under this Act, shall be distributed.

(*i*) and generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Publication of rules.

Such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Existing rules

Till otherwise directed, the rules now in force regarding the above-mentioned subjects, so far as they are not inconsistent with this Act, shall be deemed to have been issued under this Act, and the existing customs line shall be deemed to have been defined and protected under this Act.

III.—Of the Powers of Officers.

Power to detain suspected person and to seize goods liable to confiscation.

11. Any officer of Inland Customs may stop and detain any person whom he has reasonable ground to suspect of carrying any salt or sugar liable to confiscation under this Act;

and may search for and seize any such salt or sugar together with the vessels, packages or coverings in which it is contained, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it;

and may also arrest the person in whose possession such salt or sugar is found.

Power to arrest.

12. Any officer of Inland Customs may arrest any person whom he has reasonable ground to suspect to be liable to punishment under this Act.

Power to enter and search place of illicit manufacture.

13. Whenever any officer of Inland Customs or land-revenue, not being below the grade of a Sub-Assistant Patrol or Náib Tahsíldár, has reason to believe from information given by any person and taken down in writing, that salt or saltpetre is being unlawfully manufactured or stored,

such officer may, between sunrise and sunset (but always in the presence of an officer of police not being under the grade of a Head Constable), enter any house, boat, or place, in which there is reason to believe that salt or saltpetre is being so manufactured or stored,

and, in case of resistance, may break open any door, and force and remove any other obstacle to such entry,

and may seize and carry away all materials used in the manufacture of such salt or saltpetre,

and may also arrest the occupier of the said house, boat, or place, together with all persons concerned in the manufacture of such salt or saltpetre, or in the keeping and concealing thereof.

Report of arrest, seizure or search.

14. Whenever an officer of Inland Customs or land-revenue under the rank of Collector arrests any person under this Act,

or seizes any articles as liable to confiscation under this Act,

or enters any house, boat, or place for the purpose of searching for any such articles,

he shall (unless empowered under the next succeeding clause of this section), within forty-eight hours next after such arrest, seizure or entry, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest, seizure or search, to his official superior for the information of the Collector.

Any officer making any arrest under this section, or his official superior, shall, if generally empowered to do so by the Collector, either send with all convenient despatch the person arrested to the Magistrate, or order the discharge of such person.

Procedure in respect of articles seized.

15. Whenever the Collector is informed of the seizure of any article exceeding five sers in quantity, liable to confiscation under this Act, he shall, with all convenient despatch, report the circumstances of the case to the Commissioner of land-revenue, who may—

declare the article to be confiscated, or

impose such lesser penalty in lieu thereof as to him may seem fit, or

order the immediate release of such article.

If the quantity seized does not exceed five sers, the Collector shall possess the same powers in regard to its disposal which by this section are conferred on Commissioners of land-revenue in regard to quantities exceeding five sers.

Whenever a Commissioner of land-revenue declares under this section any article to be confiscated, he may also declare to be confiscated any vessel, package or covering in which such article is contained, and any animal or conveyance used in carrying it.

Procedure in respect of person arrested.

16. Whenever the Collector is informed of the arrest of any person, he shall (unless such person has been dealt with under the last clause of section fourteen), make such inquiry as he thinks necessary, and either send, with all convenient despatch, the person arrested to the Magistrate, or order the immediate discharge of such person.

Officers of Police and land-revenue to assist Customs officers.

17. All officers of police and officers of Government engaged in the collection of land-revenue, are empowered and required to assist the officers of the Inland Customs Department in the execution of this Act.

IV.—OF PENALTIES.

Evading duties or manufacturing without license.

18. Whoever commits any of the following offences—

(a) evades payment of any of the duties imposed by this Act,

(b) without a license under this Act, or in contravention of the terms and conditions of any such license, manufactures or refines salt or saltpetre,

(c) attempts, or abets, or, being a proprietor, farmer, tahsíldár, gumáshta or other manager of land, connives at any such evasion or manufacture,

(d) wilfully does anything in contravention of this Act, or of any rule for the time being prescribed under section ten,

shall, for every such offence, be punishable with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees;

and all salt, sugar, or saltpetre in respect of which the offence has been committed, together with the vessels, packages, or coverings in which such salt, sugar, or saltpetre is contained, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation;

and the works, materials and implements constructed or prepared for the purpose of such illicit manufacture shall be also liable to confiscation and may be destroyed.

Neglect or refusal by Police officer to assist.

19. Any police officer who, without lawful excuse, neglects or refuses to assist as provided in section seventeen,

and any chief constable or other officer in charge of a police station, who, on application made by an officer of Inland Customs or Land-Revenue to attend for any of the purposes specified in section thirteen, fails so to attend or to depute a subordinate officer, not being below the grade of head constable, so to attend,

shall for every such offence be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Maliciously causing arrest or search.

20. Whoever maliciously gives false information against any person as being engaged in the unlawful manufacture of salt or saltpetre, or as having in his possession any salt or saltpetre or sugar, in contravention of this Act, and so procures that such person be arrested, or that any house, boat, or place be searched, shall for every such offence be punishable with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both.

The officer imposing such fine may direct that it or any part thereof be paid to the person injured by such malicious information.

Vexatious search, seizure or arrest by customs officer.

21. Any officer of Inland Customs who commits any of the following offences—

(a) without reasonable ground of suspicion, searches or causes to be searched any house, boat or place;

(b) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the moveable property of any person, on pretence of seizing or searching for any article liable to confiscation under this Act;

(c) vexatiously and unnecessarily arrests any person;

(d) commits any other act to the injury of any person, when such act is not required for the execution of the officer's duty,

shall for every such offence be punishable with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Such fine, or any part thereof, may, if the Magistrate imposing it so direct, be paid to the person aggrieved.

Unlawful release or connivance at escape.

22. Any officer of Inland Customs unlawfully releasing or conniving at the escape of any person arrested under this Act, or acting in any manner inconsistent with his duty, for the purpose of enabling any person to do any thing whereby any of the provisions of this Act may be evaded or broken, or the revenue defrauded, shall for every such offence be punishable with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Adjudication of fine and confiscation.

23. All fines leviable for offences against this Act, shall be adjudged by the Magistrate on the information of the Collector or any officer of Inland Customs.

Provided that no such information shall be necessary in any case of complaint preferred to a Magistrate under section nineteen, twenty, twenty-one or twenty-two.

On the application of the Collector or any officer of Inland Customs, the convicting Magistrate may declare to be confiscated all works, materials and implements constructed or prepared for the purpose of manufacturing or refining salt or saltpetre contrary to the provisions of this Act.

Cases in which summons to issue.

24. In all cases in which complaint or information is preferred to a Magistrate of offences committed against this Act, not being cases in which persons are sent in custody by a Collector or officer of Inland Customs or Land-Revenue, the Magistrate shall issue a summons requiring the attendance of the person accused.

Rules of Criminal Procedure Code to apply to trials.

The rules contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the trial of cases before a Magistrate and for appeal against orders passed by a Magistrate, shall apply to trials under this Act:

Limitation of time for complaint.

Provided that no complaint or information of an offence against this Act shall be admitted, unless it be preferred within six months after the commission of the offence to which the complaint or information refers.

Punishment on second and subsequent convictions.

25. Whenever any person is convicted of an offence against this Act, after having been previously convicted of an offence, against this Act or any enactment hereby repealed,

a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months may be imposed on such person in addition to the punishment which may be inflicted for a first offence against this Act;

and every such person shall, upon every subsequent conviction of an offence against this Act, be liable to six months' imprisonment in addition to any term of imprisonment to which he was liable at his last previous conviction.

Appropriation of fines and proceeds of goods confiscated.

26. All fines imposed under section eighteen, and the proceeds from sale of all confiscated articles, shall be employed in accordance with the rules that may from time to time be prescribed in that behalf by the Governor General in Council.

SCHEDULE.

A.—Acts.

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XIV of 1843	An Act for regulating the levy of Customs Duties, and the manufacture of Salt in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXVI of 1855.	An Act to empower Officers of Customs and Land Revenue to search Houses and other enclosed places for contraband Salt in the North-Western Provinces.	The whole.
I of 1860 ...	An Act to empower the Governor General in Council to increase the rate of Duty on Salt imported into the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVII of 1861	An Act to amend Act XIV of 1843 (for regulating the Customs Duties in the North-Western Provinces).	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXI of 1861	An Act to regulate the manufacture of Saltpetre and the sale of Salt educed in the refinement thereof.	The whole.
XIX of 1862	An Act to extend to the Province of Oude certain provisions of Acts XIV of 1843 and XXXVI of 1855, relating to the manufacture of contraband Salt, and to amend the last-named Act.	The whole.
VII of 1864	An Act for regulating the importation and manufacture of alimentary Salt in the Territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXXIII of 1867.	An Act to amend Act No. XXXI of 1861.	The whole.
XXV of 1869	An Act to provide Rules for the manufacture, storing and sale of Alimentary Salt in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and the Central Provinces, and for other purposes.	The whole.
XXV of 1872	An Act to give the force of law to certain Rules relating to Salt in the Panjáb.	The whole.
X of 1874 ...	An Act to amend the Law relating to Salt.	Sections three and four.

SCHEDULE—*(continued).*

B.—Bengal Regulations.

Number and Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XIX of 1812	A Regulation for making certain Alterations in the Rules before established for the Collection of the Government Customs and Town Duties.	So much as has not been repealed.
XX of 1817	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with Amendments and Modifications, the several Rules which have been passed for the Guidance of Darogahs and other subordinate Officers of Police; for modifying the existing Rules concerning the Resistance or Evasion of Criminal Process, and for requiring further Aid to the Police in certain cases, from Proprietors and Farmers of Land and their Local Managers, as well as from the Munduls and other Heads of Villages.	Section twenty-nine, clauses *fifth*, *sixth*, *seventh*, and *eighth*.
X of 1819 ...	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation, with Alterations and Amendments, the Rules at present in Force respecting the Manufacture, Adulteration Importation, Transportation, and Sale of Salt.	So much as has not been repealed.
X of 1826 ...	A Regulation for removing Doubts as to the Application of Section L. Regulation X. 1819, to the District of Goruckpore: for prohibiting the Manufacture within any of the Districts of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, of Noon-chye, or any Description of Saline Substance used as a condiment with Food, excepting on Account of, or with the Permission of Government: and for providing for the Retail Sale of Salt by Government Officers in certain Cases.	So much as has not been repealed.
IV of 1832...	A Regulation for declaring and explaining the Meaning and Intention of section XLI. Regulation X. 1819.	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The primary object of this Bill is to consolidate and simplify the law relating to Inland Customs Duties. That law is now scattered over no less than eleven Acts and five Regulations. These Regulations are quite obsolete, and though most of them have been expressly repealed for the Lower Provinces of Bengal by Act VII of 1864 of the Bengal Council, they are still nominally in force in the North-Western Provinces.

Besides these legislative enactments, there are numerous orders of the Government of India and of the Local Governments of the Panjáb, North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces, which, whether they have in all cases the force of law or not, govern the practice of the Inland Customs Department as if they had the force of law. With respect to the sugar duties levied in the Panjáb beyond the old North-Western Provinces line, and perhaps in the Central Provinces south of the old Ságar Division, it seems, to say the least, doubtful whether the orders under which they are levied are legal. The Bill will remove this doubt.

2. The opportunity has been taken to make a few alterations in the law, which may be briefly stated as follows:—

3. *Section* 1, *clause* 2.—The question has been raised whether Magistrates in parts of India to which the present Inland Customs Acts have not been extended should try offences under

those Acts. For instance, a Bombay trader books and despatches by railway for the Central Provinces salt under some other name for the purpose of evading the Inland Customs Duty. It is clear that he has committed an offence under Act XIV of 1843 as extended by Act VII of 1864 to the Central Provinces. Should a Bombay Magistrate hear the charge? The Bill sets this point at rest.

4. *Section* 3. *Definitions.*—These definitions settle many doubtful points in the present law and are in accordance with actual practice.

5. *Section* 4. *Proviso.*—This is a mere extension of Act XVI of 1848, so as to free from duty sugar exported from the Upper Provinces to the Lower Provinces of Bengal. No such duty has ever been levied, but under the law as it stands it is leviable.

6. *Section* 7.—This section is new, but in practice it has been always acted on. For instance, although the duty on salt imported into the Central Provinces is by law three rupees per maund, a deduction has always been allowed of the amount of duty paid in Madras or Bombay on salt imported from these presidencies. Again, until recently no duty was levied on sugar exported across the Customs Line on the Indus, and even now it is not levied in the northern portion of that line.

7. *Section* 9.—The only provision of the present law corresponding with this is section 1 of Act XIV of 1871, and it is doubtful whether that section applies to articles taken from one part of British India to another. No salt is allowed to be imported into the Panjáb across any part of the Customs Line north of the Satlaj, even on payment of duty. This is very necessary, as if trans-Indus salt (Kohat) were permitted to be imported cis-Indus, the difficulties in suppressing smuggling would be much increased. The trans-Indus salt is easily distinguishable from cis-Indus salt, and if found anywhere on the east of the Indus is known at once to have been smuggled.

8. *Section* 10.—This section is a reproduction, with the additions and modifications expressed in clauses (*d*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*) and (*i*), of Acts XIV of 1843, section 3; XXXI of 1861, sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10, and XXV of 1869, section 1. The additions and modifications just referred to are as follows:—

Clause (*d.*) Disputes arise as to what is refined and what unrefined sugar; the line between each it is often difficult to draw. The Bill empowers the executive to determine such disputes.

Clause (*f.*) Under the present law (Act XXXI of 1861, sections 1 to 4 and section 11), the licenses for manufacturing and refining saltpetre and the other substances mentioned are required to be granted by the Local Government; the period of the license and the limits of the license-fees are fixed. In practice the licenses are issued by the Inland Customs officers subject to the control of the Local Governments. This clause will empower the Government of India to determine the limits of the license-fees.

Clauses (*g*), (*h*) and (*i*) are formal. Orders on the matters with which they deal have always been issued by the Executive Government. It is desirable that such orders should have the force of law.

9. *Section* 13.—The powers of officers to search houses, &c., and the precautions under which these powers are to be exercised, are prescribed in Acts XXXVI of 1855 and XIX of 1862. Section 13 of the Bill is drafted on the model of analogous sections in the Excise Act, X of 1871.

10. *Section* 14, *last clause.*—The officers of the Inland Customs are often stationed at great distances from the Collector. It would cause great delay if, on making an arrest, seizure or search, it were necessary to await the Collector's orders. Under this clause Collectors will be able to empower their subordinates to bring the person arrested before the Magistrate or discharge him at once. The present state of the law on this point is rather uncertain.

11. *Section* 15.—Under the present law the only authority (except at the Panjáb Mines) who can deal with articles seized as liable to confiscation is the Commissioner of Land Revenue, however small the quantity seized may be. On the Frontier Customs Line the law is strictly followed, but in the case of seizures made under Act XXXI of 1861 it seems to have been misapprehended, and the Customs Officers have been in the habit of disposing of seizures on their own authority. At the mines, seizures not exceeding five sers are dealt with by the Collector under rule 16 of the rules to which the force of law was given by Act XXV of 1872. It is now proposed to make this rule universal throughout the department, making a reference to the Commissioner of Land Revenue necessary only in the case of seizures exceeding five sers.

12. *Section* 20.—The penalty for maliciously causing search by false information is, under the present law (Act XXXVI of 1855, section 7), a fine of Rs. 500 and imprisonment for a period of two years. The present section is drafted so as to assimilate the punishment to that for the same offence under the Excise Act X of 1871, section 70.

13. The remaining sections are borrowed with slight modifications from the Excise Act, to which the Inland Customs Law is in many respects analogous.

CALCUTTA;
The 2nd December 1874.

B. H. ELLIS.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd December 1874, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:—

No. 18 OF 1874.

A Bill for the better administration of law in the Panjáb.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872, and thereby to provide for the establishment of Rural Police and for the more efficient administration of law in the Panjáb; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Laws Amendment Act, 1874:"

Commencement.

It shall come into force on the passing thereof:

Construction.

And it shall be read with and taken as part of the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872.

Addition to Act IV of 1872.

2. The said Panjáb Laws Act shall be read as if the following sections were inserted next after section thirty-nine thereof:—

Power to establish village-watchman system and to make rules.

"39A. The Local Government may establish a system of village-watchmen in any part of the territories under its administration and not comprised within the limits of a municipality, and in furtherance of this object may from time to time make rules to provide for the following matters:—

(a) the definition of the limits of watchmen's beats;

(b) the determination of the several grades of watchmen, and the number of each grade to be appointed to each beat;

(c) the appointment, suspension, dismissal and resignation of watchmen of each grade;

(d) the equipment and discipline of, and the control and supervision over, such watchmen;

(e) the conferring upon them and the exercise by them of any powers and the enjoyment by them of any protection or privilege, which may be exercised and enjoyed by a police officer under any Act for the time being in force;

(f) the performance by them of such duties as to the Local Government may seem fit, whether duties of the nature ordinarily imposed by law on police officers, or duties connected with the public health or the collection of information in any branch of administration;

(g) the exercise of authority over, and the rendering of aid to, such watchmen, by the headmen of the villages comprised in their respective beats;

(h) the performance, by the headmen of the villages comprised in the beat, of any of the duties of a village-watchman in aid of or substitution for such watchman;

(i) the exercise, by such village-headmen, of any of the powers, and the enjoyment by them of any privilege or protection, of a village-watchman for the purposes referred to in clauses (g) and (h) of this section;

(j) the determination of the rate at which, and the mode in which, watchmen shall be paid, and of the mode in which their pay, the expenses of their equipment, and other charges connected with the village-watchman system shall be provided for, whether out of cesses or funds already leviable or available in the villages comprised in the beat, or by a special tax in money or grain to be imposed on any class of persons residing or owning property in or resorting to such villages or partly in one of these ways and partly in the other;

(k) the collection with or without the aid of the village-headmen, and by any process available for the realization of the land-revenue, of any tax imposed under clause (j) of this section, and the application of, and the mode of accounting for, the same;

(l) the efficient working of the village-watchman system generally.

'Provided—

1st., that the rules to be made regarding the appointment of village-watchmen shall allow to the headmen of the village comprised in the beat to which such a watchman is to be appointed a power of nomination to be exercised in such manner and subject to such reasonable conditions as may be prescribed by such rules,

2ndly, that the rules to be made under clause (j) of this section shall include provisions for ascertaining and placing on record, and, as far as conveniently may be, giving effect to, the views and opinions of the headmen of such beat on the matters therein referred to.

Obligation to assist watchmen and headmen.

"39B. Every person is bound to render to a village-watchman or village headman discharging the duties of a police officer under the rules made hereunder all the assistance which he is bound to render to a police officer.

Person obstructing watchman or headman may be arrested without warrant.

"Any person who obstructs such watchman or headman in the discharge of such duties may be arrested without warrant by a police officer or by any village-headman or watchman empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

Power to direct local taxation for payment of police enrolled under Act V of 1861.

"39C. Whenever it seems to the Local Government expedient that the duties of watch and ward and other internal police service of any town or village not comprised within the limits of a municipality or within the limits of a village-watchman's beat as defined under the power conferred by section thirty-nine A, should be performed by police officers enrolled under Act V of 1861, the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, direct that the said service shall be so performed and that the charges for the time being fixed by such Government on account of such service shall be defrayed by taxes to be levied in such town or village.

Issue of notice of taxes proposed to be levied.

"39D. When the Local Government has, under section thirty-nine C, directed that taxes shall be levied in any town or village,

the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time issue a public notice in such town or village explaining the nature of the taxes he proposes to levy.

Objections to taxation.

"Any inhabitant of such town or village objecting to the taxation thus proposed may, within fifteen days from the publication of such notice, send his objection in writing to the Deputy Commissioner.

Procedure thereon.

"After the expiry of fifteen days from the publication of the notice, the Deputy Commissioner may submit to the Local Government a report of the proposal made by him, the objections (if any) urged thereto and his opinion on such objections, and no such tax shall be levied until it has, upon such report, been approved by the Local Government.

Power to fix rates of tax.

"39 E. When any such tax has been so approved by the Local Government, the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time, subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe, determine the rates at which it is to be levied.

Power to make rules for collection of taxes.

"39 F. The Local Government may from time to time make rules to provide for the collection of such taxes by any process available for the realization of the land-revenue, and to regulate the application and mode of accounting for the same.

Indemnity-clause.

"39 G. All taxes and collections which have been hitherto levied for the purposes of village and town police shall be deemed to have been levied in accordance with law."

Substitution of new section for section 50.

3. Section 50 of the said Panjáb Laws Act is repealed and in lieu thereof there shall be read the following:—

Power to make rules regarding matters mentioned in sections 43 to 49.

"50. The Local Government may issue rules as to the matters mentioned in sections forty-three to forty-nine inclusive, and may from time to time cancel or alter any such rules.

"All existing rules upon such matters shall, unless and until the Local Government otherwise direct, be deemed to have been issued under and in conformity with this section.

Conditions of validity of rules made under this Act.

"50 A. No rules made by the Local Government under any power conferred by this Act shall be valid unless—

(a) they are consistent with the laws for the time being in force in the Panjáb;

(b) they are published in the Local Gazette;

(c) previous to such publication they are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

Penalties for breach of such rules.

"50 B. The Local Government may, in making any rule under any of the powers conferred by this Act, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue from such breach, a punishment on conviction before a Magistrate not exceeding six months' imprisonment or 300 rupees fine, or both."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

From correspondence which has recently taken place between the Government of India and the Government of the Panjáb, it has become apparent that the position of the village chaukídár in the Panjáb, as regards his duties, powers, pay, appointment, dismissal and punishment, rests upon practice and that there is no sufficient legal power to mould the system according to the exigencies of time and place.

The main object of the present Bill is to place on a legal basis a system which has existed and has in the main worked efficiently, and to the satisfaction of all concerned from our first occupation of the province.

The definition of the position and functions of the village-watchman involves of necessity the definition of the police-duties of the village-headman, whose nominee and servant he virtually is, and in subordination to whom, if the village-police system is to be efficient, he must always work. The duties which the present Bill goes to impose on village-headmen are, perhaps, in some particulars more extensive than those which at this moment can legally be required of them; but they are, it is believed, little, if at all, in excess of what the general opinion of the country would expect from men in their position, and what, as a matter of fact, the best of them at this moment undertake.

The present opportunity has been taken to provide for the raising of funds to defray the charges of police in certain *kasbahs* or towns which have outgrown the village-system, and yet are not sufficiently advanced to be formed into municipalities.

Here, again, the Bill does no more than put an existing and long-established system on a legal footing.

A. HOBHOUSE.

The 23rd April 1874.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd December 1874, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month:—

No. 19 OF 1874.

A Bill to remove doubts as to the rights and liabilities of certain Native Soldiers.

Preamble.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen as to the rights and liabilities of certain Native Soldiers who have been enrolled without having been attested, and it is expedient to remove such doubts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Validation of enlistment of Native soldiers.

1. Every person who has for the space of six months been in the receipt of military pay and been borne on the rolls of any Regiment, Corps, Depôt, Ordnance Establishment, or Department of Her Majesty's Indian Army (of which the last pay statement, if produced, shall be evidence), shall be deemed to have been

duly enlisted, enrolled and attested, and shall not be entitled to claim his discharge on the ground of illegality or irregularity in his enlistment, enrolment or attestation, or on any other ground save such as may be recognised by the orders and customs of the service.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It has lately been discovered that certain men now serving in the Native Army were not duly attested on enlistment, and doubts have consequently been raised as to their rights and liabilities.

The present Bill, which is framed on the model of section 59 of the English Mutiny Act, has accordingly been prepared. It simply declares that every soldier who has for six months received pay and been borne on the rolls, shall be deemed to have been duly enlisted, enrolled and attested.

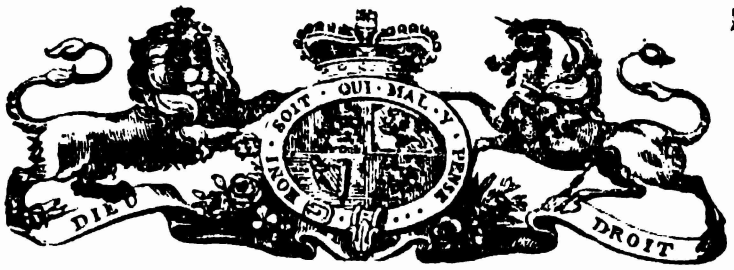
H. W. NORMAN.

The 10*th December* 1874.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 52 of 1874.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 22nd December 1874.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble John Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.

PANJÁB LAWS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE introduced the Bill for the better administration of law in the Panjáb, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in six weeks. He said that the Council were aware that this Bill related to the rural Police of the Panjáb. He would now point out briefly how the Bill carried into effect the objects which he had mentioned at the last meeting as those for which it was designed. It effected those objects by way of supplementing the Panjáb Laws Act, and contained clauses which should fit into that Act. The principal of these was the clause numbered 39 A, which gave the Local Government power to make a number of rules which, as he had before stated, were necessary in order to adapt the existing system of Police to the exigencies of time and place—rules as to the localities in which watchmen should exercise

their powers; as to their several grades and the number of each grade; their appointment, suspension and dismissal; their equipment and discipline, and the power of control over them; as to the rate of their pay, and whether they should be paid out of cesses or funds leviable on villages, or whether by means of some special tax in money or grain to be imposed on persons residing or owning property in the village. There were also two provisoes which were intended to reserve to the headmen of villages certain powers which they now exercised. In fact the whole of the law and the rules to be made under it were founded on the existing practice. We proposed to continue in the village headmen the power of nomination which they now enjoyed, and the right of stating their views and opinions respecting the cesses and taxes to be levied for the support of the Police. He understood from the Panjáb authorities that that was now done. The villagers were always consulted as to the taxes to be levied for their Police.

Section 39 B placed the village watchmen under the Act in the same position as the general Police in respect of receiving assistance from all Her Majesty's subjects. And section 39 C was intended to provide for those places which were not sufficiently advanced to be erected into municipalities, but which were above the ordinary condition of villages. They went by the name of *kasbahs*, and it was thought that in many of these places it would be good for them if the Police were enrolled under the general Police Act, V of 1861.

All the other sections of the Bill were subsidiary, except the last, which was an amending section, making a small amendment in section 50 of the Panjáb Laws Act. It increased the fine for breaches of certain regulations regarding the track-laws, the slaughter of kine, the entry of armed men and vagrants into towns, and the like, from fifty rupees to three hundred rupees. There was no other material alteration in section 50.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Bill be published in the *Panjáb Gazette* in English and such other languages as the Local Government might think desirable.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NATIVE SOLDIERS' RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES BILL.

Major-General the Hon'ble SIR H. W. NORMAN introduced the Bill to remove doubts as to the rights and liabilities of certain Native Soldiers, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a month. He said that he had already explained the nature and object of this short Bill. It was therefore unnecessary for him to say anything more about it at present.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committees were named:—

On the Bill for the better administration of law in the Panjáb——The Hon'ble Messrs. Inglis and Dalyell and the Mover.

On the Bill to remove doubts as to the rights and liabilities of certain Native Soldiers——The Hon'ble Messrs. Hobhouse and Dalyell and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 5th January 1875.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;

The 22nd December 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1874, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1962 AND 1963 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED 19TH DECEMBER 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
MADRAS. Ganjam ...	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 8	26 1	24 4	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 2	41 0	46 9	40 0	40 0	38 3	323 7	323 7	...	13 4	13 4	16 8	
BOMBAY. Upper Sindh Frontier.	18 10	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	17 8	17 8	17 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	
BOMBAY. Thur and Parkur	14 8	14 8	15 8	...	...	24 0	...	...	11 2	10 0	10 0	12 4	...	...	30 0	20 8	20 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 13 0	13 0	10 8	14 0	15 0	19 8	17 8	18 0	14 0	18 8	18 8	15 12	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 14 0	14 4	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	11 4	18 0	18 0	16 4	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 12 0	12 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	...	10 8	10 8	11 4	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore.*															
5	Hooghly	D 13 0	13 0	11 8	E 13 4 to 21 0	13 4 to 20 0	20 0 to 22 0	8 8 to 9 0	8 8 to 9 0	9 6	14 0 to 14 8	14 0 to 14 8	13 4	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 8	13 12	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	20 0	12 8	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	13 0	13 0	...	18 0	17 0	...	9 0	8 12	...	13 0	12 12	...	16 0	16 0	...
6	24-Pergunnahs...	E 13 5 to 14 8	13 4 to 14 8	14 8	E 14 0	14 8 to 16 0	26 8 to 26 10	F 6 10	6 10	8 0	13 5	13 5	19 0	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	15 4	13 5	11 7	...	...	22 13¼	14 8	...	11 7	G 16 0	14 8	13 1	...	...	...
8	Jessore	H 12 0	13 4	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	18 4	18 0	18 4	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	I 15 8	15 8	13 0	E 15 0 to 23 0	15 0 to 23 0	24 0 to 25 0	11 8	11 0	10 0	17 0 to 19 0	16 0 to 19 0	13 8	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	J 12 8	12 8	11 0	12 4	12 4	14 8	23 0	19 0	12 8	30 0	24 0	14 8	...	...	...
11	Maldah	18 0	18 0	12 8	20 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	11 8	25 0 to 30 0	28 8	12 0	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye	14 4 to 15 0	14 4 to 18 0	10 14	12 0	12 0	18 12	8 0 to 18 12	8 0 to 19 8	11 4	24 12	24 0 to 24 6	12 12	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	K 12 12	11 10	10 2	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 6	22 8	25 10	13 0	...	...	...
14	Bogra	11 4	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	30 0	32 0	12 0	...	...	...
15	Pubna	13 8	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	18 12	18 0	17 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	8 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	4 8	4 0	3 0	13 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	L 10 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	12 0	13 0	29 7	22 5	16 0	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.*															
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca	M 13 0	13 0	10 10	18 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...
19	Fureedpore	N 12 8	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...
20	Buckergunge	O ...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	P 12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	22 8	22 8	16 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, barley 13-8 to 18 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 14 to 21 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 14 seers, barley 12 to 20 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 21 seers maize 21 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-4 to 15 seers, best rice 10-8 to 22-8 seers, common rice 16-4 to 26-4 seers, maize 30 seers gram 11 to 15 seers.

D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 14 to 22 seers, and gram 10-10 to 16-8 seers.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 20 seers, and gram 14 to 14-8 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 20 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 13 seers, best rice 11 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 25 seers, and gram 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 19th December 1874.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS	REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
															BENGAL.	
															Western Districts	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	16 0	15 0	220 0	240 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Burdwan.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 8	16 4	440 0	440 0	320 0	8 4	8 4	8 2	Bankoora.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	12 12	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	Beerbhoom.	
															Midnapore.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Hooghly.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 4	13 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Howrah.	
															Central Districts.	
...	...	...	...	...	.	17 0	16 12	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	20 0	100 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 13	16 0	15 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 10½	8 10½	8 10½	Nuddea.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	13 4	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.	
E 28 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	130 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Moorshedabad.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	10 4	170 0	170 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Dinagepore.	
16 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Maldah.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8 to 18 0	16 8 to 18 0	13 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 15½	7 15½	8 2½	Rajshahye.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 15	11 2	107 0	107 0	128 0	7 8	7 8	7 6	Rungpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 0	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bogra.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 6	6 6	6 5	Julpigoree.	
															Cooch Behar *	
															Eastern Districts.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	11 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 11	8 11	8 15	Dacca.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 8	...	...	..	7 4	7 8	8 0	Furreedpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	100 0	100 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 6	Mymensingh.	

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 15 seers, best rice 11 to 19 seers, common rice 20-8 to 24 seers, and gram 15-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 seers, best rice 20 to 26-8 seers, common rice 25 to 26-8 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers per rupee.

K In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 11-4 seers, common rice 22-8 seers, and gram 15 seers per rupee.

L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

M In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14-12 seers, barley 22 seers, best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 19 to 20 seers, and gram 15 seers per rupee.

N In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers per rupee.

O In the interior prices range as follow :—Best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, paddy 30 to 41-4 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

P In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 14 to 25 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong*	9 8	9 8	8 0	...	...	Q ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	R 14 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	10 10	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	20 0 to 21 8	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 5	11 5	11 5	13 13	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	17 7	20 0	12 3	20 0	22 8	20 0	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	30 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	14 8	30 0	24 0	...
27	Gya	S 18 0	18 0	15 0	19 8	20 0	17 8	11 0	11 0	9 4	23 8	23 0	11 4	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	T 17 0 to 19 0	16 0 to 19 0	14 0	23 8	21 0	19 0	12 12	12 8	12 0	17 8 to 19 0	17 0 to 20 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	...
29	Tirhoot	U 15 0	15 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	24 0	23 0	10 8	...	...	...
30	Sarun	17 0	17 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	27 0	13 12	27 0	27 0	20 0
31	Chumparun	V 14 8	14 0	16 0	E 15 0 to 26 0	20 0	33 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	26 0	25 8	18 10	...	...	...
32	Monghyr	22 8	18 3	13 6	22 5	23 1	19 9	18 6	10 5	9 4	22 5	16 3	13 6	...	...	...
33	Bhagulpore	17 11	17 11	12 10	20 3	20 3	18 15	22 11	22 11	12 8	25 4	25 0	13 4½	...	...	...
34	Purneah	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	10 0	28 0	27 0	12 0	...	...	...
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	W 14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...
	ORISSA.															
36	Cuttack†															
37	Pooree	14 7	14 7	10 8	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	18 6	27 9	27 9	21 0	...	...	...
38	Balasore	11 0	13 0	12 0		..	...	16 0	18 0	14 0	26 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-West Frontier Agency.															
39	Hazareebagh	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	17 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	17 0 to 24 0	17 0 to 24 0	14 8	...	...	...
40	Lohardugga	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	27 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...
41	Singbhoom	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	..	20 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...
42	Manbhoom	X 11 0	10 8	10 8	E 16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 20 0	20 0 to 30 0	15 0	12 8	12 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...

* Return for next preceding week.
† Return not received.
Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 17 seers, and common rice 18 to 21 seers per rupee.
No In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 32 seers and common rice 20 to 40 seers.
R In the interior prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 32 seers, and common rice 20 to 40 seers per rupee.
S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14-4 to 16-4 seers, barley 18-8 to 30 seers, best rice 19 to 21 seers, common rice 20-8 to 29 seers, lesser millet 33 to 35 seers, maize 26-4 to 32 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers per rupee.
T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 17 seers, barley 16 to 22 seers, best rice 8-8 to 11 seers, common rice 19-8 to 21-8 seers bulrush millet 24 seers, great millet 22 to 24 seers, maize 20 to 25 seers, and gram 17 to 20 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal on the 19th December 1874—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Chenna.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS	REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Eastern Districts*—(Contd.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	Chittagong.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	8 9	Noakholly.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	10 0	...	...		8 8	8 8	9 12	Tipperah.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	320 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 0	...	...	...	7 6	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah.	
															BEHAR.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	160 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.	
...	...	...	33 8	32 8	17 0	20 0	19 8	15 4	200 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Gya.	
20 0	20 0	...	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Shahabad	
...	...	...	40 0	35 0	...	26 0	26 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Tirhoot.	
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	18 0	20 4	20 4	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Sarun.	
...	...	...	40 0	38 0	40 0	17 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	6 12	Chumparun.	
...	...	...	..	...	...	24 1	22 5	16 8	168 0	147 0	168 0	8 4	7 8	7 8	Monghyr.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19 9	19 9	15 13	151 8	151 8	176 12	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Purneah.	
E 20 0 to 30 0	20 0 to 30 0	18 0 to 20 0	E 35 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
															ORISSA.	
															Cuttack.†	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	23 10	100 0	100 0	105 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	Pooree.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Balasore.	
															CHOTA NAGPORE.	
															South-West Frontier Agency.	
...	...	...	36 0	...	20 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Hazareebagh.	
...	...	...	44 0	50 0	28 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	168 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	Lohardugga.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom.	
E 17 0	17 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	140 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Manbhoom.	

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 25 seers, barley 13 to 40 seers, best rice 9 to 36 seers, common rice 19 to 38 seers, lesser millets 21 to 50 seers, maize 26 to 46 seers, and gram 15 to 45 seers per rupee.

V In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 to 16 seers, barley 15 to 26 seers, best rice 11 to 25 seers, common rice 24 to 27-8 seers, lesser millet 15 to 56 seers, maize 32 to 40 seers, and gram 11 to 24 seers per rupee.

W In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 17 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 13 to 30 seers, common rice 16 to 32 seers, maize 32 to 40 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

X In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 14 to 26 seers, common rice 17 to 30 seers, maize 36 to 50 seers, and gram 7-14 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24th DECEMBER 1874.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Light falls of rain are reported from some districts in the Bombay Presidency, Pooree, and Mysore. It is much required in the Deccan and the hilly country of the Central Provinces, and would be useful in parts of the Punjab. The weather has been clear and cold in most parts of India, and the condition of the crops generally leaves nothing to be desired.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Dec. 24th)	*Nil*	Canals full, four feet of water over anicut; later dry crops suffering from grub and insufficiency of water; dry and wet paddy harvested in Palnad, outturn three-fourths; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; small-pox mild; fever and ague virulent; cattle generally unhealthy; pasture sufficient.
Kurnool (23rd)	"	Standing crops good; markets well supplied; prices generally steady; fever in most of the taluks; no reports from five taluks; cattle healthy; pasture abundant.
Trichinopoly "	"	Water-supply sufficient for the present; prospects generally satisfactory.
Tanjore ...	...	No report received.
Malabar ...	...	General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (Dec. 23rd)		
Sindh.		
Kurrachee ...	...	No change. Rain expected.
Shikarpur ...	...	Frosts at night have been general with beneficial results in destruction of kind of cricket which was destroying young wheat in several talukas. Rabi crops promising well. Cattle disease still prevails in eleven talukas, but not very badly. Fever decreasing.
Hyderabad ...	...	Early rabi crops thriving. Rice harvesting over. Cotton picking continues. Want of labour. Fever still prevalent. Cattle disease in two talukas. Cold weather set in.
Upper Frontier ...	...	Thermometer minimum 25°. Weather cold and cloudy. Oil-seed crops affected by frost. Rabi operations continue in Kusmore and Thul talukas. Fever prevalent.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	Rabi crops, weather, and public health, good.
Surat ...	...	Kharif nearly reaped. Rabi good. Fever continues in Pardee and Mandavee.
Broach ...	...	Kharif jowar being reaped. Crops moderate. Rabi crops good, except in Ahmod where teel and toor have suffered from cloudy weather, and jowar from want of later rain. Fever abated.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Dhoolia ...	...	No improvement in rabi crops. Cotton unchanged. Cattle disease and fever prevailing.
Nasik ...	...	Rabi crops suffering from dryness of weather in five talukas, favourable in the remaining talukas. Fever, ague, and cattle disease slightly prevailing.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	·10 on 18th.	Public health good. Weather cool and pleasant. Fever in Mahim, Wada, Shahpur, Kalian, and Moorbaur talukas, and cough in Kalian taluka. Rabi crop good in Mahim, Bassein, Kurjut, Warra, and Kalian talukas, especially in Shahpur taluka: and under cultivation in Moorbaur and Panwell talukas. Kharif crops harvested in almost all talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	·9	One more fall is anxiously looked for in some talukas to prevent the rabi crops being injured. Climate and public health good.
Ahmednuggur ...	...	No change.
Sholapur ...	...	No change. Rain much desired.
Satara ...	·15	Early crops nearly harvested: those standing suffering from insects. Late crops promise average harvest for want of rain. Fever and bowel complaint in Malwa, and ague in Pahtun.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Rabi crops promising. Fever prevalent except in Belgaum, Chikodi and Purnegud. Cattle disease in Uthni and Bidi.
Dharwar ...	...	State of early crops same as before; late crop very promising; cotton prospects in Hangul improving, in other talukas as before. Health improving in Ranibednur and Kod, unchanged in other talukas.
Kaladgi ...	...	Rabi middling; crops slightly blighted in Bijapur; rain required.
Kanara ...	...	State of second crop satisfactory; sugarcane not ready for harvest; fever, small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
Kathiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rajkot ...	...	Rabi crops promising; weather cool; public health good.
Wudwan ...	...	State of the weather, health and crops, same as before; cattle disease appeared in Limbree taluka, but is now decreasing.
Baroda ...	...	Kharif crops being stored, cotton and rabi prospects and public health good. *General Remarks.*—Rabi prospects still good, especially in the Southern Mahratta Country, but rain much wanted in the Deccan collectorates.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal— (Dec. 22nd)		
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Cold winds; late rice harvest progressing; prospects of cold-weather crops good.
Bankura ...	"	Weather cool and dry. Reaping of the hymanti, or late rice, is still going on. No change in the prospects of the winter crops, which are generally doing well.
Beerbhoom ...	"	Cold and dry weather. State and prospects of crops good all round.
Midnapore ...	"	Cold and dry weather. Harvesting of the late rice commenced. Rice falling in price; cold-weather crops doing well.
Hooghly ...	"	Weather clear throughout; wind from the north; prospect of rice where planted out is good; and that of cold-weather crops very good.
24-Pergunnahs ...	"	Weather dry and cold. The harvest of the amun, or late rice, on the high lands well advanced. Cold-weather crops continue to do well.
Nuddea ...	"	Seasonable weather. The rice harvest is progressing favourably, and the outturn is fair. The prospects of cold-weather crops are, on the whole, good; so far indigo is very promising. Prices are going down.
Moorshedabad ...	"	Weather bright and clear, with cold bracing breezes. The cold-weather crops are promising. The amun rice harvest is expected to give an outturn of about 12 annas. In Kalliangunge the price of common rice has fallen from 18 to 25 seers, and in Bharutpore from 15 to 17½. Elsewhere it is stationary.
Dinagepore ...	"	Fine and seasonable weather. State and prospects of crops very good.
Maldah ...	"	Weather fair; rather cloudy towards end. The prospects of all the crops are very good.
Rajshahye ...	"	Clear seasonable weather with northerly winds. The state of the crops continues satisfactory. The cutting of kalai pulse and teel oil-seed has begun along the banks of the Ganges. The price of rice is still falling.
Rungpore ...	"	Weather cold, slightly foggy in the morning. Rice still being cut. Prospects of winter crops favourable.
Bogra ...	"	Weather same as last week. Prospects of the crops, no change.
Pubna ...	"	Fine, cold and seasonable weather. The harvesting of amun or late rice crop is nearly over. The prospects of winter crops good.
Jalpáiguri ...	"	Weather very favourable. State and prospects of crops excellent. New rice (common) selling at nearly 30 seers per rupee, indicating thereby a most abundant anticipated outturn from the harvest.
Dacca ...	"	Weather cold and fine; crops favourable.
Patna ...	"	Weather cold and seasonable. Prospect of the rabi or cold-weather crops excellent.
Gya ...	"	Cold and fine weather. Harvesting of the late rice in progress. The rabi or cold-weather crop is promising.
Shahabad ...	"	Weather very cold. The aghani, or late rice, has been almost entirely reaped in the head-quarters, Buxar, and Sasseeram sub-divisions: Bhubbooah is a little later. The harvest appears a very full one. The prospects of the rabi or cold-weather crop still continue excellent.
Tirhoot ...	"	Weather seasonable and cold. Rice harvest progressing throughout the district. The prospects of the rabi, or cold-weather crop, are very promising everywhere. Alooa and soothni have nearly been harvested, and turned out a full crop. New dhan, or páddy, in Seetamurhee, is selling at 60 seers per rupee, and rice at 35 seers. And in the Sudder station, dhan is selling at 32 seers and rice at 24 seers per rupee.
Sarun ...	"	Weather clear and cool, with westerly wind. The harvest of aghani, or late rice, is almost completed, and the new rice has come to the market but in small quantity. The prospects of rabi or cold-weather crops continue excellent, but rain is wanted to promote their growth; in some places they are being irrigated. Indigo fields are still being prepared for next year's crops. Poppy plant is everywhere very forward and is looking very well; there is every probability of a large outturn. Prices (except rice common) stationary.
Chumparun ...	"	Mornings foggy, with cold nights. No rain has fallen, nor is it required. Weather cold and clear, with westerly winds. The weather continues favourable, and the rabi, or cold-weather crop, promises well. Late rice nearly all reaped; 16-anna crop.
Monghyr ...	"	Weather very cold, with westerly wind. State and prospects of the crops all that can be desired.
Bhágalpur ...	"	Rice harvest will soon be over; outturn in the south, where the Collector is on tour, is far above an average crop; ryots are parting with their paddy at 60 seers per rupee; a full average crop in Soopool and probably a better one in Muddehpoorah sub-divisions. Cold-weather crops of every kind so far is exceedingly promising.
Purneah ...	"	Seasonable weather. State and prospects of the crops unusually good; the return from the aghani, or late rice crop, will, it is believed, be much above the average.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	"	Weather clear and cold. State and prospects of the crops good.
Cuttack ...	"	Weather very cold and clear, evenings and mornings slightly foggy. Rice crop being reaped, outturn above average, except in one or two tracts of very limited extent. Cold-weather crops everywhere coming on admirably.
Balasore ...	"	Weather fine. No rain. Harvesting of rice crop become general and outturn satisfactory. Mustard crop in flower.
Lohardugga ...	"	Weather fine, with a bitterly cold wind. The outturn of the rice crop throughout the district has been very good indeed. The reports from Palamow are particularly good. The cotton crop is reported as having been a failure owing to excessive rain. The cold-weather crops continue to promise well.
Maunbhoom ...	"	Cold and seasonable weather. Nothing to add to remarks of last week. The paddy crops all but harvested. Outturn good.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Burdwan: fever a little less. 24-Pergunnahs: a few cases of cholera reported from Thannas Taligunge, Busseerhat, Husnabad, Assasuni, and Kalaroa, and also 25 cases of small-pox in the suburbs; fever still prevailing in Barripore. Nuddea: cholera decreasing. Moorshedabad: cholera has increased during the week both in the number of cases and the percentage of deaths; only one case of small-pox is reported in the head-quarters sub-district; sickness seems most prevalent in a belt of country lying in the south of the district. Maldah: there have been some cases of cholera and small-pox. Rajshahye: public health is good. Pubna: fever

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*			prevails in the neighbourhood of Chatmohar station. Furreedpore: sickness everywhere abating. Chittagong: there have been several deaths from cholera in the town, and a few in the Satkania thana. Patna: health good. Tirhoot: general health continues good. Shahabad: general health satisfactory. Bhágalpur: general health very good. Cuttack: low fever still prevalent in places. Balasore: a few cases of cholera and small-pox in the north. Hazaribagh: there have been no fresh cases of small-pox. Lohardugga: general health good. *General Remarks.*—Some rain has fallen in Pooree. The prospects of the rice crop continue to be favourable everywhere. Harvesting is progressing with very good results and is nearly complete in some districts. Cold-weather crops are doing well in almost all places.
N. W. P.—			
Meerut	...	...	No report received.
Agra	...	...	
Allahabad	(Dec. 24th)	...	Prospects unchanged.
Bareilly	(23rd)	*Nil*	A shower would do good.
Benares	"	...	No change since last report.
Jhansi	"	...	Cloudy weather but no rain; rabi prospects and prices unchanged.
Punjab—	(Dec. 23rd)	...	No rain in all reporting districts; harvest prospects so far good, but rain wanted in Hissar, Mooltan, Rawal Pindi, and Pesháwar; health good save slight fever in Pesháwar, and a few cases of small-pox in some villages of Hissar.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Dec. 23rd)	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects continue to be good; weather fair; public health good.
Fyzabad	"	...	
C. Provinces—			
Upper Godavari	(Dec. 19th)	...	Weather cool; prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices easy.
Sambalpur	...	...	Weather clear; harvest completed; fever prevalent.
Bilaspur	...	...	Weather cloudy; prospects good; fever prevalent; prices easy.
Chanda	(20th)	...	Weather seasonable; prospects excellent; health fair; prices rising.
Raipur	...	...	Weather seasonable; prospects unchanged; prices steady.
Chhindwara	(21st)	...	Frosty weather doing some damage; health good.
Balaghát	...	...	Weather clear; kharif harvest and rabi sowings completed; fever prevalent; prices risen.
Bhandara	(22nd)	...	Weather cool: rabi sowings want moisture; small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Nagpur	(23rd)	...	Weather clear; prospects good; jowar reaping completing; health good; prices stationary.
Narsinghpur	...	...	Rabi thriving; fever and small-pox prevailing; prices falling.
Saugor	...	...	Weather clear; rain required for rabi; health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore	...	...	Weather clear; prospects favourable; small-pox prevalent.
Hoshangabad	...	...	Rain wanted; prospects good.
Betul	...		
Nimar	...	...	Small-pox re-appeared; prices easy.
Seoni	...	...	Rain required for rabi; small-pox and fever prevalent.
Wardha	...	...	Rabi prospects favourable; prices easy. *General Remarks.*—In Satpura and Vindhyan districts rain now required for rabi, otherwise prospects everywhere favourable; last few days weather considerably colder.
B. Burma	...	...	No report received.
Mysore and Coorg	(Dec. 24th)	...	Slight rain in parts of one district only this week; crops good; cattle disease continues in parts of four districts; public health generally good. *Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects good; harvesting of paddy and dry crops continues.
Assam—			
Gauháti	(Dec. 24th)	*Nil*	Mornings cold and foggy, days clear and cool, nights clear and cold, with heavy dews; prospects of crops favourable; public health good; cholera at Burpetta on the decrease.
Sylhet	"	...	No material change since last report.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
Umraoti	(Dec. 24th)	*Nil*	Cutting of kharif crops nearly completed, outturn good; rabi progressing fairly.
Rajpootana—			
Deolee	(Dec. 19th)	*Nil*	Prospects and health good.
Bhurtpore	(24th)	"	Weather hazy; health and prospects favourable.
Jeypore	"	...	Agricultural prospects continue satisfactory; public health good; weather seasonable.
Serohee	(14th)	...	Water abundant in wells; health very good; prospects good; weather seasonable.
Meywar	(18th)	...	Water plentiful; health and prospects good.
Marwar	(12th)	...	Water in wells going down fast; health good; prospects promising; weather seasonable.
Harowtee	(19th)	...	Tanks and wells full as usual; health and prospects good.
Central India—			
Indore	(Dec. 23rd)	*Nil*	Health and agricultural prospects continue good.
Gwalior	...		
Rutlam	...		
Neemuch	...		
Nepal	...	...	No report received.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.